34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC

HEALTH
SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY

Kennedy Is Ailing, Says Johnson Side

Atlanta Constitution, P. 9

Atlanta, Ga., Tues. 7/5/60

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Lyndon B. Johnson's supporters made the health of Sen. Kennedy a hot issue Monday night by asserting the Massachusetts senator has suffered from Addison's disease and owes his life to cortisone.

Addison's disease is caused by adrenalin deficiency.

A spokesman of Kennedy—the front-running candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination—declared later that the Johnson people are engaging in "despicable tactics."

MRS. EDWARDS

The statements about Kennedy's health came from John Connally, executive director of the Johnson campaign, and Mrs. Willa Edwards, co-hairman of the Women for Johnson National Committee. The Texas senator has not announced his candidacy, but is expected to do so Tuesday.

Pierre Salinger, chief press representative for Kennedy, called newsmen together and, showing signs of anger, declared:

"It is a sure sign of the desperation of the opposition that they would resort to such despicable tactics just before the convention (which opens here next week)."

FOLLOWED CAMPAIGN

Salinger said that for 10 months he followed Kennedy on one of the most arduous political campaigns. He declared that anybody who had seen the senator in action would have no fear about the candidate's health.

Newsmen questioned Salinger about a passage in a Kennedy biography indicating that at one time Kennedy did suffer from Addison's disease. Salinger did not dispute this statement, which appeared in a book by James M. Burns entitled "John F. Kennedy —A Political Profile."

THING OF THE PAST

He did stress, however, that the Kennedy illness was a thing of the past. As he remembered the book, he said, it stated that Kennedy had formerly suffered from what doctors had described as a mild form of Addison's Disease.

Salinger said Kennedy has needed no adrenalin injections for the last two years and is now in tiptop health.

Connally told the press conference:

"By all means, we're willing to compare the health records of Sens. Johnson and Kennedy. They can compare Sen. Kennedy's Addison's disease and Sen. Johnson's heart attack (of several years back."

CITES CORTISONE

Mrs. Edwards added:

"If it weren't for cortisone, Sen. Kennedy wouldn't be alive. Many doctors have told me about it (Kennedy's disease). It's no disgrace to have it. He (Kennedy) has it now.

"I object to this muscle flexing about his youth as if he were in better health than anybody else."

Mrs. Edwards was asked how she knew about Kennedy's ailment. She said she learned it from unnamed doctors.

Pressed for details by newsmen, Connally interjected:

"Let's not belabor the question."

IF CONTROLLED

Mrs. Edwards, formerly vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, made plain that she did not believe Kennedy was disqualified to be president for reasons of health. She said the form of Addison's disease that struck him is not dangerous if controlled.

She objected, however, to what she termed Kennedy's insistent calls for "youth and vigor" in a presidential candidate. She interpreted this as a criticism of her favorite, Johnson.

SUFFERED MALARIA

James McGregor Burns in his book quotes an interview in which Kennedy said that during World War II he suffered from malaria and also from exposure to the elements when his PT boat was sunk. One result, Kennedy said, was a partial insufficiency of adrenalin.

He said, however, there has been "complete rehabilitation" and he now requires no special medical care.

Burns wrote that the ailment Kennedy suffered from might well be diagnosed as a mild case of Addison's disease, but that it was not of the classic type which is due to tuberculosis.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM . . . CIVIL RIGHTS)
SENATOR SPRESSARD L. HOLLAND, (FLA.)

Holland Pleads For Mild Rights Plank

Courier-Journal

Los Angeles, July 7 (AP)—Senator Spressard L. Holland of Florida appealed Thursday to writers of the Democratic Party's convention platform to avoid an "extreme" position on civil rights.

Such a position, he declared, would drive many in the South out of the party.

Louisville, Ky.

Holland stepped from a seat on the platform committee and took the witness stand to make his appeal. He did so after a score of advocates of a strong civil-rights plank demanded the party pledge strong Government action to enforce civil rights.

Thu. 7-7-60

Says South's Convictions Strong

"We have a strong conviction in the South," the senator said, "that compulsion—whether through legislation or court degree or a party platform—will not accomplish the results sought by the civil-rights advocates."

Referring to charges of some civil-rights advocates that Southerners continually block legislation in this field, the Florida senator said this was incorrect. He said the south has only 18 senators, compared with 82 from other states.

A Negro member of the platform committee Mrs. Vel Phillips of Milwaukee, challenged Holland's remarks:

"How, senator, can you expect the nations of the world to respect us if we take a weak position on enforcing equality for all our citizens?"

Puts 'Doing Right' First

Holland told Mrs. Phillips that if the party wanted to win in November it had better confine its civil-rights platform declaration to generalities.

"I know we can't win on a platform that flouts the customs and convictions of the Southern region," he said.

"Winning isn't nearly so important as doing the right thing," Mrs. Phillips replied.

Labor leader Walter Reuther called on the platform drafters to repudiate Eisenhower Administration economic policies and come out for strong federal measures to promote national growth.

Reuther, head of the United Automobile Workers Union, said President Eisenhower has adhered to unsuccessful policies of trying to let private wealth trickle down from the top to the general citizenry and turning "a blind eye to public needs." This has led to "economic stagnation," he maintained.

Reuther urged, instead, a wide gamut of Government planning and public-aid programs to double the present rate of economic growth to 5 per cent a year.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People and chairman of the Civil Rights Leadership Conference, was leadoff man for those seeking a "strong civil-right plank.

'Movement Has Been Too Slow'

He said the United States has recognized that its own performance in guaranteeing equal rights to all citizens is imperfect and has tried to improve the situation.

"But this movement has been too slow," Wilkins said. "It has become bogged down in bare-faced political opportunism and selfishness. It has ignored world developments and emerging realities that were apparent even to regimes which, unlike our own, were not founded as free domocratic governments."

Gov. Hollings Asks Mild Rights Plank

The News & Courier Charleston, S. C.

Sat. 7-9-60

Says S. C. Opposed To Party Bolt

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Gov Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, urging a civil rights plank couched in general terms acceptable to the South, said Friday "I don't like being segregated from the Democratic party."

Testifying before the platform committee at the Democraic convention, Hollings emphasized his state's loyalty to the party, however, and declared:

"We don't want to bolt from the party. We want to get you folks to join us."

EMPHATIC OPPOSITION

Hollings was emphatic in opposing any platform plank that would call for forced integration of the races or "promote public violence all over the nation by recognizing so-called sit-ins" at segregated lunch counters.

The youthful governor also expressed opposition to any federal aid to education, saying the job can be financed locally without risking federal control.

Speaking loudly but calmly, Hollings said his ad lib appearance before the committee was not designed to "get newspaper headlines or start a row" but to rebut lengthy testimony Thursday by advocates of a strong civil rights planks.

"A general statement in the platform is the only way constitutional and civil rights can be promoted and protected," Hollings said. He contended that implementation of a stiff plank could only "cut off education, cut off integration and curtail civil rights."

TOLERANCE AND PROGRESS

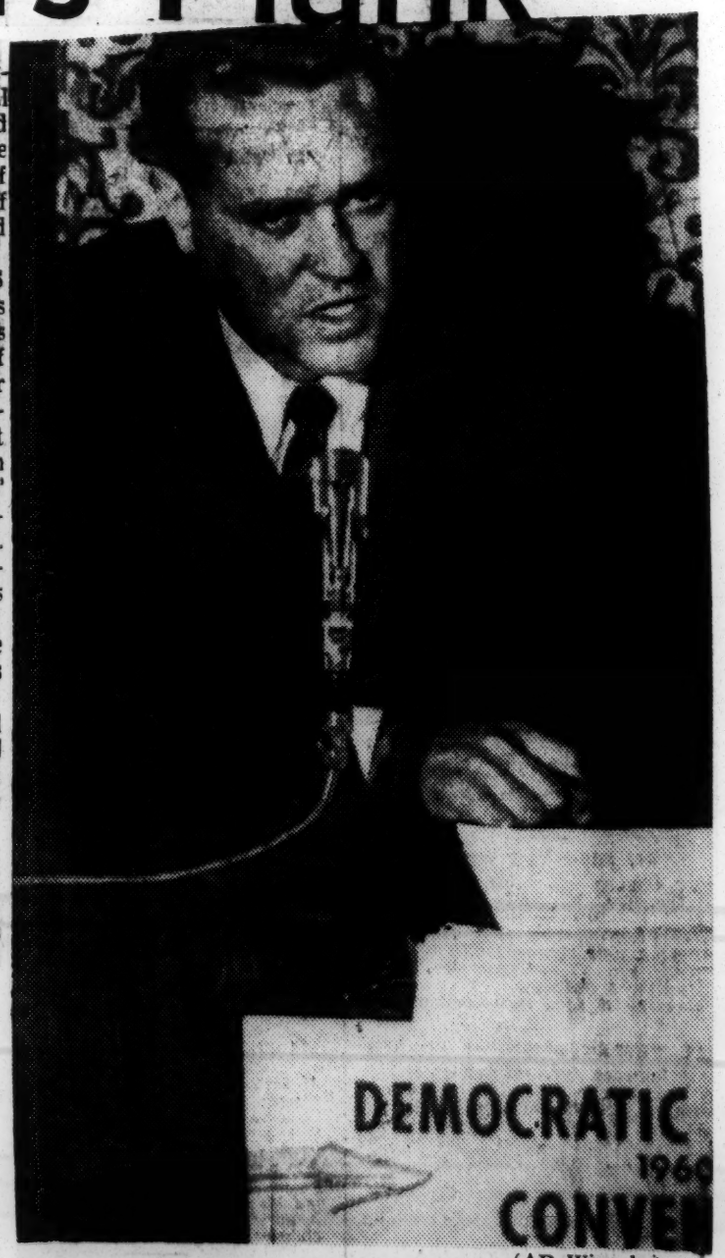
Saying that South Carolina offers tolerance and progress, Hollings added, "we don't only speak of opportunity—we give it." However he said policies urged by advocates of a strong plank would "cut off progress and understanding in South Carolina and in the nation."

"Good relations cannot be obtained by laws," Hollings said. "It takes understanding and respect. However, good relations can be destroyed by law."

The governor said the Little Rock school shutdown two years ago was an example.

As for sit-ins, Hollings contended storekeepers have a constitutional right to reject anyone's patronage. He said the alternative would be slavery.

"When you force someone to render you a personal service," Hollings said, "that's slavery. not being facetious. It's just as simple as that."



(AP Wirephoto.)

GOV. HOLLINGS SPEAKS IN LOS ANGELES

Democratic Platform Committee Hears Testimony

Mississippi Leaders Lay Bolt Strategy

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Democratic leaders laid the groundwork Wednesday for Mississippi to bolt the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in the November presidential election.

After fiery blasts at the Democratic platform and liberal spokesmen from Gov. Ross Barnett and state leaders, the State Democratic Executive Committee voted to call the state party convention back into session Aug. 16 to consider presidential strategy.

The committee overrode pleas for party loyalty and urgings to proceed slowly. It beat down 10-8 a move to have the Executive Committee delay a decision three weeks. Argument for both loyalty and caution backed the delay move.

POLITICAL ENSLAVEMENT

Barnett, 62-year-old attorney and arch-segregationist, told the committee and a packed audience in the Senate chamber the state had a choice between unpledged presidential electors and left wing politics stressing integration by 1963.

Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss) said, "I don't believe we can go along with those who want to destroy everything we hold dear. Unless the South stands up for its rights, we can expect only political enslavement.

"Our political house is on fire. Because we may doubt whether our water hose is long enough to put it out, I see no reason to run to get a bucket of gasoline to pour on it. I favor fighting to the end."

Williams, who praised Barnett's national convention stand against joining other Southern states in support of Lyndon Johnson for president, was the only member of the state congressional delegation to attend, although a spokesman said all were invited.

Sen. James Eastland, usually regarded as the state's most powerful voice in Washington, wanted to back Johnson.

During the committee session, Barnett conferred frequently with legislation leaders and officials of the pro-segregation white citizens councils. National council administrator W. J. Simmons of Jackson was among those on the Senate floor.

Both Barnett and Williams urged the state convention to be recalled to study the Democratic platform and decide whether a slate of unpledged electors should be put on the ballot.

They feel that unpledged electors might take enough votes from the major candidates in the event of a close election to prevent either from getting a majority.

The state would then be in a position to let the parties bid for its votes by offering states rights concessions.

A slate of electors pledged to the national party would also go on the ballot under state law.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC

Name Christine R. Davis To Demo Women's Post

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill

Jul 8 1960

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Margaret Price, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced last week the appointment of Mrs. Christine Ray Davis as campaign assistant to the vice chairman and will be in Charge of Cooperative Women's Programs.

Mrs. Davis, who is staff director of the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives, will take leave from her position to work with women's organizations of all types on behalf of the Democratic nominees.

Before becoming staff director of the Committee on Government Operations, Mrs. Davis worked as secretary and administrative assistant to two members of Congress for more than 15 years. As staff director, Mrs. Davis supervises a highly skilled professional and clerical staff including the staffs of eight subcommittees

TRAVELED WIDELY

Mrs. Davis has accompanied U.S. members of congress and government officials around the world on an inspection and investigation of U. S. operations, military and civilian, and our foreign aid program.

In addition to her other duties Mrs. Davis has for many years served as the executive assistant to Congressman William L. Dawson in his capacity as vice chairman of the Democratic National committee

She is a member of the Woman's National Democratic club of Washington, D. C.; she was named "Outstanding Woman of the Year" by the National Council of Negro Women in 1949; resented the "Woman of Achievement Award" by Iota Phi Lambda Sorority in 1952; designated "One of the Ten Outstanding Women of the Year" by Afro-American News papers in 1957; presented an award for "Notable Achievement" by Cameron High School in Nashville, Tenn. in 1958; she was presented the "Citation of Merit" by the Department of Education of the International Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and by the National Association of Colored women at its recent convention in New York City.

Mrs. Davis received her education in the public schools of Nashville, Tenn., Fisk university, Tennessee State college, and Catholic university, Washington, D. C. She is married to Lt. Colonel Steve G. Davis of Chicago, Ill., who is assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Personnel, U.S. Army, and has one daughter, Pamela Elaine, 5.

CHRISTINE RAY DAVIS

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
MRS. MARGARET PRICE
ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF-
MRS. CHRISTINE RAY DAVIS, IN CHARGE OF
COOPERATIVE WOMEN'S PROGRAMS

Gainesville Daily Times
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Thurs, 8-4-60

Georgians Want a Voice In National Government

Georgia's established political leadership, while it is pondering whether it will support the Kennedy-Johnson national ticket or "go fishing," would be well advised to study the effect of its present hesitancy on the future of politics in this state.

The National Democratic Convention, where the Georgia delegation seemed displeased with everything, showed Georgians a vital new force at work in the party. There is a great urge to be identified with this force among many people ambitious to be on the winning side for a change and also ambitious to see Georgia embark on a constructive, do-something program.

Just a little boldness on the part of effective politicians could set off a vast reaction in this state. Around us, North and South Carolina are building industry, giving direct help to towns and counties and creating progress. Alabama and Mississippi have thrown the force of state government into local expansion problems. Florida is developing, under leadership from its state capitol.

In Georgia, depressed by total preoccupation with the race problem, we have done little thinking and less acting in our Legislature and in our state government as a whole about the future and whether we are building toward it or not. Perhaps it is time, think those who look for a new day, to concede that Georgia has been under a degree of moral and constitutional error insofar as the race question is concerned, and move out with the national Democratic Party. We can't agree with the party platform in every detail, of course, but as a part of the party, as a member of the team, as a vocal, listened-to minority, Georgians could be more effective for the nation and themselves than as out and out dissidents who blame all their troubles on Northern spite.

Georgians' genuine participation in the national campaign would certainly be welcomed by the Kennedy organization which will be controlling the Democratic Party on the national level.

In the Northeast Georgia area, politically-interested persons who have long supported the traditional forces in state government —those forces still occupying the seats of the power — demonstrate some restlessness. They are discontent. They want to get back into the national government and have a voice, have a part even if they cannot win every point.

Mrs. FDR Stands By Adlai, Cheers His Saddened Backers

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Sun. 7/12/60

By LAURANCE WINSHIP
Editor, The Boston Globe

LOS ANGELES—It was a day of disillusionment for many who had prayed that in some way Adlai Stevenson might be chosen to lead the Democratic Party.

But they had their moment of reward when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt dropped in at the Hollywood Knickerbocker Hotel where the California delegation was having brunch at noon.

She drove up to the hotel in a bright blue Fiat, which came for her from the convention pool of cars.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a gay-flowered yellow cotton print dress with the names of each flower spelled out on it. A tiny fresh yellow rose was pinned to her shoulder. In her hand there was a purse and a small piece of paper with notes scribbled on it.

She was met by her son, Rep. James Roosevelt of California. He was wearing a Kennedy button.

"Hi, Muph," said Jimmy.

A bystander asked Jimmy, "Are you going to try to convince her?"

"I'm not going to try to convince her if she doesn't try to convince me," he said.

The California delegation gave Mrs. Roosevelt a warm demonstration.

Gov. Brown, who Sunday came out for Kennedy, introduced her as "the most wonderful woman in the entire world."

Mrs. Roosevelt took no time for pleasantries. She started in on simple seriousness.

"I had not planned to come to this convention. I had thought to leave it to the young people." And there she gave the only reason of her talk.

"I did not decide to come until I heard that Prof. Arthur Schlesinger of Harvard and Prof. (Henry Steele) Commager of Amherst had said that Adlai Stevenson was the best man but that he couldn't win, so they were supporting Kennedy. I thought that there was something wrong about that," said Mrs. Roosevelt pointing her finger straight at her listeners.

"If you think that somebody is best you should stick to him to the end," she said.

The Californians thumped and cheered.

"I am curious about the swell of vociferous support for Sen. Kennedy in the newspapers. They are usually vociferous about Republicans," she said.

The audience laughed, but Mrs. Roosevelt did not.

"Stevenson and Kennedy would be our strongest ticket," she asserted.

"Besides," Mrs. Roosevelt went on, "what do you think is best for the country and for the future? I want you all to think of the future and act according to your conscience and according to what you think is for the best interest of your country. We still have time."

Mrs. Roosevelt walked slowly away from the head table. Her son, Jim, and Jim's wife, Irene, walked with her to her car. As she stooped to get into the tiny car, Irene said, "God bless you, darling."

The car drove off. Jim turned to Irene and said, "Wasn't she terrific?"

STEVENSON EDGES NEAR CANDIDACY

The New York Times

Says He Would Do 'Utmost' to Win if Drafted—Plans 2 Appearances on Coast

Sat., 7-9-60

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 8—Adlai E. Stevenson edged into the battle for the Democratic Presidential nomination today with his most explicit statement of availability thus far.

The nominee in 1952 and 1956 said he would accept a draft and "do my utmost to win." The statement cheered his supporters here, who until today had not had even a polite word of encouragement from their candidate.

Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, the head of the draft-Stevenson organization, expressed optimism. He told a press conference:

"We have the greatest growth potential of any of the candidates."

Mr. Stevenson arrives here tomorrow. He will take on a bit more of the candidate's air Sunday with two public performances—a brief talk to a Democratic fund-raising dinner and an appearance on a television interview program.

Analysts Skeptical

Nevertheless, no realistic political analyst here gives Mr. Stevenson more than a far-distant shot at a third nomination. A former supporter, now backing Senator John F. Kennedy but personally sympathetic to Mr. Stevenson, predicted that his trip would be "a sad pilgrimage."

Today's statement that he would accept a draft was accompanied by more confusion and interpretation. The news was broken at a press conference by Lieut. Gov. Glenn Anderson of California, who had announced for Mr. Stevenson. He described a telephone conversation he had with Mr. Stevenson last Wednesday as follows:

"Governor Stevenson said that under circumstances which were understandably difficult he headed the Democratic national ticket in two campaigns. He has, therefore, felt that it would be presumptuous and arrogant for him to claim squatter's rights or to seek actively a third nomination.

"He said, however, that if selected by the convention he would of course accept the draft and campaign with vigor and a sense of real purpose since the issues we face are of such great importance."

A short time later in Chicago, Mr. Stevenson said he was honored by Anderson's support, and added:

Sat., 7-9-60

"His report of our conversation reflects no change in my position."

The last comment was somewhat mysterious, since Mr. Stevenson had hitherto carefully avoided an unequivocal statement that he was available for a draft. One of his backers here grumbled:

"Why can't he let well enough alone?"

The net of the two statements was to push Mr. Stevenson somewhat back into the nomination picture. But the fact remains that the campaign being made on his behalf here is a strange, amorphous affair that would need a miracle to succeed.

Senator Monroney and a handful of helpers are squeezed into two rooms at the Biltmore Hotel. They sit there talking to delegates and receiving curious bands of unofficial Stevenson backers. Volunteers for Stevenson are a block away in an old building about to be torn down.

Youths Wander Around

Youths with a wan, otherworldly look wander around the Biltmore, bearing hand-lettered signs. One wore an old-style admiral's hat today. Another's sign bore this doggerel:

Take goodness and wisdom
And roll them into one
And you've got a great man
Adlai Stevenson.

The volunteers said today that they had collected about 1,000,000 signatures around the country on petitions supporting a Stevenson draft. They said they had 400,000 from New York, 110,000 from Chicago, 300,000 from Illinois and at least 150,000 from California.

"Here on a voluntary level is a reflection of this grass roots thing," a spokesman said.

Stevenson delegate possibilities may have grown a bit today with announcements of more California support. Senator Monroney forecast a showing of seventy-seven votes on the first ballot.

Mr. Stevenson's law associate, William McCormick Blair Jr., is here surveying the scene but apparently not doing much else. He said Mr. Stevenson would be happy to talk to anyone when he arrived, including delegates, but would not try to persuade anyone to vote for him.

Several explanations are being offered here for Mr. Stevenson's arm's-length attitude.

Some say he is properly giving the new men their chance while not foreclosing for himself something he evidently wants very much. Others, more critical, say Mr. Stevenson is simply displaying reluctance and uncertainty.

Statement in Chicago

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8—Mr. Stevenson confirmed today that he would wage a fighting campaign if nominated.

"I am honored by the support of Lieut. Gov. Glenn Anderson and other California delegates," he said in a statement.

Mr. Stevenson said he was ignorant of a report in Los Angeles that pressure was being put on him to nominate Senator Kennedy. He added that he doubted whether the request that he nominate the Senator would be made, but a Chicago newspaper quoted him as having said:

"If I weer asked, I guess I'd be kindly disposed. He put my name in nomination in 1956."

His office said later that he would neither confirm nor deny this quotation.

Mr. Stevenson leaves for Los Angeles tomorrow as a member of the sixty-nine-vote Illinois delegation headed by Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago.

Mayor Daley, on the eve of his departure, said he had made his mind up, but continued to refuse to disclose what was in it.

Symington in Line For No. 2 Spot

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 7/12/60

Constitution Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—By early Tuesday morning Sen. Kennedy, who won't even be nominated for the Democratic presidential nomination until Wednesday night, will have selected the man who will be his running mate.

It is expected to be Sen. Symington, whom Kennedy does not regard too highly.

The reason for this choice is that labor and the party's organizations in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio are urging Symington as the one man who will add the most strength or acceptance to the ticket.

The insistence on Symington, who has a voting record regarded as perfect by labor and liberal elements in the party, indicates a slight uneasiness about Kennedy's own vote-getting powers in the Midwest. It also takes note of the fact that presently Vice President Nixon is no higher regarded by minority groups in the large Eastern states than is Sen. Kennedy.

In addition to this Symington is "right" geographically.

At any rate it adds up to Symington. And if it comes through as expected it will be strictly an act of political expediency.

Favorite Sons Hold Big Key, Symington Talked Up for No. 2

The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
Fri. 7-8-60

Gov. Lawrence, With 81 Votes, Is Watched Most

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

LOS ANGELES, July 7 For the next few days, the lions of Los Angeles will not be the top candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination. They will be a handful of men who may have the power to throw the prize to one of the candidates.

Gov. David Lawrence of Pennsylvania, who was to fly here tonight, is perhaps the most closely watched of these Warwicks, partly because he has had the least to say. His state will have 81 votes in next week's Democratic National Convention, and he has enough influence to throw most of them to the candidate of his choice.

Kennedy's sister Patricia, Mrs. Peter Lawford, is member of California delegation pledged to Gov. Pat Brown on first ballot. Story and Picture on Page C1.

Southern Democrats unruffled by strong demands for sweeping civil rights plank. Other convention and political news.

Page A2

So far, however, Gov. Lawrence has been an enigma. Even his close political associates say they don't know which way he will go—to Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the front-runner; Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the No. 2 candidate; Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, the No. 3 man, or Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, who says he is not a candidate but will accept if nominated.

Then there is Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California, who is coming down to Los Angeles from Sacramento Friday. His state also has 81 convention votes. He has said he is "leaning" to Kennedy, but he has not disclosed publicly what he intends to do to help the front-runner.

Privately, he has told some of his henchmen that he wants to drop out as California's favorite-son candidate, release his delegates, and try to get most of them to vote for Kennedy on the first ballot. That could start a stampede toward the New Englander, since California comes early in roll call.

Naturally, agents of the other candidates have been exerting pressure on Gov. Brown, trying to persuade him to continue as a favorite-son candidate for at least the first ballot. He is expected to tip his hand at a caucus of the California delegation Sunday, maybe before.

Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago is another of the so-called king-makers. Like Gov. Lawrence, he has not yet declared himself. But he must have done some talking in private because Illinois politicians say caucus over the weegend, and The Illinois delegation will he is definitely for Kennedy. that it will cast 55 or 60 of its Daley is expected to announce 69 votes for the Massachusetts candidate.

The grand prize of the convention is New York's 114 votes.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York, before leaving for Los Angeles today, said Kennedy would get at least 100 of the Empire State's 114.

It is this great bloc of votes, together with what he picked up in his primary victories and what he expects to get from states like Ohio, California and Illinois that makes Kennedy the betting favorite here in Los Angeles four days in advance of the convention.

If Gov. Lawrence should come out for Kennedy and swing the bulk of Pennsylvania's delegates to him, it probably would clinch the nomination for the New Englander.

The battle for the Democratic nomination this time is a furious one, the most exciting since Franklin D. Roosevelt won out in 1932, and Kennedy's rivals continue to scoff at predictions that he will go over on the first ballot.

Gov. Lindsay Almond of Virginia told reporters this afternoon in the Biltmore that the Old Dominion delegation was heart and soul for Sen. Johnson, and he predicted that the Texan would be nominated on the fourth or fifth ballot.

He said that in a private poll taken at the recent Governor's Conference 13 Democratic Governors expressed a preference for Johnson as against 11 for Kennedy. He said also than an overwhelming majority of Republican Governors said that Johnson would be hardest to beat.

Like other Johnson backers, Gov. Almond expressed skepticism about the claims now being made for Kennedy strength. He said Johnson would have more than 500 votes on the first ballot, would pick up more on the second, and thei would go on to pass Kennedy and win the nomination on the fourth or fifth ballot.

Gov. Almond was told that the Republicans believe they will carry Virginia for Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the prospective GOP nominee, if Kennedy is the Democratic nominee.

"I don't believe the Republicans could carry Virginia if Sen. Kennedy is the nominee," Almond said. "I must admit, however, that we would have a rather severe struggle."

Virginia went Republican for the first time in 1928 when the Democratic nominee was Alfred E. Smith of New York, whose religious affiliation was the same as Kennedy's (Catholic).

John Connally, executive director of the Johnson campaign, told reporters the Texan has been picking up delegate strength isnce he announced his candidacy earlier this week. However, he didn't say just where Johnson had been picking it up.

Rep. Charles H. Brown of Missouri, campaign manager for Symington, also questioned the claims of the Kennedy camp.

"Nobody's got the ball game won yet," he said. "It's wide open."

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma agred with this at a subsequent press conference. He is in the odd position of having to vote for Johnson because of an Oklahoma unit rule, but is working for the nomination of Stevenson.

Kennedy Backers Feel Missourian Would Aid Ticket

The Washington Post
By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

LOS ANGELES, July 7 For the first time the name of Sen. Stuart Symington as a running mate for Sen. John F. Kennedy was being heard here today in the Kennedy camp.

How much of this was legitimate and how much part of the pre-balloting maneuvering was something else again.

Symington, of course, is an avowed presidential candidate like Kennedy, but the Missourian's campaign has never seemed to quite get off the ground.

Responsible Kennedy sources were saying that Symington had many things to recommend him for the vice presidential spot. They listed his "100 per cent AFL-CIO voting record" and his good standing in the farm areas in part because he serves on the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Weak Points Cited

These Kennedy lieutenants say that their front running candidate is weakest on two issues: Civil rights with the Negro voters in key northern states and on the farm issue where Kennedy has conceded he was wrong in once voting for lowering price supports.

On both these issues, his aides now say, Symington is "right" and that being on the ticket would help Kennedy.

Another point cited in Symington's favor is that he would be a "good team player" during the fall campaign and later on if Kennedy wins the election on Nov. 8.

The handsome Symington, now 59, also would help balance the ticket on the age issue since Kennedy at 43 is the youngest of the Democratic candidates and 4 years more youthful than the prospective Republican nominee, Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Despite his liberal voting record, Symington has never angered the more conservative elements in the party and the Nation the way Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) has.

Up to now the preponderance of the political talk in the Kennedy camp has indicated a leaning toward Humphrey for second place on the ticket though a number of others have been mentioned.

One possibility of late has been getting more attention than before: The possibility that Kennedy's chief first ballot rival here at next week's Democratic National Convention, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, just might settle for the vice presidential nomination.

To some this seems like a wonderful thought. But to others—and both factions are represented in the Kennedy camp—the idea is almost horrifying. In the latter group are some of Kennedy's advisers on civil rights.

It appears today that some thought is being given to what Kennedy should do if the 51-

year-old Johnson should ever indicate to him a willingness to take second place. Kennedy himself in the past generally has scoffed at the idea that Johnson would settle for second place on the ticket.

There is something of an argument as to whether Johnson would be more amenable to a President Kenney as Majority Leader or as Vice President. Some argue that as Vice President he would cause Kennedy more difficulty by trying to run Congress by proxy in the Senate Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, now the Majority Whip, and Speaker Sam Rayburn in the House.

There is no doubt, however, that if a Johnson-For-Vice President drive ever really gets started here it will face some tough opposition from northern liberal factions.

This was indicated by a comment of Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams that Johnson on the ticket would cost it many votes in his and other northern states with crucial electorial votes in November.

Here's a quick run-down, as Kennedy aides put it, on other second-place possibilities:

Humphrey, 49, would be excellent, probably the best, in terms of influencing Negro, farm and labor votes. But he enrages the South where Kennedy will have plenty of trouble because of his Roman Catholic faith.

Humphrey could swing at least 60 votes to Kennedy if he were promised second place. A while back the Kennedy people were saying these votes could be crucial for their man but now they are taking thte line that things are going so well it won't make any difference.

Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota, 42 and a Marine war hero, is running hard for the job and Kennedy aides give him a high rating. They figure he would be about as good as Humphrey on civil rights, farm and labor but without the controversy the Senator engenders. On the other hand he is younger even than Kennedy and not well known nationally.

Others mentioned in the Kennedy camp are Sen. Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson, 48, of Washington State; Gov. Herschel C. Loveless, 49, of Iowa, and Gov. Gaylord Nelson, 44, of Wisconsin. But all three are currently being rated somewhere down the list.

United Press International

The chair reserved for former President Harry S. Truman was pushed to the background yesterday when he failed to appear at a meeting of the Democratic platform committee in Los Angeles. Mr. Truman, a delegate from Missouri, has stated he will not attend the convention.

34d 1960 DEMOCRATIC FORMER PRESIDENT-HARRY S. TRUMAN

Johnson Backs Truman In Assailing Convention

The New York Times
New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3—Senator Lyndon B. Johnson said today that he agreed with Harry S. Truman's statement yesterday that Democratic National Convention proceedings "are taking on th aspect of a prearranged affair."

The Senate majority leader also hinted in a television interview that he would formally announce his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination this week.

At the same time he said, with some qualifications, that he would be available for the Vice-Presidency if he did not receive the Presidential nomination.

Discusses Convention

In addition, Senator Johnson made the following points:

¶The Democratic National Chairman, Paul M. Butler, set up the Los Angeles convention without consulting him or his backers.

¶Despite agreement with former President Truman's statement, he expects an open convention in which all aspirants are considered and the most qualified man selected.

¶His strength on the first ballot will be much closer to that of Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts than is shown in unofficial polls.

The Texas Senator was interviewed on the American Broadcasting Company program College News Conference.

When asked whether he would be available for the Vice-Presidential nomination if he did not receive the Presidential nomination, Senator Johnson replied:

"Well, that is a very iffy question, and I wouldn't want to have it even thought that I would refuse to serve my country in any capacity, from running the elevator to the top job, if I felt that my services were needed and my experience and my qualifications and the record I have built could be helpful."

"But I am very happy in the position I hold as Senator from Texas and as majority leader of the Senate."

Asked about a Republican publication's report that a Kennedy-Johnson ticket was already a certainty, Senator Johnson said, "The Republicans are usually last to find out what is going on."

"I have never had any conversations with Senator Kennedy on this subject," he continued.

Senator Johnson was asked if he was ready to announce his formal candidacy. While saying that his name would be placed n nomination with support from many states, declined to go further. But he said:

"I think that in the next few days you will hear in more detail about my views."

He said he thought that President Truman had made "a very fine statement" yesterday.

"I enjoyed it," he said, "I agreed with it, and I think it will be very helpful in alerting people and awakening interest throughout the country."

Has Heard Reports

Senator Johnson was asked his opinion of Mr. Truman's statement that "I know at first hand that many of the delegates have been stampeded or pressured into preconvention commitments against their better judgment."

Senator Johnson replied:

"I have heard reports of the organization of the convention and it was organized in behalf of one candidate and his friends.

"I have not been consulted about any of the details of the convention or any of the chairmen of these various committees or the chairman of the convention itself. All I know about the Los Angeles convention I have read in the paper."

"I think it is very disappointing," he continued, "that an avowed supporter of one candidate would set up the convention without conferring or including suggestions of other candidates or potential candidates."

Senator Johnson said that Chairman Butler "has been somewhat active in Senator Kennedy's camp, and he is no longer really a judge, or an impartial chairman."

However, the Senate leader thought that few persons had joined the "bandwagon" and that there would be an open convention, with qualifications of all aspirants considered and the best qualified selected.

Monroney's View

Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, a supporter of Adlai E. Stevenson for the Presidential nomination, also took the view that the convention would not be "blitzed" by the Kennedy supporters.

Speaking on a taped radio interview called Radio News Conference, Senator Monroney said he did not expect "Kennedy will be able to go the last mile."

"It's the last hundred votes that are hardest," he continued.

He thought Senator Kennedy would climb as high as 604½ votes but no higher. Nomination requires 761 votes.

Meanwhile, a move for Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington as the party's Vice-Presidential nominee was made by seven House members.

Their spokesman, Representative Lee Metcalf of Montana, said the group had written Senators Kennedy, Johnson, Stuart Symington of Missouri and Mr. Stevenson asking consideration for Senator Jackson.

The others who signed the letters were Representatives Thomas L. Ashley of Ohio, Don Magnuson of Washington, Donald F. McGinley of Nebraska, George P. Miller of California, Ralph J. Rivers of Alaska and Samuel S. Stratton of New York.

Truman Indicates He May Attend

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 7.—(UPI)—Former President Harry S. Truman indicated strongly Thursday he may change his mind and attend the Democratic National Convention after all as an at-large delegate from Missouri.

Truman last Saturday blasted the convention as "rigged" in favor of Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts for the presidential nomination and challenged Kennedy's maturity to serve as chief executive.

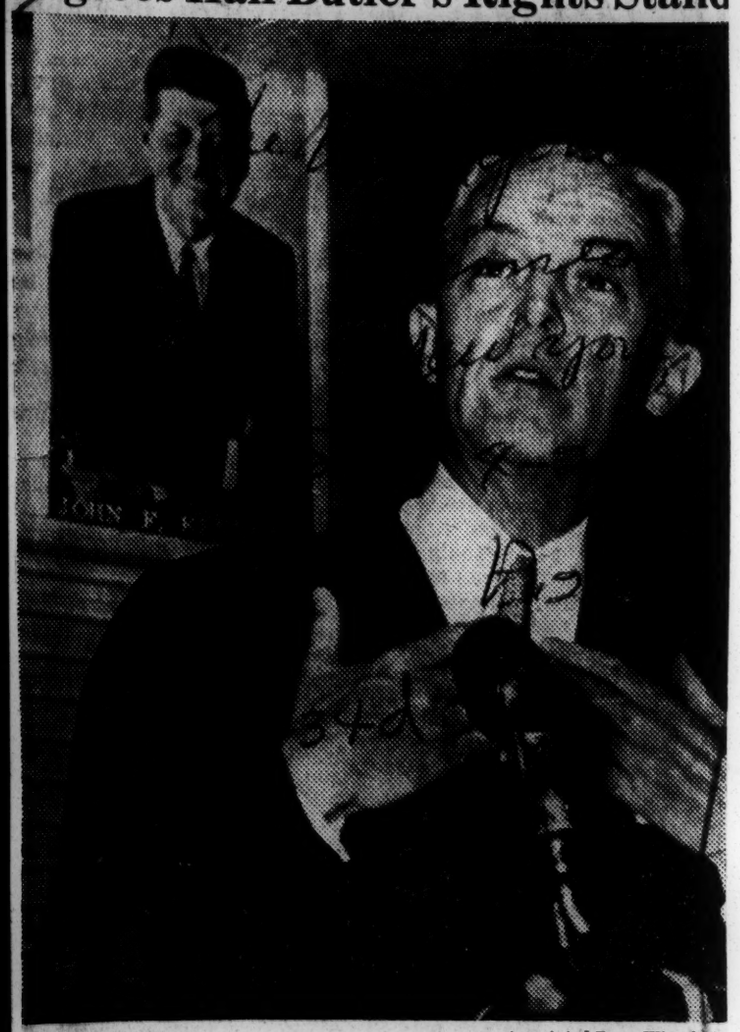
The 76-year-old former president said he received a phone call Thursday from Gov. James T. Blair Jr. of Missouri urging him to reconsider his decision to stay away from the convention.

"I have not yet made up my mind but when I do I'll let everyone know," Truman said.

34d 1960

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MR. PAUL BUTLER

Negroes Hail Butler's Rights Stand



Associated Press Wirephoto

Paul M. Butler, Demcoratic National Chairman, addresses students at Morgan State College in Baltimore. Poster is of Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who is a candidate for Democratic party's Presidential nomination.

BALTIMORE, April 1 (AP)—A cheering Negro audience heard Paul M. Butler declare today that the Democratic Presidential nominee "must and will be committed to championing the cause of human rights and individual dignity with every ounce of strength."

Mr. Butler, the Democratic National Chairman, delivered the keynote address to about 2,500 persons attending a mock political convention at Morgan State College, a predominantly Negro institution.

Across the street from the college is the shopping center where Morgan students recently staged Baltimore's first major sitdown protest against lunch-counter segregation.

He said that they "will long serve to remind some of the rest of us that the spirit of liberty and individual dignity still burns brightly in the minds and hearts of millions of young men and women in this land of the free and the home of the brave."

Mr. Butler was frequently applauded during the speech, including the time when he departed from his text to criticize President Eisenhower on the segregation issue.

More than five years have elapsed since the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools, Mr. Butler said, but the "President of the United States has yet to say he personally believes that this decision was spiritually and morally right."

Bryant KOs Race Moderates, Wins Florida Primary

ollins' Pick Counted Out In Big Vote

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Farris Bryant, 455-year-old Harvard-educated attorney who stands firmly against racial integration, won the Democratic nomination for governor of Florida Tuesday. His election in November in this predominantly Democratic state is virtually automatic.

Bryant defeated Doyle Carlton Jr., a rancher who favored a moderate approach to the racial issue.

Unofficial returns from 1,519 of Florida's 1,971 precincts in Tuesday's runoff primary election gave Bryant 395,420 votes to 336,617 for Carlton.

Florida's 26 Republican National Convention votes went to Vice President Richard M. Nixon but the voting offered no real test of his popularity in the state because no crossing of party lines was permitted.

Running unopposed, Nixon polled 46,823 votes on returns from 1,320 precincts.

Sen. George Smathers, running as a favorite son, also unopposed, received 236,529 Democratic votes in 1,402 precincts. Smathers will release his 29 Democratic delegate votes after the first ballot at the convention and said most of them likely would go for Sen. Lyndon Johnson.

Bryant will take over the governorship from Leroy Collins, who won wide popularity and Tuesday was named permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

Before taking the governor's chair, however, Bryant must go through the formality of defeating Republican nominee George Petersen of Fort Lauderdale in November.

COLLINS SUPPORT

Collins threw his support to Carlton, lanky 37-year-old Wauchula rancher, because Carlton favored a continuation of the present moderate policy on the segregation issue.

Bryant, 45, charged that Collins was out of step with the Florida people, that they wanted to keep their schools, beaches and restaurants reserved strictly for whites.

The heavily populated lower east coast of Florida gave Carlton a heavy margin but a solid stream of votes from north and central Florida wiped out that advantage.

Unofficially tabulated returns from 1,421 of Florida's 1,971 precincts gave Bryant 377,944 votes to 357,318 for Carlton.

Segregation was the key issue that pulled a bigger than expected turnout of voters in the Bryant-Carlton runoff for the Democratic nomination.

Florida has one integrated school in Miami and one near the Air Force base at Homestead. The University of Florida has a few Negroes in its graduate schools. School integration suits are pending in West Palm Beach, Pensacola and Tampa.

Republicans voted on a slim ballot that listed only one contested statewide office — that of national committeeman.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon picked up Florida's 26 Republican National Convention votes and Sen. George Smathers got the state's Democratic delegates.

Florida has 1,481,455 registered Democrats and 265,992 Republicans, but the state went for President Eisenhower in both 1952 and 1956.

Associated Press Wirephoto
GOVERNOR LeROY COLLINS
Meeting press in Florida

Florida Governor Collins Named Democratic Convention Chairman

Senator Frank Church Of Idaho Selected By Arrangements Committee To Be Keynoter

By The Associated Press

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A 14-member arrangements committee also selected Senator Frank Church of Idaho as keynoter for the convention, which will open July 11 in Los Angeles.

Might Bridge Gap

Collins' selection may be intended to bridge the gap between Northern integrationists and Southern segregationists within the party. He has taken a middle-of-the-road stand on civil rights in his own state.

As permanent convention chairman, Collins gains a national stage for whatever political aspirations he may have. His supporters have boosted him as a coming figure in national politics. He has been mentioned as a vice-presidential candidate.

Collins was acceptable to the Adlai E. Stevenson wing of the party. Senator John F. Kennedy's camp voiced no public opposition to him.

He succeeds House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas.

Rayburn is supporting Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for the presidential nomination and would have preferred Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana as convention chairman.

Boggs, however, is a Roman Catholic and his selection might have given the convention an overly strong religious tinge. National Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler is a Catholic. So is Senator Kennedy.

Church, 35, entered the Senate in 1956 and is its youngest member. He gained something of a reputation as an orator in the West and was the choice of the Collins forces for keynoter.

Collins Gets Lesson From Rayburn

Birm. Post-Herald
Birmingham Ala.
Sept. 9-60
P. 12

BY LOWELL K. BRIDWELL
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—In just 34 days, a tall, ruggedly handsome man will step to the podium of the Los Angeles Democratic National Convention and gavel the session into the business of selecting a presidential nominee.

Four or five days later, this same man could be the Democrats' choice for vice president.

He is Leroy Collins, soft-spoken, mild-mannered and tough-minded governor of Florida.

Often referred to as the "voice of the New South," Collins came to Washington to learn how to run a convention from that old pro—House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas. His job will be permanent chairman.

* * *

Although he refused to comment on his own vice presidential possibilities, Collins foresaw plenty of convention scrapping.

"Certainly we will have some conflicts and fights," he said. "That's the kind of vitality our party has. But the chances are excellent that we can disagree without being disagreeable and come out of it unified."

The Florida governor, who is deeply involved in the problems and the aspirations of the South, flatly predicted there would be "no walkouts" of Southerners and no one would be "thrown out."

"I will strive to be as fair and nonpartisan as I can be," Collins pledged after his meeting with Rayburn, who has been the Democrats' permanent chairman in the last three conventions.

The son of a grocer, Collins came from virtual obscurity to the governorship in 1954. He has trampled hard on the extremists of both sides in segregation battles, but has been aggressve in settling racial problems within the framework of established government.

* * *

COLLINS HAS infuriated some Northerners by his calm refusal to jam integration down the throats of his people. But he's been called a traitor by his fellow Southerners for such statements as—"it's unfair and morally wrong . . ." to have segregated lunch counters.

The governor pleaded with the Florida Legislature that it "never, never, never set up any plan or device by which our public schools can be closed." He promptly supported a pupil placement plan which resulted in continued segregation at some schools but led to the prompt integration of others.

"I regard integration in and for itself as no proper goal," Collins says, "But developing a healthy climate for racial tolerance is a very high goal."

HE'LL PRESIDE — Gov. Collins.

FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

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tion.

FORMAL ACTION on convention posts is due Tuesday when the convention arrangements committee meets in New York.

The Times said Rep. Half Boggs of Louisiana will be offered as a substitute for Gov. Collins. The paper added that Boggs has been regarded as the choice of House Speaker Sam Rayburn, a permanent chairman at many conventions in the past.

Rayburn is giving it up, said The Times, to take an active part in behalf of the expected presidential candidacy of his fellow Texan, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, leader of the Senate.

The Times continued:

"It is unlikely that the chair-consideration, Richard Bolling of manship will go to Mr. Boggs or the other representatives under Missouri and Lee Metcalfe of Montana. This is because another House member, Rep. Chester Bowles of Connecticut, already heads the convention platform committee," The Times said.

Times reports Collins to head Demo session

NEW YORK, May 21—(AP)—Florida Gov. Leroy Collins is expected to be named permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention, with Sen. Frank Church of Idaho the likely choice as keynote speaker, The New York Times reported Saturday.

The convention starts July 11 at Los Angeles.

In a dispatch by Claude Sitton from Virginia Beach, Va., The Times reported that "a figure high in national party circles" said Democratic leaders had reached virtual agreement on the selections.

The reports emerged as Virginia Democrats gathered at Virginia Beach for a state conven-

GOV. LEROY COLLINS
. . . Convention chairman?

Democrats Pick Church As Keynoter

Gov. Collins, Fla., To Be Chairman of Party Convention

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—AP Wirephotos

Sen. Frank Church
. . . Convention Keynoter

Gov. LeRoy Collins
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DEMOCRAT UNITY MOVE

Collins Is Chosen Convention Chief

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Church, 35, entered the Senate in 1956 and is its youngest member. He gained something of a reputation as an orator in the West and was the choice of the Collins forces for keynoter.

In Tallahassee, Gov. Collins accepted as a "call to service" his designation as chairman of the convention even though it may have destroyed any chance he had for the vice-presidential nomination.

Collins told a news conference he would "regard it as practically impossible" that the permanent chairman of the convention could be nominated on the national ticket.

He said the chairman is in a judicial position and must conduct the business of the convention with absolute fairness and impartiality. He said it would be awkward if the permanent chairman were to be placed in a partisan position.

He said he could not recall that a permanent chairman ever had been nominated for either president or vice president.

However, the records show that in 1868 Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York served as permanent chairman of the Democratic convention and four years later, again serving as presiding officer, was nominated for president. He was defeated by Gen. U. S. Grant.

The tall, handsome, 51-year-old Florida governor said he had no idea until recently that he might be designated the permanent chairman.

"I had thought of the possibility I might obtain the assignment of temporary chairman—keynote speaker."

"The permanent chairmanship is a call to service I did not solicit. It is a great responsibility that I hope I can discharge with fairness and competence and with credit to the party and to the nation," he said.

Collins said he planned to go to Washington in the immediate future to confer with Rep. Sam Rayburn of Texas, who has presided over the Democratic conventions for years, and Rep. Clarence Cannon of Missouri, the longtime convention parliamentarian.

He said he understood that as permanent chairman he would be called upon to address the convention.

"Whether it is a major address, of course, depends upon the permanent chairman. I hope I will be able to make one that will qualify," he said.

Collins is the first governor to be designated to preside over a national party convention since the Republicans chose William McKinley, later to become president, their permanent chairman in 1892.

Collins, the first Florida governor ever to win a first primary victory, was the first governor to serve simultaneously as chairman of the Southern governor's conference and chairman of the national governors' conference.

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Church said in a statement issued through his Washington office he realizes that as the keynoter he will be shouldering a grave responsibility.

"I plan to deliver a fighting speech directed at the appalling failures of the Republican administration, at home and abroad," he said. "I intend to pull no punches, but there will be no hitting below the belt."

Gov. Collins Gets It

Barring changes which right now do not seem likely in the least, the Democratic convention arrangements committee tomorrow will name Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida permanent chairman.

The Birmingham News has this on reliable authority, and it is not the report Saturday of Claude Sitton of *The New York Times*.

Collins will replace Sam Rayburn, venerable Texan who for many conventions has dominated the procedure as national Democratic candidates for the two highest offices were selected.

Rayburn voluntarily is stepping down. This probably is for two reasons. One is his age, though that is a lesser consideration. Rayburn is still relatively vigorous.

More important, Rayburn believes Lyndon Johnson has a better than longshot chance to be *THE* compromise candidate. And Rayburn wants actively to work for Johnson. Stevenson had been mentioned prominently as such a compromise, if Jack Kennedy couldn't swing the convention within the first two or three ballots.

Stevenson is now being rated "out" by those close to the situation. The fact that the former candidate has chosen to make a sharp criticism of the Eisenhower administration's handling of the U-2 incident has meaning. It could be interpreted as a bold bid to claim the nomination as a compromise candidate ready to risk open attack.

The fact that, from the same platform in Chicago last week, platform chairman-designate Chester Bowles echoed such criticism has meaning. The lines of battle are now drawn, and sharply.

Kennedy is front runner, clearly. But if he cannot get it, then the struggle obviously will be between the patently "liberal" Stevenson and the restrained, delibate conservatism of Sen. Johnson. It is our conclusion one of these three will be the man to face Richard Nixon.

The selection of Collins is intended as an effort to ameliorate a large part of the South. Collins, it hardly needs saying, will be no happy candidate for many in Alabama or Missisippi, and perhaps not also for many in South Carolina.

But Collins will help the Democrats in the border states. He could help the party even in Georgia and Louisiana.

The nod to Collins has that aspect of significance. But his receiving the permanent chairmanship will also be based in a realistic evaluation of the religious imbalance which would prevail if Hale Boggs, Louisiana representative, had been selected.

Only a few weeks ago, Boggs clearly was the front-runner for the chairmanship. The fact that Kennedy has been very impressive in the primaries, at least, is undoubtedly the weight which has swung the party leaders over to Collins for the chairmanship.

Butler is a Catholic. Boggs is. Kennedy is. It seems obvious a Protestant for political reasons, could not under such circumstances be turned down. This plus the possible influence in some of the South a Collins might have is the basis for the decision.

Collins is no Rayburn. He is a gentle political leader. He is out of step with some in the Deep South, probably with many, because he has elected positively to move ahead with emphasis on his belief that the South must not isolate itself from the rest of the nation over the integration issue.

Collins, while not a happy choice to many Deep Southerners, will not be any more unsatisfactory than would have been any of the other "possibles" for the chairmanship.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

34d 1960

54 Negro Delegates To Democratic Convention

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7-8-60

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Delegations from 15 states to the Democratic National convention in Los Angeles will include a total of 54 Negroes, it was announced here from the office of the vice-chairman of the Democratic National committee last week.

The list released by the committee is not complete because it does not include among others, New York, Wisconsin, and several other states from which it is known Negroes will go to the convention.

According to one unofficial count, the total number of Negro delegates will exceed 85.

Here's Incomplete List

The incomplete list is as follows:

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA: Alternates-at-large, William Pollard, Mrs. Vaino Spencer.

CALIFORNIA: Delegates, Jefferson Beaver, William Byron Rumford, Augustus Hawkins, Spencer Wiley; Alternates, Dr. Daniel Collins, Rev. F. D. Haynes, Frank G. Allen.

DELAWARE: Delegates-at-Large, Sidney Clark; Alternate, William H. Burton.

ILLINOIS: Delegates, Congressman W. L. Dawson, Kenneth Campbell, Claude W. Holman, Rev. Clarence Cobb; Presidential Elector Altenate Delegates, William Harvey, Robert Miller, Charles Skyles, Mrs. Edith Sampson Frank M. Summers, Ralph Metcalf.

IOWA: Alternate Delegate, Robert A. Jackson.

MARYLAND: Delegates, Mrs Irma Dixon; Alternates, J. Alvin Jones, Lloyal Randolph.

MASSACHUSETTS: Delegates Balcom S. Taylor.

MICHIGAN: Delegates, Alexander Fuller, Mrs. E. Edwards, Congressman Charles Diggs; Alternates, Otis M. Smith, Senator Edgar Cury, William Olider, Horace L. Sheffield.

MISSOURI: Delegates, Jordan Chambers, F. N. Weathers, Leon Jordan; Alternates, David M. Grant.

NEVADA: Delegate, Dr. Charles West.

NEW JERSEY: Delegate, M. Margaret Holmes; Alternates, Mrs. M. A. Williams, Dr. Paul F. Sinclair.

OKLAHOMA: Delegate, Jake Simmons; Alternates, Primas C. Wade, Tom McNeely.

PENNSYLVANIA: Delegates, Mrs. S. A. Anderson, Andrew Bradley, Paul F. Jones, Congressman Robert Nix; Alternates, Robert N. C. Nix, Herbert Holt, Herbert Arlene.

MINNESOTA: Alternate, Judge L. Howard Bennett.

OHIO: Delegates, Harvey J Johnson, Charles V. Carr.

34d 1960 GENERAL

Fewer Negroes in Dixie Groups

Times-Picayune
New Orleans
Thurs. 7-28-60

Condition Changed Sharply from Previous Years

(By EDGAR POE)
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO — It was not too many years ago that a substantial number of the southern Republican delegates to the national convention were members of the Negro race.

The picture has changed. There are only a handful of Negro delegates and alternatives at the 1960 convention from the South. The overall picture has likewise changed in the Republican party.

Seemingly, although there was no count immediately at hand, there were more delegates of the Negro race that attended the Democratic convention in Los Angeles than came to Republican convention here. Of coures most of those athat attended the Democratic convention came from northern and western states.

ALWAYS DEMOCRATIC

Georgia, the state that has the distinction, dubious or otherwise, depending on how one wants to look at it, has never gone anything but Democratic—regular Democratic—since Sherman's march to the sea.

Georgia has three Negro delegates and six Negro alternates among its 24 delegates. Louisianahas one Negro delegate; Tennessee has one and two alternates: Kentucky one delegate and one alternate, and South Carolina one alternate.

Southern states that send no Negro delegates to the GOP convention were Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, North Corolina.

75 HOURS ON SUBJECT

Thecivil rights squabbles of conventions of yesteryears involved primarily the Democratic conventions. In 1960 the civil rights hassle of the Republicans in Chicago involved a total of 75 hours by the whole platform committee and the subcommittee.

That was more than twice the number of hours involved over the same controversial subject at the Los Angeles convention. The Democratic convention o course adopted the most libera and far-reaching civil right plank of all time, but th southern delegations came u with a hard-hitting report.

All Up and Down th' Whole Creation, Sadly Ah Roam'

The Afro-Am.
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 8-6-60
p. 5

34d
gener

THE 'SOLID SOUTH' MOVES CLOSER TO A TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

Dissatisfaction With Party and Platform Spurs Rebellion

The New York Times
New York

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 10 — The call to battle in another Presidential campaign, far from bringing home Democratic strays in the South, has sent new deserters hurrying into the Republican camp.

Most distressing to the party faithful is the prospect that the defections may be permanent. This has brought a number of generally cautious predictions that the political ferment is spawning a two-party system in the once solid South.

Many Democratic field generals in the eleven states of the old Confederacy have retired to their tents to grumble over the national conventions' handiwork — both platform and nominee. Senators Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Richard B. Russell and Herman Talmadge of Georgia and J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina have yet to promise even a vote for Senator John F. Kennedy. Some others have grudgingly gone that far but no further.

Widespread Dissension

Loyalists find widespread dissension among the ranks. The Democratic campaign manager, Robert Kennedy, has said that the threat is greatest in six states that hold seventy-nine of the region's 128 electoral votes. These are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Texas.

An indication of a two-party trend was seen in the Eisenhower victories in Virginia, Tennessee, Florida and Texas in 1952, and again in those states plus Louisiana in 1956. Some observers tend to dismiss these as nothing more than support for a national hero.

Not so easily written off are the post war elections of four Republican Congressmen in traditionally Democratic districts. The G.O.P. also has made some minor inroads on the local level in the South.

But the most convincing demonstrations of Republican sentiment has come in the Presidential election. Vice President Nixon has drawn large and seemingly enthusiastic crowds on visits to Greensboro, N. C., Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta. Senator Kennedy has yet to penetrate south of the Washington area and no comparison is possible.

Republicans in Georgia

Georgians were surprised during the Vice President's Atlanta appearance when James V. Carmichael, president of Scripto Inc., and a 1946 Democratic gubernatorial candidate, announced that he would campaign for Mr. Nixon. Commenting on this, The Atlanta Constitution said: "To find a man who once outdrew Gene Talmadge in the total votes of a Democratic primary now speaking up for the Republican nominee shows the growing respectability of the Republican party * * *." The state has an unbroken record of Democratic loyality in Presidential elections.

In city after city across the South, Republican organizations include an increasing number of young leaders from the business and professional communities. With some exceptions, the old regular who shows more interest in patronage and deals with the Democrats than in a revived party appears to be on the way out.

A number of Southern newspapers have urged their readers to support the Republicans. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina has complained that almost all of the daily and weekly newspapers in that state are siding with the G. O. P.

J. Oliver Emmerich, editor of The State Times of Jackson, Miss., which has endorsed the Nixon-Lodge slate, has written: "Many loyal Mississippians out of respect to the past give loyalty to the Democratic party. But it is a ghost, a skeleton of what it once was. Some Mississippians say, 'It is the party of our fathers and our grandfathers,' yet we know, and they know, that these honored forbears would be in rebellion were they alive today and confronted with the irresponsible Democratic party of today."

His sentiments have drawn some expressions of doubt. But few would deny that many latter-day Southerners, once the blindfold of Democratic fealty has slipped from their eyes, find themselves more in sympathy with Republican policies, particularly in the economic field.

The explanation of the South's slow swing away from the Democrats lies in the complex changes that have taken place in both the party and the region in recent decades. An important catalyst in the process of late has been the dawning realization among Southerners that they cannot expect concessions from the Democrats on racial issues.

The party's liberal Northern wing began to turn a deaf ear to their demands after former Presidents Roosevelt and Truman showed that the Democrats could win without the South. Professor C. Vann Woodward of Johns Hopkins University, in his "Reunion and Reaction," pointed out that: "More and more it was becoming obvious that the Northern leaders of the old party of 'white supremacy' had set out to usurp the historic role of the Republicans as champions of the Negro * * *. The national convention of the party in 1948 advertised the alliance with the race in a dramatic way by the adoption of a 'civil rights' platform that was the last word in open difiance of Southern views on racial policy."

The Southern party has always had a strong conservative set. It actually is the progeny of a shotgun marriage in the Civil War era of business-minded Whigs and Democrats. The conservatives have held the reins of leadership in most states.

Conservatism Stimulated

Urbanization accompanying the recent growth of industry and the decline of agriculture throughout the South has rural dwellers flocking to the cities. Some have left their political loyalties behind. Prosperity and the demands of the new industry have stimulated conservatism. New arrivals from the North, many of them Republicans of the managerial class, have made their influence felt. Some Southerners already angered by Democratic civil rights policies, have been easy targets for persuasion along economic lines.

A switch to a two-party system in the South, in the opinion of most observers, undoubtedly is on its way. But most see it as a slow, evolutionary process.

For one thing, the Republicans must develop strength at the precinct level if the party is to have a foundation that cannot be undercut too easily by the shifting tides of politics. This will be a difficult task, for they will have many handicaps but few of the advantages that they now enjoy in the national arena.

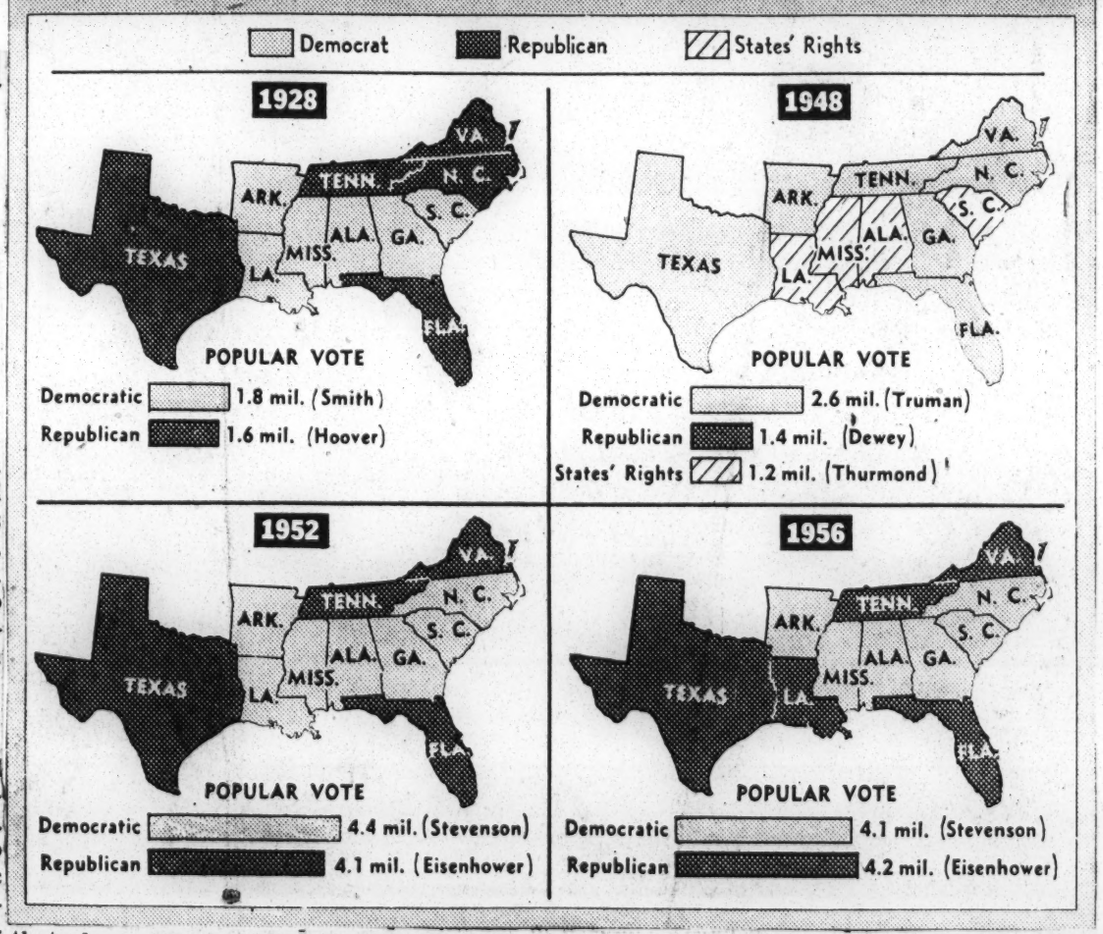
The process might be speeded up if Senator Kennedy wins without the South's support. The liberals might then decide to strip the Southerners in the House and Senate of their committee chairmanships by scuttling the seniority system. Such a step already has been advocated.

The knowledge that a wholesale bolt might cost them these chairmanships is one of the strongest forces for continued loyalty among the Congressmen and some of their followers. If the party should decide to discipline them for their refusal to support its program and the failure of their constituents to back its candidate, many undoubtedly would cross the aisle to the Republicans.

Machinery Ready

It is questionable at this point whether Senator Kennedy can win without Southern support. The machinery for an intensive campaign in the region is ready. If the Democratic candidate begins to pick up strong backing elsewhere, that machinery will be thrown into high gear. The field generals will then come out of their tents to drive the invaders from Democracy's temple. Whether the effort, if and when it comes, will be too late to repair the damage caused by their inaction thus far remains to be seen.

WHEN DEMOCRATS FAILED TO HOLD THE 'SOLID SOUTH'



Profile Of Two Candidates In A Southern Background

By GEO. W. LEE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

The Nixon's rally in Memphis was highly successful. It primed the wells of enthusiasm and stirred the pride of the people strikingly devoted to his campaign and to him as the symbol of the American success story.

The rain came down in great showers but it didn't dampen the ardor or enthusiasm of the people and when Mr. Nixon said from the speakers' stand, "If you all can stand in the rain, I can stand it too," the people responded with tremendous approval. It seems that in this statement, they got the full significance of Nixon's life of struggle up from the dust of the days' long road to the pinnacle of a laughing star.

Mr. Kennedy had visited Memphis only last week for a speech, but he received no such reception as the town gave to Mr. Nixon. The streets over which the Nixon caravan travelled from the airport were lined with people down this against the curb sometimes five and sometimes twenty deep.

On Beale Street, for an example, when Mr. Kennedy passed down the famous thoroughfare on which the blues began, the street was vitually empty—colored people went about their task with little notice of Mr. Kennedy's passing. No crowds were there to greet him; no flags were waving; no people hung out of the windows to watch him pass. But it was different today—the moment the Nixon caravan turned off Wellington into Beale, the old street seemed to rock from the bluffs of the Misssissippi River to the mud flats of East Street. At the sight of Dick and Pat, the jubilant crowd strung out along Beale Street yelled and waved until the density of the air made hoarses their weakened voices.

But the Nixon's brief visit to Beale Street reached its highest tempo when the caravan paused at Handy Park. A red hot band gave out with the St. Louis Blues and Mr. Nixon greeted it with a big-toothed grin as he stepped out of his automobile and with a bouquet of flowers that had been given to Mrs. Nixon, he laid them tenderly and lovingly at the base of the statue of the late W. C. Handy, "The Father of the Blues."

But the touching moment that brought tears to the eyes of many of the Beale streeters was when Mr. Nixon went down the line made up of kindergarten children and shook hands with each of them. The blind, dark "Mayor of Beale Street," in his eighty-fifth year, mumbled almost to himself. "He surely is a warm, down to earth man. When Mr. Kennedy passed Handy Park another bystander said. "He didn't even look in the direction of Handy's monument." Yes, Handy Park like Beale Street gave the cold shoulder to Mr. Kennedy. The park was empty and a dreamy silence clung about it.

Awaiting Mr. Nixon on the riverfront where he was to deliver his major address, in the same spot where Mr. Kennedy spoke a week before, was more than 20,000 people, standing there in the rain. On a sunny day when Mr. Kennedy spoke there were less than 10,000 people there.

In the two speeches of Kennedy and Nixon, we were able to glimpse the profile of each of the two men Mr. Kennedy's speech dealth in vague generalities, with no mention of the Civil Rights issue; while Mr. Nixon, in his speech urged equality in discussing Civil Rights. Mr. Nixon said he "had deep convictions on the subject." He said "Civil Rights is not just a southern problem, but one on which the whole Nation must move forward."

Mr. Kennedy's silence on the Civil Right's question in Memphis is positive indication that he will go along with segregation as a way of life. Mr. Nixon's positive stand on Civil Rights indicates that he will fight to resolve the battle of race and tradition in the brilliant sunshine of an American tomorrow.

Sitting on the platform with Mr. Nixon were twenty People. Six of them were local Negroes. Rev. S. A. Owens, President of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Rev. W. H. T. Brewster, Educational Director of the National Baptist Convention, Rev. B. L. Hooks, Pastor of the Middle Baptist Church, Dr. W. O. Speight, Sr., Mr. Orin Pickett, candidate for the Tennessee Legislature and George W. Lee. While on the same platform a week ago when Mr. Kennedy spoke there was one lone Negro.

So Mr. Nixon flew into Memphis on a wing and a prayer; he left on a wing and a prayer, but he carried with him the heart of Memphis.

FREE STATE IN ALABAMA

Old Crack in Solid South

HALEYVILLE, Ala., Oct. 8 (AP)—When you think about the Solid South, suh, you are overlooking the free state of Winston.

Winston County in north Alabama, that is.

Despite uphill progress by the Democrats in recent years, Winston remains a Republican stronghold in the heart of Democratic Dixie.

Sen. John Kennedy is thus warned.

They like to say that Alf Landon really carried three states against Franklin Roosevelt in 1936—Maine, Vermont and the Free State of Winston.

* * *

SINCE THE Civil War, Winston has been almost as solidly Republican as the rest of Alabama has been solidly Democratic.

And for the same reason—the feelings left by the Civil War.

Winston's lone defection to the Democrats in a presidential election was in 1932.

Nowadays most people will admit that Winston is a legal part of Alabama, a rural county of rough hill country and red dirt, mostly timberland dotted with a few poultry farms.

But it wasn't always so. Winston County, unlike the rich cotton land to the south and the fertile Tennessee Valley to the north, was ill-fitted for the lush plantations of the Old South prior to the Civil War.

* * *

AS A RESULT, the people were small farmers with little use for Negro slaves and even less use for a bloody battle over the rights of slave-owners.

In 1860 there were only 122 salves and 14 slave-holders in Winston County.

When the State of Alabama voted to secede from the Union, Winston County residents gathered at a tavern in a mass meeting and voted to secede from the State of Alabama.

The reasoning behind their action was plain and simple—and difficult for the Southern states to dispute on logical grounds.

In short, their resolution said that if it's legal for a state to secede from the Union, then it follows that it is legal for a county to secede from a state "by the same process of reasoning."

The resolution added, "We ask the Confederate and United States authorities to respect our neutrality and leave us alone to work out our own destinies."

* * *

DEEP INSIDE the Confederacy, Winston was safe from marauding Union troops.

But from surrounding counties, loyal to the Southern cause, Confederate agents swooped down on Winston. Men were grabbed up by recruiting officers and taken to adjoining counties where they were forced into the Confederate army or shot. Night riders harassed Winston's Union sympathizers.

Hatred boiled up and the men of Winston County began leaving home to join Union forces. By the end of the war, Winston County had five infantry companies in Union armies.

The hatred stuck with the people of Winston after the war, until it crystallized into a tradition of Republican voting that has lasted almost a century.

Today all county's elected officers are Republicans except on the Board of Revenue, where two Democrats and one Republican sit.

Today the Democrats admit that their only hope of victory lies with swaying some Republicans to cross party lines in the general election.

MATTER OF FACT

Johnson Stock Goes Up As Nixon Threat Grows In South

BY JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON

ANOTHER CLOUD is rising on the Democratic horizon, and one that may later prove to be decidedly bigger than a man's hand.

In brief, the pollsters have begun to report clear signs that even the Southern states are joining the swing to the Republicans which started last Summer. The "peace issue" may be as phony as a three-dollar bill, as most informed observers think. But in combination with prosperity, it seems to exert a universal pull.

LAST AUTUMN, some time after the swing to the Republicans was already well under way, the South still appeared to be safely Democratic. Vice President Richard M. Nixon did not then share the President's popularity in the South, as he had begun to do elsewhere.

Southern Democratic leaders were still happily convinced that Nixon would never be a threat to their states, since they regarded him as positively unpopular among their voters.

Now, however, this low assessment of Nixon's standing in the South is at least highly questionable. The inquiring Dr. Gallup's most recent poll showed Nixon carrying the South against Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts by a margin of 54 to 46, and running 50-50 in the South against Adlai Stevenson. The states here classed as Southern are Alabama, Arkansas, the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. They have 146 electoral votes in the national total of 537.

AS THE GALLUP sample for these 13 states amounted to hardly more than 700 people, one might be inclined to dismiss the results given. But they cannot be dismissed, because they have been confirmed and even exceeded by the results of private, local polls. These polls, using very much larger samples, have recently been taken in certain Southern states.

The most important was taken in Texas, the most populous state in the South. This poll showed the Texan hero, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, beating Nixon by a few percentage points. But it also showed Nixon beating Stevenson by several points, with Kennedy again behind Stevenson. And just to prove the increasing weakness of Democratic Party loyalties, this poll also showed Nixon beating both Sens. Hurbert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Stuart Symington of Missouri by gigantic margins close to 80-20.

IN THESE FIGURES, the first feature that leaps to the eye is Adlai Stevenson's slight but significant lead over Sen Kennedy. As long as the Southern states seem to be loyally Democratic by heavy majorities, it did not matter if a small percentage of Southerners were inclined to vote against Kennedy because he is a Roman Catholic. But in an even-Steven race, 2 per cent of the voters changing sides means victory by a 4 per cent margin.

According to Dr. Gallup, this was just what happened in the recent Nixon-Stevenson and Nixon-Kennedy trial heats. It is hard to find any other explanation but Kennedy's Catholicism.

IF THE SOUTH still showed the same Republican leanings, Kennedy's Catholicism can therefore handicap him with Southern leaders at the convention in Los Angeles. If Kennedy is nominated, too, the changed situation in the South will have real meaning. It can completely upset the Kennedy strategy, which has always been based on the calculation of carrying the

Nixon And Johnson

South plus the big Northern industrial states where Catholicism is a positive help.

IN CONTRAST, the extension of the Republican trend to the South will certainly help Sen. Johnson. Johnson is the Democratic candidate with the largest number of delegates already in the bag. Kennedy, the generally recognized front-runner, calls Johnson his "real opponent."

If Johnson appears to be the only Democrat who is pretty sure to carry the Southern states, with their quarter of the total electors, he is bound to look more attractive, even to Northern Democratic leaders. Unlike many Republicans, most Democrats have a liking for victory.

To be sure, this new talking point for Johnson can never be truly effective until something else happens. Boasting that he alone can carry the South will get Johnson nowhere, until the Northern Democrats begin to think he may also have some chance in the North.

JOHNSON HAS INVADED both Illinois and New York, to try to win over the chieftains of these big states. He had more than a little success in New York, Yet one cannot imagine him being nominated unless he takes the difficult action that will unstick his Southern label.

If he really does unstick his Southern label, however, the Johnson candidacy may well become a decidedly serious and important affair.—©

Riesel reports—

Negroes will march on conventions

BY VICTOR RIESEL

News labor analyst

CARAVANS OF NEGROES will be rolling South by Southwest early in July, by truck and car and bus and even special train, they'll be "marching" on the national conventions at which either the Democrats or the Republicans will nominate a president of the U. S.

Tens of thousands of Negroes and friendly white unionists will caravan through Gettysburg, Harper's Ferry, Clinton, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark., on to an "encampment" in Los Angeles during the week of the Democratic conclave. And then north by northeast to Chicago for the Republican session.

THOSE ARE THE PLANS of AFL-CIO officials of the new national Negro American Labor Council. How many caravans, how many "marchers," no one knows. A recent similar "march" on Washington drew 30,000 Negroes when only a few thousand were expected.

Some major unions are rallying around the contingents being organized by A. Philip Randolph, leader of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, now whipping up support in Southern cities. Most of the labor support springs from the former CIO unions. Typical is the New Jersey section of the International Union of Electrical Workers of which Jim Carey is president. The other day one of Carey's colleagues, Milton Weihrauch, an IUE vice president, exhorted his fellow ers with:

". . . We want one contingent to go to the Democratic convention in July. We want a second contingent to go to the Republican convention in Chicago. . . . Enlist your people now. Urge them to arrange their vacation schedules for this singular experience of a lifetime. Clear the matter with your executive boards now so that you can subsidize the necessary cost."

ANOTHER INFLUENTIAL labor official, Joe Overton, business agent of Local 338 of the old CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, is organizing contingents in New York. Overton is head of the New York section of the NAACP, as well as being a member of the constitutional and steering committees of the Negro American Labor Council.

That council, which has a potential membership of some 1,500,000, has been 10 years in the making.. Its first session was held in March, 1950, in Harlem's Hotel Theresa. Its organization was stalled until the AFL merged with the CIO. All those forces had sharp growing pains. Now the Negro leaders are set again. They'll meet in Detroit's Hotel Statler over the Memorial Day weekend, according to current plans.

By Frank Hoy, Staff Photographer

Members of the District Morse for President Club filed nominating petitions yesterday for their candidates for the Democratic National Convention in the May 3 presidential primary election. Members who filed at the Board of Elections were, from left: A. L. Wheeler, Club chairman; Margaret Just Butcher, Herbert P. Leeman, and Bishop Smallwood Williams.

Lamb Opposes Proposal to Allow One Vote in Primary for a Slate

George P. Lamb, an independent Republican candidate in the District Primary, said yesterday he is opposed to a proposal which would allow a person to cast a single vote for a group of candidates.

Leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties in the District announced Thursday they would support a plan to permit voting for groups—or "slates"—of candidates.

The District Board of Elections will meet Monday to decide whether to permit group voting in the May 3 primary. Lamb said he will appear before the Board to argue against the proposal.

Yesterday was the final day for filing nominating petitions for candidates.

ePtitions were filed by the District Morse for President Club, two candidates for Democratic National Committeeman and an independent candidate for the District Republican Committee.

The Morse Club candidates are for the District Democratic Central Committee.

eGorge Weaver, one of the candidates listed by the Morse Club, said his name had been used without his permission and asked the Board of Elections to withdraw it.

A. L. Wheeler, chairamn of both the Central Committee and the Morse Club said Weaver had asked to be included among the Morse candidates, but said he would withdraw Weaver's name.

The District Committee for Humphrey is supporting eWaver for the District delegation to the Democratic National oCnvention, as well as for the Central Committee.

The Morse Club's candidates for the Central Committee are: DeLong Harris, Woolsey W. Hall, Helen Boyle, Margaret Just Butcher, Culver Chamberlain, Myron Ehrlich, John Holden, Mrs. Aaron Kimche, George Klein, Belford Lawson, Herbert P. Leeman.

Also, Robert Mars, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Dr. Edward C. Mazique, John L. Monaghan, Oliver Palmer, Theodore Prahinski, eBtty H. Roberts, Bernice Ross, Robert Wearring, Edward Williams, Bishop Smallwood Williams, Charles Wilson and Wheeler.

The Morse Club also announced its endorsement of Jay C. Turner for Democratic National Committee man, Katie Loucheim for National Committeewoman and Mrs. Butcher for alternate Committeewoman.

Turner and Frank D. Reeves, the candidate of the Humphrey Committee for National Committeeman, filed their nominating petitions yesterday.

So did Corina Rogers, an independent candidate for the District Republican Committee and a former member of the committee.

Mrs. Rogers and Lamb are the only independent candidates in the primary. Lamb is running both as a candidate for the District delegation to the Republican National Convention and for membership on the District Republican Committee.

In announcing his opposition to the proposal for group voting Lamb contended that such voting would put independent candidates at a disadvantage in the primary.

The Gallup Poll

Which Party Is Champion Of Negro? It's a Toss-Up

PRINCETON, N. J.—Sentiment across America splits about evenly today on the question of which political party can be considered the champion of the Negro.

Twenty-eight per cent of all persons interviewed in a Nation-wide poll believe that the Republican Party is doing the most for Negroes, while 25 per cent hold that the Democratic Party is.

About one voter in five, or 18 per cent, said that neither party is doing more, and the remaining 29 per cent expressed no opinion.

Gallup Poll reporters put the following question to a representative cross-section of persons across the country:

"Which party—the Republican or Democratic—do you think is doing the most for Negroes?"

The results:

Republican Party	**28%**
Democratic Party	**25**
Neither	**18**
No opinion	**29**

The relatively high proportion expressing no opinion, together with the fact that about one voter in five believes that neither party is doing more for the Negro than the other, suggests that for a considerable number of voters neither party has succeeded in making itself regarded as the champion of the Negro.

AS MIGHT be expected, the issue is not without partisan undertones.

Proportionately more GOP voters are convinced that their party is doing more for the Negro than is the case with Democratic voters.

In fact, while about one GOP voter in eight, or 12 per cent, thinks the Democratic Party is doing more for the Negro, more than one Democratic voter in five, or 22 per cent, concedes that the Republican Party is doing more.

The vote by party affiliation:

	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
	%	%	%
Republican	**41**	**22**	**23**
Democratic	**12**	**34**	**22**
Neither	**17**	**17**	**25**
No opinion	**30**	**27**	**30**

Regionally speaking, today's survey finds proportionately more voters in the South saying that the Republican Party is doing more for the Negro than is the case among Northern voters.

Among voters in the South, sentiment runs 2 to 1 that the GOP is the Party doing most for the Negro, as follows:

	South	North
	%	%
Republican	**35**	**25**
Democratic	**17**	**28**
Neither	**15**	**20**
No opinion	**33**	**27**

Although the proportion of Negro voters is small, an analysis of the views of Negroes on the question shows sentiment to favor the Democratic Party as the party doing the most for them.

Religious Issue's Cutting

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla.

Both Ways in Homestretch

Sun. 10-30-60

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute
Of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J. — As the 1960 race entered its closing stages with neither candidate holding a decisive edge, the religious issue continued both to help and hurt Sen. John Kennedy's chances of being the first Roman Catholic elected to the presidency.

The Gallup Poll

Analysis of the Gallup Poll's semi-final election survey — conducted during the first week of October — shows this about the voting patterns of members of America's major religious bodies:

1—It is largely because of his success in holding his fellow Catholics in their normally Democratic column that Kennedy is running stronger this year than Adlai Stevenson did in 1952 and 1956. In 1956, nearly half of Catholic voters supported President Eisenhower — a departure from their previously heavily Democratic voting behavior. In the 1958 Congressional election, however, three out of four Catholics voted Democratic.

2—At the same time, Vice President Richard Nixon has the support thus far of a big majority of voters of Protestant faiths. As of early October, in fact, Nixon was running stronger in the heavily-Protestant South than he was elsewhere in the nation. In other areas of the nation a heavy vote for Kennedy from Catholics works to offset the big majority Nixon gets outside the South from Protestants.

3—Voters of Jewish faith who indicated a preference are as heavily Democratic as this group was in 1952 and 1956.

In practically every national election, a different set of factors or variables assumes greater importance in determining voting behavior.

In 1936, for example, income played a major role in voting behavior that year. Persons of higher income tended to support Landon; voters from the lower end of the economic scale were heavily for Roosevelt.

In the 1942 congressional election, when the population's war-time mobility served to disenfranchise many voters, the rate of turnout was a key factor in analysis of that election's outcome.

This year, because of the split in candidate preference along religious lines, a voter's religion has major significance. It becomes particularly important this year that the various major religious bodies be included in survey samples at exactly their proper proportion of the electorate.

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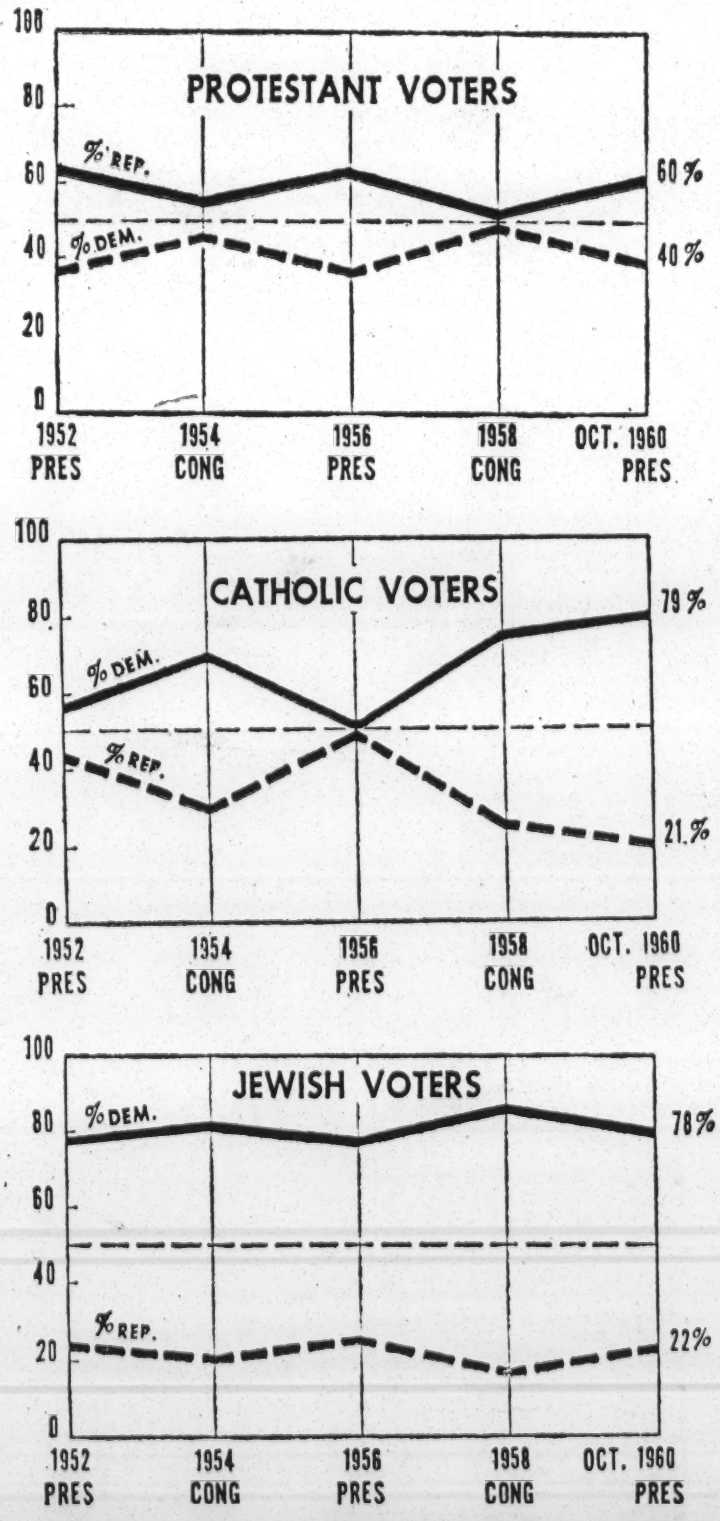
Vote by Religious Groups 1952-1960



Protestant, Catholic, Jewish Votes
. . .in elections since 1952 shown above

★ ★ ★

GALLUP POLL studies over the last year and a half have indicated that the religious issue might cut both ways — as it now appears to be doing — if the Democrats were to nominate a Catholic.

This is the vote recorded in the semi-final survey among persons of the three major faiths who were registered, planned to register and who planned to vote. The second column reports the views of just those who stated a preference:

PROTESTANT VOTERS		
Nixon-Lodge	57%	60%
Kennedy-Johnson	37	40
Undecided	6	—
CATHOLIC VOTERS		
Kennedy-Johnson	76%	79%
Nixon-Lodge	20	21
Undecided	4	—
JEWISH VOTERS		
Kennedy-Johnson	69%	78%
Nixon-Lodge	20	22
Undecided	11	—

Considering only those voters in this October's survey who stated a preference, here is how the vote by religious groups this year compares with the 1956 vote:

	1956	1960
PROTESTANT VOTERS		
Rep. ticket	63%	60%
Dem. ticket	37	40
CATHOLIC VOTERS		
Dem. ticket	51%	79%
Rep. ticket	49	21
JEWISH VOTERS		
Dem. ticket	75%	78%
Rep. ticket	25	22

It was found, for example, that a significant minority of Protestant voters — particularly in the South — say they would not support their party's nominee if he were Catholic. At the same time, about half of Catholic Republicans said they might consider switching if the Democratic nominee were of their faith.

Polling evidence thus far indicates that about one Catholic Republican in seven is supporting Kennedy and about one Protestant Democrat in five favors Nixon.

In the final analysis, the full impact of the religious issue may not be felt until the closing days of the campaign. Those Protestants now in the Kennedy camp who do not feel very strongly about their choice may well decide to vote for Nixon.

34d 1960 GENERAL THE RELIGIOUS ISSUE

34d 1960

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

200 Riot Over Hearings On Un-American Acts

12 Are Hurt, Many Jailed At Frisco

From Wire Dispatches

San Francisco, May 13.—More than 200 jeering demonstrators were doused by fire hoses, scores were arrested, and 12 person were injured Friday during an attempt to storm a hearing of the House subcommittee on un-American activities.

Four hundred policemen massed at the City Hall, scene of the hearing.

A policeman who closed the hearing-room door and announced no more could be accommodated was knocked to the floor and beaten with his own club.

Six spectators, among those inside who went to protest against the hearings, had been ejected for disturbing the proceedings.

Jail Filled Quickly

Then the crowd—mostly young people—surged toward the door, to be met by a powerful spray from fire hoses.

Five other policemen, two firemen, and four demonstrators were injured. Two policemen suffered heart attacks.

The City Jail was filled quickly. Patrol wagons then took full loads to eight other stations. Many prisoners were so young that they had to be transferred to Juvenile Hall.

Booking charges included inciting to riot, resisting an officer, and disturbing the peace.

Police, in forcing back the crowd some 50 feet with the fier hoses, used so much water that it ran 3 inches deep on the ffloor of the City Hall rotunda.

Mayor Makes Appeal

During the melee, Mayor George Christopher urged demonstrators to stop resisting police.

"I do not want this to become a black day in the history of San Francisco," he said.

The soggy, bedraggled demonstrators responded with boos.

Earlier they three times shouted down appeals by Sheriff Matt Carberry that they maintain order.

Inside the committee room little progress was made toward pinning down Communist activities in the San Francisco Bay area. Some half-dozen witness balked at answering questions.

Patrolman Is Beaten

It was the second day of the hearings and the second day of disturbances. Thursday shouting demonstrators outside made so much noise the hearing was delayed more than 30 minutes.

Friday's demonstration, involving many who appeared to be teen-agers, lasted an hour.

Patrolman Cecil Pharris, 30, was bitten on his right hand. The doorkeeper patrolman, Ralph Schaumleffel, 33, was beaten on the head with his own club until it raised lumps.

Three of the demonstrators had head injuries. They claimed they were clubbed.

'Shall Not Be Hoved'

"We shall not be moved, wet shall not be moved," the demonstrators chanted in rhythm after surging up a curving stairway to the mezzanine floor, scene of the hearing.

One girl tumbled from the top of the stairs down two flights and burst into tears as others in the crowd roared with laughter.

A young man, grabbed by four policemen, kicked so wildly that he shattered the glass of a revolving door.

Other officers dragged a big, red-bearded man out into the street.

Some in the crowd tried to sing, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

When the fire hoses forced the demonstrators back, they attempted a sit-down at the bottom of the stairs.

Police then began mass arrests.

Lawyer Is Dumped

Several women demonstrators refused to walk to the patrol wagons. They had to be carried or dragged.

Vincent Hallinan, an attorney for some of the witnesses, tried to interfere with three officers handcuffing a demonstrator. He was dumped on his portfolio.

"I'm a lawyer and I've got a right to be here," protested Hallinan, a left-wing lawyer who ran for vice-president on the Independent Progressive Party ticket in 1952. Hallinan recently returned to law practice. Several years ago he completed serving a prison term for income-tax violation.

Inquiry Denounced

The crowd had been noisy, but orderly, during the morning session. There were shouts of: "Committee go home!" "Go back to the South!" "Free speech, free speech!"

One witness, Vernon Bown, denounced the committee inquiry as a witch hunt and told Representative Edwin E. Willis (D., La.), chairman, "You sound like a nut . . . you need a psychiatrist."

A moment later he challenged committee counsel Richard Arens' right to interrogate him about his "beliefs" and told the committee counsel, "You sound like a madman."

After the demonstration, Mayor Christopher spoke through a loud-speaker from an automobile outside the City Hall and invited a delegation from the demonstrators to meet with him in his office.

Ground Rules Laid

Six students from the crowd went into the Mayor's office, where Christopher and Police Chief Tom Cahill laid down ground rules for the remainder of the three-day hearings.

They were told that peaceful picketing would be allowed, but no singing, chanting, or shouting that might disturb employees in the building. No more than 10 persons would be allowed to gather outside the door to the building, and no one would be allowed outside the hearing chambers.

Associated Press Wirephoto

DRAGGED-OUT AFFAIR . . . Police drag young demonstrators from San Francisco City Hall after fire hoses failed to break up a crowd seeking entrance to a hearing of the House subcommittee on un-American activities. Six people, including two policemen, were injured in the melee.

Associated Press Wirephoto

CLAMOROUS COED . . . Still shouting protests, a girl who identified herself as Wynn Welch, 19-year-old college coed, is escorted from a hearing of the House subcommittee on un-American activities in San Francisco. She was one of six persons ejected for creating a disturbance during testimony on Communist activity in the San Francisco Bay area.

Riot Interrupts Congressional Probe in Frisco

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat 5-14-60
P. 1.
34d

Cops Battle 200 at Un-American Session; 60 Arrested

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13 (UPI)—Some 200 demonstrators, protesting against hearings by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, battled police in city hall today until quelled by riot squads with billy clubs.

A general riot call brought 300 to 400 policemen, some pulled off beat and traffic assignments, to the wild melee during which fire hoses were ineffective against the demonstrators, who included women, college students and older beatnik-type pickets.

Police said 60 demonstrators were herded into paddy wagons and taken to police stations, 46 of them men and 14 women. At least 16 persons were treated at an emergency hospital for injuries, including 10 policemen, three of whom suffered possible heart seizures.

Sheriff Matthew Carberry said the riot broke out when the demonstrators, who were trying to get into the subcommittee hearing room, knocked down policeman Frank Dunphy, 61, guarding the door. Dunphy suffered a heart seizure.

Five Hoses Used

Police then brought two emergency fire hoses into play but the milling, shouting men and women refused to disperse from outside the chambers where they had gathered during the noon recess.

The police, reinforced by every patrol wagon in the city dozens of radio cars, then broke up the riot with billy clubs and fists.

The demonstrators, many with black eyes and cut lips and all drenched from the hoses, were hustled through a moving picket line into paddy wagons.

Bystanders, mostly city employes from nearby offices, jeered the police, yelling "leave the kids alone." The riot lasted approximately 15 minutes.

About an hour after the riot a soft male voice called the city hall switchboard and said:

"I just planted a bomb in the rotunda of the city hall." Police inspected the rotunda but found no bomb.

Mayor George Christopher spoke through a loudspeaker from an automobile outside the city hall and invited a delegation from the demonstrators to meet with him in his office.

Six students from the crowd went into the mayor's office where Christopher and Police Chief Tom Cahill laid down ground rules for the remainder of the three-day hearings.

Peaceful Picketing Allowed

They were told that peaceful picketing would be allowed but no singing, chanting or shouting that might disturb offices in the building. No more than 10 persons would be allowed to gather outside the door to the building, but no one would be allowed outside the hearing chambers.

Subcommittee Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D-La) met with Christopher after the students had left the office.

After the riot, which Christopher called "almost an insurrection," the subcommittee resumed hearings for the afternoon session without comment.

The demonstrators carried signs, as they did yesterday at the opening day of the hearings, protesting against the inquiry into Communist activities in northern California.

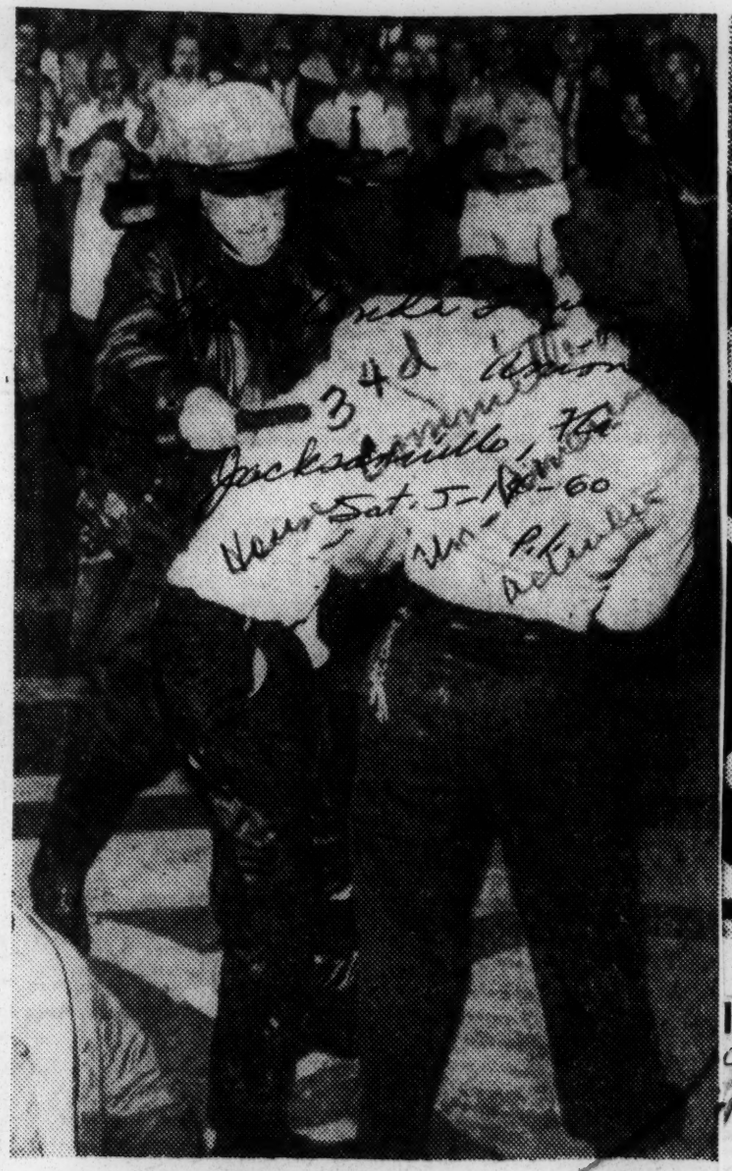
Some of the signs read: "How many Negroes vote in Louisiana," "abolish the Un-American committee," "witches, witches, anyone seen any witches?" and "Students for civil liberties."

Willis, referring to today's riot and the fact that 13 persons have been ejected from the hearings since they opened yesterday, said after his meeting with Christopher:

"This reinforces my opinion of yesterday that these are the most intense demonstrations by far that I've seen while on the committee." He has been on the committee for about six years.

"These young people are misguided and confused," he said. "If it was their own leadership it was rash. If it was outside leadership, then that's worse."

Asked if he thought it was Communist-inspired, he said, "I don't want to pass judgment on whether the Communists had a hand in it."



—UPI Telephoto

Policeman Uses Club to Subdue Demonstrator

—AP Wirephoto

Demonstrator Defies Policeman During Melee In San Francisco—

Police quiet students rioting over hearings

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
May 13-60
34d

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13—(AP)—Loudspeakers were set up today to broadcast a House subcommittee on un-American activities hearing, delayed by a riotous disturbance when about 400 protesting demonstrators tried to push through police guards into the already jammed hearing room.

Police reinforcements rushed to the supervisors' chamber in City Hall yesterday and restored order after the subcommittee's afternoon session had been stalled nearly an hour by the protest demonstration.

Twelve subpoenaed witnesses and spectators were forcibly ejected from the hearing room when they joined in the tumult with shouts: "Let them in! Let them in!"

SHERIFF MATT CARBERRY, who ordered public address loudspeakers installed in Civic Center Plaza outside City Hall, declared, "There'll be no more of that. People who can't get in this small room can gather there and hear it all."

The rotunda outburst subsided into community singing of "America" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" by the demonstrators. Many were students from the University of California and San Francisco State College.

Thereafter, three witnesses identified by committee counsel, Richard Arens, as curent or recent Communist Party leaders, refused to answer any question about alleged Communist activity on constitutional grounds.

The three were Merrill Brodsky, 18, of Berkeley, a Douglas Wachter, an Oakland tile setter; Martin Marcus of Pacific Grove, a Monterey County school teacher, and a University of California student.

Dixiecrat Heads Subcommittee

House Probers Hearing Integrationists in Calif.

The Pittsburgh Courier

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Vernon Bown, an integrationist and a central figure in the famous Kentucky "sedition" case of a few years ago, is among 40 persons summoned to appear before a House Un-American Activities sub-committee in San Francisco. The sub-committee is headed by Rep. Edwin E. Willis, Louisiana Dixiecrat. Hearings started May 10 and will continue until May 13.

Bown and six other white persons were indicted on sedition charges in 1954 after they helped a Negro, Andrew E. Wade IV, to buy a house in a white neighborhood and defended the Wades' right to occupy the home.

Bown moved in with the Wades to help protect the property. While he was away on a visit to Milwaukee, the house was blown up with dynamite. The Louisville police chief later named a neighbor as the chief suspect in the bombing.

■

INSTEAD of prosecuting the dynamiters, Prosecutor A. Scott Hamilton obtained indictments against white persons who had aided the Wades. Bown spent five months in jail awaiting trial.

Charges against him were dismissed after the Kentucky Court of Appeals threw out the 15-year sentence given to Carl Braden, another defendant in the case. Braden and his wife, Anne, had acted as agents for the Wades in buying the house in suburban Shively. Braden served a total of eight months in jail before the U.S. Supreme Court nullified state sedition laws.

Bown is the second person involved in the Wade case to be subsequently summoned before the Un-American Activities Committee. Braden was called before Willis and other sub-committee members in Atlanta, Ga., in 1958. He refused to cooperate with the sub-committee, saying it was using its powers to harass and attempt to discredit integration workers.

■

BRADEN was charged with contempt of Congress and sentenced to a year in prison, but the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to review his conviction.

Bown issued a statement in San Francisco in which he said: "To the best of my knowledge, most of the people under subpena here have in one way or another given support to the struggle for equal rights in the South, especially in the movement of Negro students to this end."

He was referring to the fact that those summoned by the committee have only one thing in common—they have helped to organize picket lines, boycotts and other action in support of Southern sit-in demonstrators.

Mulzac Cites Loyalty But Keeps Mum

The Pittsburgh Courier

Probers Get Silence From Ex-Skipper

WASHINGTON— "They are the ones who are un-American," declared Captain Hugh Mulzac as he announced his refusal to cooperate with the House Un-American Activities Committee here.

Mulzac, who skippered the liberty ship S. S. Booker T. Washington during World War II, was placed under questioning regarding Communist infiltration into the U. S. Merchant Marine.

Mulzac, 74 years old, took the "Fifth Amendment" and refused to answer any questions.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LATER, he told newsmen, All the good that I have done was never brought out before this committee. They are only questioning me on things they have heard.

Art. 6-18-60

• "I have never done anything against this Government and never will."

Captain Mulzac revealed that he had been a seaman for 45 years but could not get a job as an officer during peacetime because of his skin coloring. "I am proud to be one of those who are fighting Fascist domination in the United States. My name will go down in history for this."

■

IN 1942 MULZAC became captain of the S. S. Booker T. Washington.

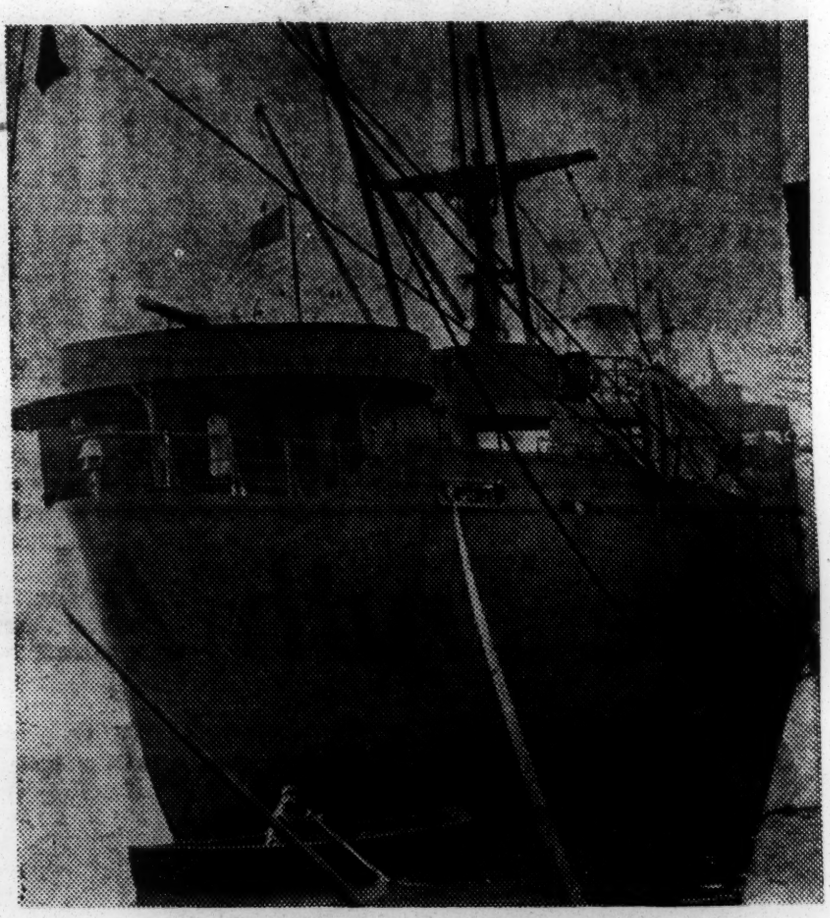
His ship was twice under fire. It was attacked once by plane and once by a submarine in the Mediterranean.

Mulzac received many commendations when he became the first Negro to serve as a captain of a ship during the war. And the ship he sailed won much acclaim as being the first vessel to be named for a Negro.

But Captain Mulzac had previously been honored as the first colored officer to sail on a steamship during World War I. Since then he has sailed on many ships.

■

THE CAPTAIN is a native of the British West Indies. He came to this country in 1911 and was naturalized shortly thereafter. He now resides in Jamaica, L. I., New York.



S. S. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
. . . "maybe the name . . . sticks in their throats'

• He does not know where the S. S. Booker T. Washington is now, but he heard it was tied up in the West Coast. An observer remarked that the ship would soon be junked. "That's a perfectly good ship," stated the sea captain in surprise, "and they're going to junk it?"

The observer said with a jest, 'Maybe the name 'Booker T. Washington' sticks in their throats.

CAPT. HUGH MULZAC
. . . "my name will go down in history"

REHEARING OF BRADEN APPEAL IS PETITIONED

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—All seven judges of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals have been asked to rehear the appeal of Carl Braden from a one year sentence for Contempt of Congress. Braden's lawyers told the court that his imprisonment would open the way for state legislative committees to destroy any organization for racial integration in the South.

A three judge panel of the court recently held that Braden, an integration worker, was rightfully sentenced for refusing to answer six questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee in Atlanta in 1958.

One of the questions concerned possible membership in the Communist Party. Five others dealt with Braden's activities in behalf of civil rights and civil liberties. He is a field secretary and editor for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, an interracial group seeking to end segregation.

Braden told the House subcommittee that it was not really looking for subversives but was trying to slow down the movement for civil rights by harassing integrationists. Two of the three Congressmen who quizzed Braden are Southern Democrats.

DECLARATION OF JUDGES

The three-judge panel declared that "one who is known or believed to be a Communist and suspected being engaged in Un-American activities does not acquire immunity by adopting the role of a racial intergrationist."

In asking for a review by the whole court, Braden's counsel said: "This court has enunciated, we respectfully submit, a most questionable doctrine that philanthropic organizations may be investigated by the Committee to determine whether they are 'being used for the spread of propaganda of a foreign-dominated organiation with subversive designs upon our governmental system. Should such procedure receive judicial sanction it opens wide a road, presently being vigorously developed by several state legislative Committees, to investigate as subversive any organization supporting the right to racial integration as enunciated by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The instant case is to our knowledge the first such use of the Federal investigative process, and to sustain it will encourage Committees purporting to exercise legislative power, to discredit and destroy those agencies seeking to effectuate the supreme law of the land."

They were referring to efforts of official bodies in several Southern states to obtain NAACP membership lists by claiming to be looking for Communists or subversives. Disclosure of such lists would result in loss of jobs and homes, physical danger, and other harassment of the NAACP members and leaders.

In Florida, three Negro ministers face the threat of jail for refusing to let a state investigating committee check NAACP lists. Like Braden, they refuse to comply on the ground of the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. This amendment says Congress shall make no law abridging freedom of speech, press, association, petition, or religion.

Four attorneys consider the Braden case of such import that they are contributing their services in defense of these rights. Two of them are leading Negroes — the Rt Rev. C. Euwbank Tucker, of Louisville, presiding bishop of the AME Zion Church, and Conrad J Lynn, an NAACP attorney in New York.

Carl Brader asks for 2nd review

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md
Bal 1-9-60

NEW ORLEANS, La. — All seven judges of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals have been asked to rehear the appeal of Carl Braden from a one-year sentence for contempt of Congress.

Mr. Braden's lawyers told the court that his imprisonment would open the way for state legislative committees to destroy any organization working for racial integration in the South.

A three - judge panel of the court recently held that Mr. Braden, an integration worker, was rightfully sentenced for refusing to answer six questions of the House Un - American Activities Committee in Atlanta in 1958.

* * *

ONE OF THE questions concerned possible membership in the Communist Party. Five others dealt with his activities in behalf of civil rights and civil liberties.

He is a field secretary and editor for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, an interracial group seeking to end segregation.

Mr. Braden told the House subcommittee that it was not really looking for subversives but was trying to slow down the movement for civil rights by harassing integrationists.

Two of the three Congressmen who quizzed Mr. Braden are southern Democrats.

The three - judge panel declared that "one who is known or believed to be a Communist and is suspected of being engaged in Un - American activities does not acquire immunity by adopting the role of a racial integrationist."

* * *

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* * *

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The other two are John M. Coe, Pensacola, Fla., president of the National Lawyers Guild, and Leonard B. Boudin, New York, expert on constitutional law and general counsel for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Mr. Braden, a resident of Louisville, is a former newspaperman. He was jailed and fired from his job in 1954 after he and his wife, Anne, helped a colored family buy a home in a segregated neighborhood in a suburb of Louisville.

STUDENTS IN RIOT WAIVE JURY TRIAL

The New York Times

Coast Group Agrees to Let Judge Decide Cases on Basis of Police Reports

New York

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27 —College students arrested during rioting at the City Hall on May 13 accepted an offer today to be tried by a judge on the basis of police reports.

They signed waivers releasing the police of "civil liability." In doing this, they agreed not to sue the city for false arrest or for injuries received during the demonstrations, which occurred while a House Un-American subcommittee was in session.

Presiding Judge Albert Axelrod of the Municipal Court suggested the solution after a twenty-minute conference with lawyers.

In chambers he referred to most of the defendants as "not Commies, but just a bunch of mixed-up kids." In court his remarks indicated he would find it painful to adjudge them guilty of having incited to riot and other misdemeanors.

Issues a Warning

At one point, however, he issued a stern warning.

"I'm as interested as you are in protecting these young people's rights," he told the lawyers. "I think for the most part they are just misguided."

The term "misguided" brought hisses from some of the defendants.

"Now you just wait a minute," the judge exclaimed. "I'm trying to help you here and we'll have no more of that. I have powers that no committee has. I can cite you immediately for contempt of court. So just be quiet."

He continued:

"We don't want any martyrs here."

At a recess during morning and afternoon sessions of court, Christopher Brown, a University student, advised his companions:

"This is a courtroom and not a campus meeting. Even if you're grossly insulted, remain calm."

The defendants on Wednesday pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial within thirty days of their arrest. Judge Axelrod fixed June 8 for the mass trial. Lawyers protested because of other commitments.

Finally, the compromise plan, with waivers releasing the police of came responsibility, was agreed on and Judge Axelrod continued the case until June 1 for a verdict.

Sixty-nine persons are involved. Several were absent today. One also faces a felony charge.

Court To Hear Integrationist

Chicago Defender
Sec. 1 pt. 1-2

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear the appeal of Carl Braden, Southern integration worker, who is under a year's sentence for contempt of Congress.

The court said it will hear arguments on the case next fall, before it hears the appeal of Frank Wilkinson, Los Angeles civil liberties worker.

Braden and Wilkinson refused to cooperate with the House Committee on Un-American Activities at a hearing in Atlanta, in 1958. The committee claimed it was looking for "subversives," but Wilkinson and Braden said it was trying to harass and discredit people working for civil rights and civil liberties.

Ask 7 Appeals Judges Review Contempt Ruling

NEW ORLEANS — All seven judges of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals have been asked to rehear the appeal of Carl Braden from a one-year sentence for Contempt of Congress. Braden's lawyers told the court that his imprisonment would open the way for state legislative committees to destroy any organization working for racial integration in the South.

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One of the questions concerned possible membership in the Communist Party. Five others dealt with Braden's activities in behalf of civil rights and civil liberties. He is a field secretary and editor for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, an interracial group seeking to end segregation.

SLOW CIVIL RIGHTS

Braden told the House subcommittee that it was not really looking for subversives but was trying to slow down the movement for civil rights by harassing integrationists. Two of the three Congressmen who quizzed Braden are Southern Democrats.

The three - judge panel declared that "one who is known or believed to be a Communist and is suspected of being engaged in Un-American activities does not acquire immunity by adopting the role of a racial integrationist."

In asking for a review by the whole court, Braden's counsel said: "This court has enunciated, we respectfully submit, a most questionable doctrine that philanthropic organizations may be investigated by the Committee to determine whether they are 'being used for the spread of propaganda of a foreign - dominated organization with subversive designs upon our governmental system.

Should such procedure receive judicial sanction it opens wide a road, presently being vigorously developed by several state legislative Committees, to investigate as subversive any organization supporting the right to racial integration as enunciated by the Supreme Court.

"The instant case is to our knowledge the first such use of the Federal investigative process, and to sustain it will encourage Committees purporting to exercise legislative power, to discredit and destroy those agencies seeking to effectuate the supreme law of the land," the counsel said.

They were referring to efforts of official bodies in several Southern states to obtain NAACP membership lists by claiming to be looking for Communists or subversives. Disclosure of such lists would result in loss of jobs and homes, physical danger, and other harassment of NAACP members and leaders.

Braden, a resident of Louisville, is a former newspaperman. He was jailed and fired from his job in 1954 after he and his wife, Anne, helped a Negro family buy a home in a segregated neighborhood in a suburb of Louisville.

Red-Inspired Student Riots Peril U. S., FBI Chief Says

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI). —FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned Sunday that student riots led by Communist agitators can happen in America, too.

Hoover said this is what happened in San Francisco last May when college-age demonstrators broke up a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Hoover, in a report issued by the Congressional committee, said the incident revealed "how it is possible for only a few Communists, using mob psychology, to turn peaceful demonstrations into riots."

Hoover described the San Francisco riot "as the best thing to happen to the benefit of the Communist Party in years."

He said it illustrated the effectiveness of Communist efforts in making college and university campuses a prime target.

"Throughout the world today," Hoover said, "Governments are toppling with stunning rapidity. Whether large or small, the role Communists are playing in these events must not be discounted."

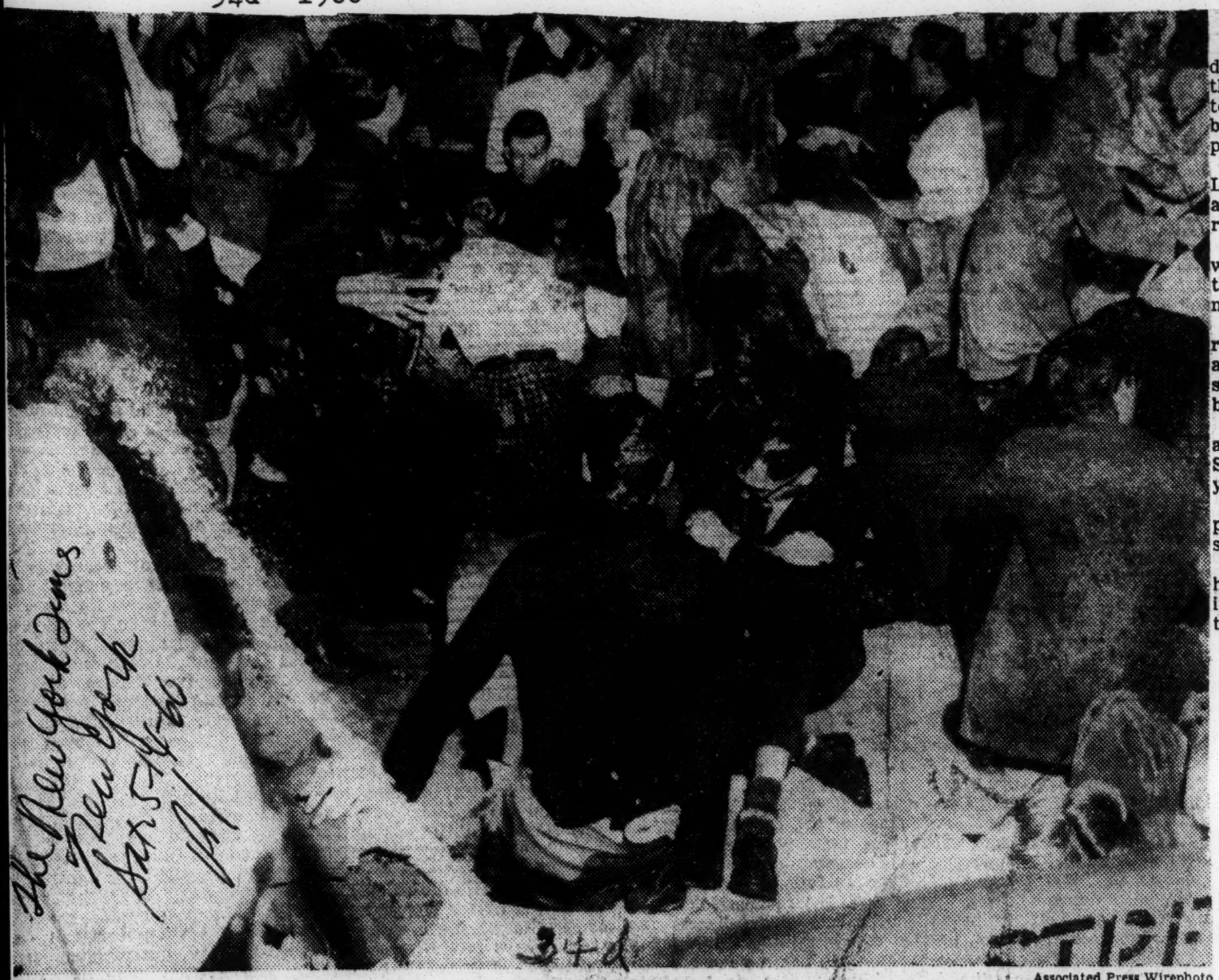
Citing recent riots in Japan and other parts of the world, Hoover warned that the "growing strength of our Nation over the years has not proved a deterrent to the restless efforts on the part of the Communist Party, U.S.A., to destroy our security and prepare our Nation for a similar fate."

He said the Communist success in San Francisco proved that it can happen here.

Hoover said the incident also "must serve as a warning that their infiltration efforts—aimed not only at youth and student groups, but also at our labor unions, churches, professional groups, artists, newspapers, government, and the like—can create chaos and shatter our internal security."

He said two Communists—Archie Brown and Merle Brodsky—played important roles in inciting the students to riot.

Hoover described Brown as a former member of the Communist Party's National Committee and Brodsky as an "active leader in Communist Party affairs in California for more than 20 years."



Associated Press Wirephoto

RIOTING IN SAN FRANCISCO: The scene in the City Hall rotunda as police used fire hoses on demonstrators to restore order at hearing of a House Un-American Activities subcommittee. A stream of water is at the left.

52 Seized on Coast After Police Quell Riot at Red Inquiry

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13—Rioting disrupted a hearing by a House Un-American Activities subcommittee here today. The subcommittee is investigating alleged Communist activities in northern California.

In the domed and marbled rotunda of the City Hall, 200 persons, chiefly students, battled the police for thirty minutes before yielding to swinging clubs and high-pressure streams from fire hoses.

Twelve persons were injured in the fighting, eight of them policemen. Fifty-two men and women were arrested on charges ranging from assault with a deadly weapon to rioting, resisting arrest and disturbing the peace. One policeman was trampled and severely beaten with his own nightstick.

Before the crowd gave way 400 policemen, seven ambulances and nine patrol wagons were called to the scene.

The rioters were urging the abolition of the subcommittee as a "witch hunt."

The rioting broke out as the subcommittee prepared to open its afternoon session. Fifty-five policemen were on duty at the City Hall, assigned as a result of disturbances that occurred during yesterday's opening sessions. A dozen spectators and a witness had been expelled then.

This morning's session was without incident, except for noisemaking in the corridors that interfered with trial proceedings in City Hall courtrooms.

As the afternoon session prepared to convene in the chambers of the Board of Supervisors, crowds seeking admittance were informed that no seats were available. They were being held, according to a report that ran through the throng, for holders of invitations issued by the committee's investigators.

Murmurs of discontent arose. Cries of "first come first served" went up. The police called for quiet and ordered the crowd back. The crowd moved forward. Fire hoses were unreeled. Demanding admittance to the hearing, the crowd surged forward and swept Ralph Schaumleffel, a policeman, from his feet.

As he went down, a demonstrator grabbed his club and began swinging at his head. The fire hoses were ordered into play. The crowd withdrew down the corridor to the head of the grand stairway leading from the ground floor and attempted to hold theirhold their ground against the drenching streams of water by sitting down.

Policemen moved in and began to drag tthem away.

"We won't move. We won't move," they chanted as they grabbed stair railings, clung to each otther, and kicked at the police. Some sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Others shouted "abolish the committee."

Taken to Patrol Wagon

At the end of a half hour, a dozen remained at the head of the stairs, and refusing to get to their feet were dragged step by step down to the waiting patrol wagons.

Harry Bridges, head of the Longshoremen's Union, arrived at City Hall in the midst of the rioting.

"This is a hell of a note — washing a bunch of kids down the steps like that," he commented.

Mayor George Christopher arrived shortly afterwad and addressed the crowd by loud speaker. Pickets outside the building booed.

"I don't want this to become a black day in the story of San Francisco," he said. "I urge you to obey the law."

He entered a building dripping with water, with floors slick and littered with debris.

Meanwhile, the committee hearing had resumed. It will end its local hearing at two sessions tomorrow.

Robeson Jr. defies House Committee at D.C. hearing

By HAMILTON BIMS

"(This) committee harasses those who fight for colored people's equality.

"It shields and gives aid and comfort to the segregationists, White Citizens Councils and their policies.

"Once more it shows that wherever you find professional anti-communists you find racists and apologists for racists."

SUBPOENAED — Paul Robeson Jr., son of the famous concert singer, was scheduled to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at a hearing, Friday, to which he had been subpoenaed. He was one of four other young persons to answer questions regarding his participation in last year's World Youth Festival in Vienna.

Thus Paul Robeson Jr., condemned the House Un-American Activities Committee to its face.

* * *

ANGERED BY a question by Committee counsel Richard Arens regarding his alleged membership in the Communist Party, Robeson, voice rising, declared that the committee "has no right" to inquire into people's beliefs.

This led to a lengthy barrage in which the 32-year-old son of the famed concert singer condemned the committee not only for its "shield" of segregation but for "violation" of the rights of free speech.

"Therefore," he concluded, "as a colored person who advocates the immediate enforcement of these rights, I feel it necessary to invoke the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments in refusing to answer the questions of this committee."

* * *

ROBESON, WHO WAS in Vienna when last summer's highly publicized street fight erupted between so-called "leftist" and "loyal" factions of the American delegation, was summoned to the committee in its probe of "communist influence" among U.S. youth ingroups.

Others subpoenaed to the hearings, which began last Monday and are expected to end early this week, were:

Joanne Grant, 29, who attended the Moscow festival in 1957; Fred Jerome, 20, who participated in the Warsaw festival in 1955; Alan McGowan, 24, a member of last year's American delegation steering committee; Jacob Rosen, 21, who attended the Moscow festival, and Joseph Charles Jones, who attended last year's festival.

* * *

HE DID SAY, however, that during the festival the rival faction "presented" Paul Robeson Sr. and to counterbalance this his own faction presented singer Ella Fitzgerald.

"Co-existence is inevitable," he said, "but it can only be effectively brought about if each side truthfully represents the system it is supposed to be representing."

Asked why he was not influenced by the communist "propaganda," he said it was probably his early teaching in the individuality and dignity of man plus his Christian background.

The outbreak of fighting between the two factions on the streets of Vienna was given widespread attention in the American press. Seven Americans were arrested.

* * *

MR. ROBESON, an electrical engineer in New York and a free lance translator of Russian, appeared on the stand about 20 minutes.

Some 250 persons, mostly students, jammed the hearing room. Often his testimony was interrupted while the audience cheered.

The question that provoked his heated tirade was: "Were you a member of the Communist Party when you applied for a U.S. passport in 1958 (presumably to attend the festival).

* * *

THE TEXT of his written reply is as follows:

"I refuse to answer that question on the following grounds: The Committee violates the right of freedom of speech and assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution. The committee and its purposes are fundamentally unconstitutional. It has no right to inquire into people's beliefs.

* * *

"THE COMMITTEE harasses those who fight for colored peoples' equality. It shields and gives aid and comfort to the segregationists, White Citizens Councils and their policies. Once more it shows that wherever you find professional anti-communists you find racists and apologists for racists.

"It (the Committee) carries on a continuous campaign to undermine and frustrate the cause of peace and intimidates and persecutes those who are active in behalf of peace.

"The Committee attempts to poison the minds of young people with cold-war and thought-control attitudes, the testimony of paid informers and self-confessed Nazis.

"The Committee used unprincipled maneuvers to sneak appropriations of over $300,000 through the House without debate.

"This is a gross misuse of taxpayers' money.

"This Committee is one of the instruments being used by the segregationists and their supporters to undermine and prevent the enforcement of civil rights for colored people.

* * *

"THEREFORE, as a colored person who advocates the immediate enforcement of these rights, I feel it necessary to invoke the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments in refusing to answer the questions of this committee. I assert my privilege under the Fifth Amendment not to be a witness against myself."

Paul Robeson Jr. Defies Probers of Red Festival

Paul Robeson Jr., son of the singer, invoked five constitutional amendments yesterday in refusing to answer questions asked him by the House Committee on Un-American Activities about a Communist-sponsored youth festival in Vienna last summer.

Young Robeson cited the 1st, 5th, 14th, 15th and 16th Amendments as grounds for his refusal to answer questions.

"It is well known to the people that this committe is against the people who fight for Negro rights," he said.

When applause broke out from some spectators, Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) brought down his gavel and snapped: "It is unfortunate that the American people can't see this performance."

Robeson's father, who has been awarded prizes by the Soviet Union, has similarly been an uncooperative witness.

Previous testimony about Vienna festival charged that Soviet delegates threw themselves at girls, "kissing them and mussing them up," and one man clad only in shorts was found in a women's tent.

"And things were going on right on the festival grounds out on the grass," writer ing, N. Y., testified Thursday. Charles Wiley, 33, of Flush- The committee is investigating communist efforts to win over American youths.

Wiley said that at the festival young Robeson "used four letter words around the American girls that made me turn red."

Wiley said he and other non-Communist delegates at the festival were "steamrolled" by the Communist majority. He said the non-Communist youths were a little pale, and I was in the leadership despite a 3-to-1 ma- "boys sent to do a man's job"

Associated Press

Paul Robeson Jr., New York electrical engineer and son of the singer, is shown at the witness table of the House Un-American Activities Committee yesterday. He denounced the Committee, saying it "harasses those who fight for racial equality."

STUDENTS FREED ON RIOT CHARGES

San Francisco Judge Clears Demonstrators Against House Red Inquiry

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1—Riot charges against more than sixty demonstrators against a House Un-American Activities subcommittee were dismissed today.

Judge Albert A. Axelrod of the Municipal Court told the defendants, mostly college students, that the police report of the incident during a subcommittee hearing here last month "sets forth enough facts to justify a conviction."

He said, however, that conviction could carry "a stigma which could well haunt them every time they applied for a responsible position either in private industry or in the government service."

"Time after time," Judge Axelrod went on in his written opinion, "I have had young men and women appeal to me to find some way to erase their records of convictions on minor offenses because it was hampering their chances of obtaining positions of responsibility, but I was helpless to aid them."

Through Jack K. Berman, a lawyer who represented forty-five of the students, the defendants thanked the judge for his "courage, which has assured the triumph of justice and good sense."

Only a handful of students appeared in court and the proceedings were routine. The decision was not unexpected. Judge Axelrod had offered last week to decide the cases on the police reports, provided the demonstrators waived the right to sue the city and the police if the cases were dismissed.

The judge said that he thought the demonstrators had been "punished sufficiently." He expressed a hope that they had "learned the errors of their ways."

The demonstrators were protesting the House subcommittee hearing on May 13 when they tangled with police and were hosed down the grand stairway of City Hall.

Fifty-eight of the defendants signed a statement distributed just after Judge Axelrod's decision. It said, in part: "Nobody incited us, nobody misguided us. We were led only by our own convictions and we still stand firmly by them."

Charges against sixty-two persons were dismissed. Seven other cases arising from arrests on May 13 and 14 are pending.

House Un-American Activities Committee Staffers Employed By New York Millionaire To Prove Negro Inferiority, Report Says

A correspondence containing timely information on heretofore undisclosed activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities has been received here from Dr. Lee Lorch, former chairman of the department of mathematics at Fisk University.

Dr. Lorch, as many Nashvillians will recall, was summoned before this committee immediately after he and Mrs. Lorch attempted to enroll their daughter in the public school nearest their home right after the May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public education.

The Lorchs were living on the Fisk campus at the time. Consequently, they sought to enroll their daughter at Pearl Elementary School—the school nearest their home.

Quite a few whites in the community became upset at the thought that a white child would go gladly to attend school with her Negro playmates and have the full support of her parents.

It was soon after this that Dr. Lorch was called before this House Committe.

Following is the correspondence, written by Dr. Lorch from the University of Alberta, where he heads the department of Mathematics (Ed. Note: This summer the noted educator will be visiting professor of mathematics at the University of California):

"Recent revelations concerning the House Committee on Un-American Activities may be of particular interest to Nashvillians who remember that this Committee summonded me before it immediately after my wife and I attempted to enroll our daughter in the public school nearest our home. This occurred right after the May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public education. I was then serving as Chairman of the Fisk Mathematics Department and we were living on the Fisk campus. Consequently, Pearl Elementary was the public school nearest our home, and quite a few whites were very upset at the thought that a white child would go gladly to attend school with her Negro playmates and have full support of her parents.

"This congressional committee—the pride of the Dixiecrats—has never investigated hate groups, such as those which bomb the homes and places of worship of peaceful citizens. It has to the contrary, specialized in hounding those who advocate civil rights."

"Several outstanding daily newspapers have recently published proof that the top employee of the Un-American Committee: Richard Arens, is paid $8,000 a year by a New York multi-millionaire in support of a program which attempts to prove that Negroes are by nature inferior to whites and which advocates that Negroes should be deported to Africa. The New Yorker's name is Wycliffe Draper."

"Draper not only has Arens on his payroll. He also untilizes the services of Rep. Francis Walter (D., Pa.), the chairman of the Un-American Committee. Congressman Walter is currently serving as an unpaid member of a small advisory committee which distributes Draper's money to people whose racist research Draper supports."

"The May 14th issue of THE NATION magazine carries more of the details of Draper's racist activities and the collaboration of Walter, Arens, Eastland and others in them."

"Arens is a long-time employee of various witch-hunting congressional committes. Now he is top man for the House Un-American Committe. Formerly he worked for Senators McCarran and Eastland in the so-called Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security. But, then these committees all labor together in the Dixiecrat vineyard. So it is not surprising that Arens can float from one payroll to another."

"Nor is it surprising that the top men of these committees should be found working together for a so-called research project designed to "prove" Negroes inferior and advocate their deportation."

"What is surprising is that Americans don't force their congressmen to abolish these witch-hunting committees whose activities help the racists.

Balky Witness Brands Committee

House 'Un-American' Hearings Upset by Charge of Prejudice

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Richard Arens, staff director of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, branded as a "lie" charges that he was serving on a New York Research Committee which is trying to prove that the Negro is genetically inferior.

● **The heated, verbal battle took place at a hearing of the committee, Monday, when a witness, in effect, charged the committee with being anti-Negro.**

He mentioned the report that Arens is serving as a paid consultant for a wealthy New Yorker who is making grants for research to prove the inferiority of the Negro.

■

THE WITNESS, Rudolph Kaunitz, charged, further, that Rep. Edwin Willis, Louisiana, a member of the committee, was elected illegally. Out of the total of 295,000 adults in his district, Willis came to Congress with 8,000 votes, or less than 3 per cent.

● **"He wouldn't be elected dog catcher, if the Negro people were allowed to vote," said the witness.**

At this point, he spoke of Arens' connection with the Wycliffe Draper Committee, and produced a reprint from an article appearing in the May issue of The Nation, as a source of his information.

■

ARENS PROTESTED this testimony. He charged the witness with telling lies against the committee, against one of its members and against him. He said the committee had been looking into the charges against him. They are nothing but propaganda.

● **Kaunitz accused the committee of victimizing anybody who dares to stand up for the rights of the Negro. "Such a committee has no right to exist in the democratic society," he said.**

The witnes was questioned on attending a meeting of the Youth Committee Against the Committee on Un-American Activities, recently held in New York.

He was asked if Paul Robeson Jr. was present. The witness said he did not know whether young Robeson was in attendance. Arens questioned Kaunitz on why would he, a man past 30, attend a youth meeting.

34d 1960

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES MR. CARL BRADEN

BRADEN FILES APPEAL

Asks Supreme Court Reversal of Contempt Conviction

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky., an integration advocate, appealed today to the Supreme Court to overturn his conviction of contempt of Congress.

Braden refused to answer questions of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which investigated communism in the South. His refusal was made during subcommittee sessions in Atlanta in July, 1958. He was sentenced in Federal Court in Atlanta to a year's imprisonment.

In his appeal, Braden said that when he appeared before the subcommittee, he relied on the Supreme Court's 1957 decision in what is known as the Watkins case. In that case, the court held that witnesses before Congressional committees must be told clearly the nature of the inquiry and just how questions asked bear on the investigation.

MR. CARL BRADEN, LOUISVILLE, KY.

34d 1960

CONVICTED FOR CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

INTEGRATION ADVOCATE

Braden Appeals To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP) — Carl Braden, Louisville, Ky., integration advocate, Friday appealed to the Supreme Court to overturn his conviction for contempt of Congress.

Braden refused to answer questions of a subcommittee from the House Committee on Un-American Activities which investigated Communism in the South. His refusal was made during subcommittee sessions in Atlanta in July 1958. He was sentenced in federal court in Atlanta to a year's imprisonment.

The appeal said Braden's case "is part of a recently developing pattern of the committee's use of its subpoena power to stifle its critics."

The appeal also said Braden was presenting to the high tribunal for the first time the question whether "explicit and reasonable reliance" upon a Supreme Court decision could constitute criminal contempt of Congress.

Braden said that when he appeared before the subcommittee, he relied on the Supreme Court's 1957 decision in what is known as the Watkins case. In that case, the court held that witnesses before congressional committees must be told clearly of the nature of the inquiry and just how questions asked bear on the investigation.

Counsel for Braden also offered to show in detail that the House committee's mandate "as applied since its creation, has violated the first amendment and has been used for exposure rather than for legislation."

HIGH COURT ASKED TO REVIEW BRADEN CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Supreme Court has been asked to review the case of Carl Braden, Southern integration worker, who is under a year's sentence for contempt of Congress.

Braden's attorneys contend that his imprisonment would open the way for widespread harassment and jailing of white and Negro citizens advocating civil rights and civil liberties.

They say Braden was called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1958 in retaliation for criticism of the committee and "to investigate his motives in working for integration and civil rights."

Braden is one of 36 persons in the United States who are in jail or on the way to jail for refusing to cooperate with Congressional or state committees. These committees say they are looking for "Communists" or "subversives."

REFUSED ANSWERS

All of the witnesses refused to answer committee questions on the ground of the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. This guarantees freedom of religion, press, speech, assembly and petition.

Among those already in jail are Dr. Willard Uphaus, pacifist leader in New England, and Lloyd Barenblatt, former Vassar College professor. Dr. Uphaus refused to turn a list of names over to state authoritites and Barenblatt defied the Un-American Committee.

In Florida, three Negro ministers are threatened with jail terms because they refuse to cooperate with a state committee seeking to check NAACP membership lists.

Braden's petition to the Supreme Court notes that the Un-American Committee helped to obtain his conviction on a Kentucky sedition charge in 1954. This charge was filed after Braden and his wife, Anne, helped a Negro family to buy a home in an all-white neighborhood in Louisville, where they live.

The 15-year sentence on the sedition charge was set aside by the Kentucky Court of Appeals after Braden had served 8 months in Jail and prison. Mrs. Braden then wrote "The Wall Between," a book on race relations in which she describes the role of the Un-American Committee in their case.

Braden appeals to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON

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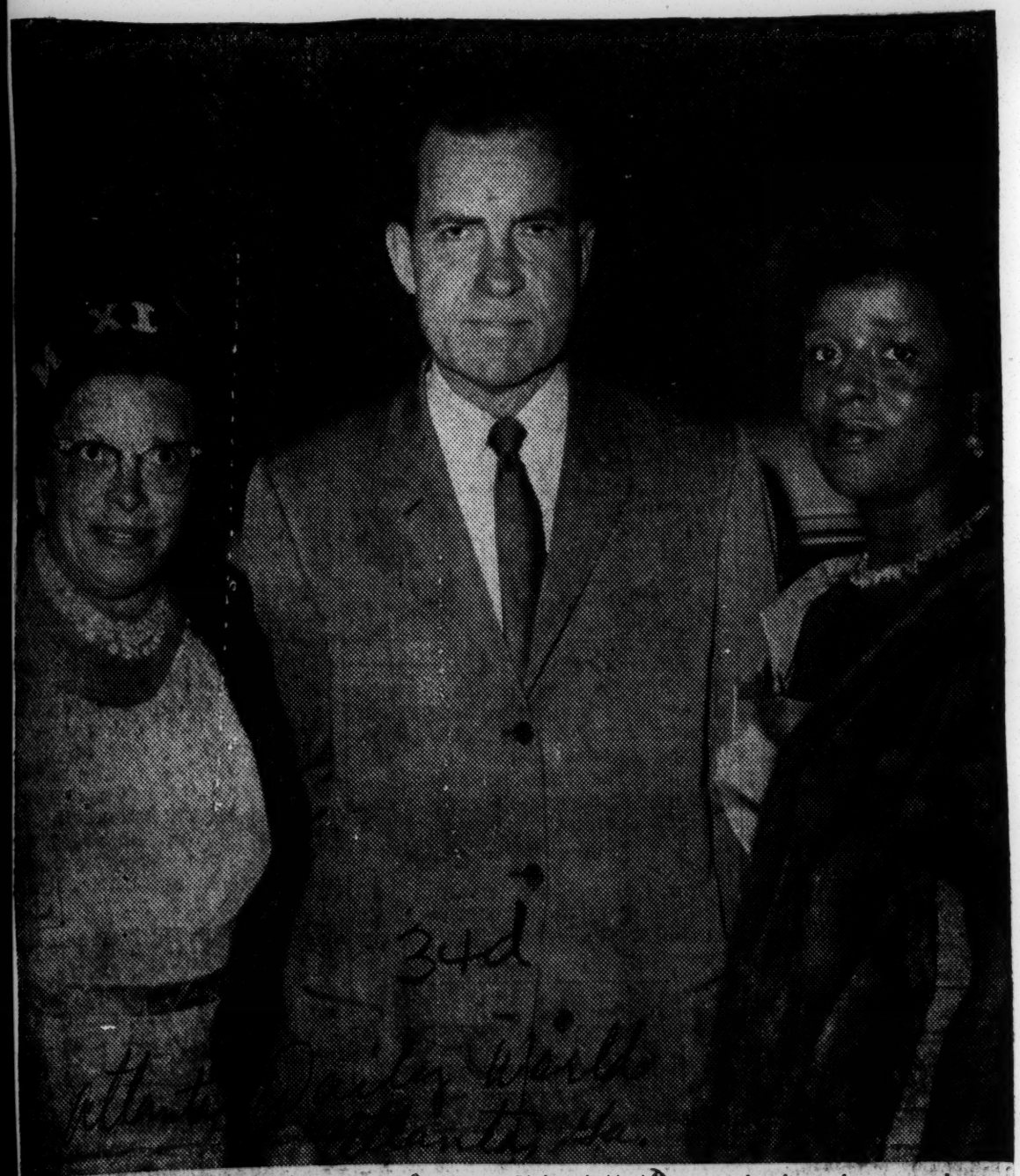
The 15-year sentence on the sedition charge was set aside by the Kentucky Court of Appeals after Braden had served 8 months in jail and prison.

The Bradens are both field secretaries and editors for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, an interracial group seeking to end segregation and discrimination.



LADIES FOR NIXON—When Vice President Richard M. Nixon arrived at the annual convention of the National Federation of Republican Women in Atlantic City's Convention Hall, among the official welcoming committee were Mrs. Marian E. Jackson, NFRW executive board member, of Newark, N. J.; and Mrs. Zephrie Queen, delegate to NFRW confab of Albion, N. J.

LOYALISTS, INDEPENDENTS WIN

The Montgomery Advertiser

Alabama Remains Democratic

Montgomery, Ala.

By BOB INGRAM

On the wings of the biggest general election vote in history, Alabama remained firmly in the ranks of the Democratic Party Tuesday. The margin of victory was surprisingly wide.

The divided slate of presidential elector candidates running under the Democratic banner—five of whom are pledged to vote for Kennedy, six running unpledged — took an early lead which they never relinquished.

With 2,468 of the state's 3,293 boxes tabulated, the top Democratic elector had polled 241,505 votes to the top GOP elector total of 186,593. This gave the Democrats a margin percentage of 58 per cent to 42 per cent for the Nixon-Lodge slate of electors.

GROUPED RANKS

No more than 4,000 votes separated the Democratic electors, while the 11 Republican elector candidates were within 2,000 votes of each other.

While many boxes were still to be counted, the lead built up by the Democrats seemed insurmountable.

The outcome of the election in Alabama was a staggering blow to the Republicans, who had hoped for a victory and felt certain of at least a close race.

But from the beginning of the mammoth job of tabulating the votes it was apparent Alabama voters had done what they have almost always done in past elections—voted straight Democratic.

The Republicans carried Montgomery County, as had been expected. The margin was 11,156 to 9,747. But the Democrats regained control of Mobile County in a mild upset, and were making it close in Jefferson County.

ISSUE LESSENED

The triumph of the Democrats indicated clearly that the issue of religion had lessened enormously in Alabama since 1928 when Democrat Al Smith's Catholic faith almost cost him the state.

Sen. John Kennedy, the Democratic nominee, also is a Catholic, and he had been opposed vigorously from the pulpits of many Alabama churches. It was apparent the warnings voiced from the pulpits concerning the dangers of a Catholic President had fallen for the most part on deaf and Democratic ears.

While the Kennedy - Johnson ticket swept to a convincing victory in Alabama, it still remained doubtful as to whether that ticket would get all 11 of Alabama's electoral votes.

The six unpledged electors — five of whom were the top vote-getters Tuesday—have declared they would not vote for the Democratic nominees.

The vote on the electors climaxed Alabama's most exciting presidential campaign in years.

IMPRESSIVE LIST

An impressive list of national political figures — both Republicans and Democrats — paraded through Alabama seeking votes. For a state so long solidly Democratic, the mass invasion of Alabama by big name politicos was in itself noteworthy.

Not only was the campaign in Alabama one of the most heated in years, it was also one of the longest. It began early in 1959 when Gov. Patterson surprised many people by jumping on the Kennedy bandwagon.

But it was not until a year later — in the Democratic Party primaries this spring — that the campaign became so confusing as to be almost incomprehensible.

Opposing slates of presidential elector candidates jumped into the party primary — one slate pledged to support the national ticket, the other pledged to bolt the party if the party nominated a candidate unfavorable to the South.

After nominating but one candidate in the first primary—J. Bruce Henderson, an independent — the voters had a clear choice in the runoff between 10 independents and 10 loyalists.

In a near unbelievable contradiction, the voters in the runoff elected five independents and five loyalists.

The six independents have not, since their nomination, made it clear what route they will follow if elected.

However, three of them did state publicly in the closing days of the campaign that they would not vote for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. All six vowed they would not vote Republican.

The strategy of the independents was to withhold their votes from either national party nominee, and hope that neither party could secure a majority of the electoral votes.

The independents would then hold the balance of power and perhaps be in a position to bargain.

The 1960 campaign in Alabama was frequently compared to the 1928 battle which saw Democrat Al Smith prevail by only 7,000 vots over Republican Herbert Hoover.

Smith, like Kennedy, was a Catholic; Hoover, like Nixon, was a Quaker. And the religious issue was paramount in 1928. It was also perhaps the major issue in Alabama this year.

Alabama's Democratic brass, facing the most determined bid by Republicans in many years, waged an active campaign of their own.

Rallies were held throughout the state, more than $100,000 was raised for the national ticket.

The Alabama Republicans, backed up by the Volunteers for Nixon-Lodge, were no less active. Given added impetus by strong Republican showing in 1952 (37 per cent of the vote) and 1956 (41 per cent of the vote), the GOP leaders were confident of a Nixon upset.

Johnson Reported Seeking Stronger Vice-Presidency

The New York Times

New York

By PETER BRAESTRUP

Special to The New York Times

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 10—Lyndon B. Johnson, the Vice President-elect, is eager to play a strong supporting role in the Kennedy Administration, especially since he feels that his work in the South helped to clinch Tuesday's victory.

To political associates, Senator Johnson has emphasized a statement by his Massachusetts running mate that if the Democratic ticket won, the Texan would be "the most influential Vice President" in American history.

While his staff sorted out reams of congratulatory telegrams, the Texas Senator rose late and spent the day in his fourth-floor suite at the Driskill Hotel here, conferring in his bathrobe by telephone with Senator Kennedy and Democratic leaders throughout the country.

Depending on how soon his political clean-up chores can be accomplished, the Senator plans to go to his L. B. J. Ranch at Johnson City, west of here, probably tomorrow at noon.

Contributions Increase

It was learned that since the Johnson victory, the stream of campaign contributions from well-to-do Texas Democrats has freshened considerably.

According to reliable sources, Senator Johnson expects that, depending on Senator Kennedy's wishes, he will probably specialize in space and defense matters and serve as a "trouble-shooter" in domestic affairs, in addition to presiding over the Senate.

He feels certain that his knowledge of Congress can be of considerable assistance in getting major legislation passed under the next administration.

Optimistic on Plans

Moreover, he is optimistic that Democratic proposals for medical care for the aged, aid to depressed areas and aid for teachers' salaries can be put through Congress with dispatch at the next session.

He is also sure that some of the Southern Democratic members of the House Rules Committe, headed by Howard W. Smith of Virginia, can be successfully purged in January by the Democratic majority. The committee, he feels, has been a major obstacle to Democratic legislation.

With a more amenable Rules Committee, Mr. Johnson believes, it will be less difficult to pass the Kennedy Administration's legislation within the Democratic-controlled Congress.

Senator Johnson is angry at those Republicans and some Northern Democrats who have sought to indicate a split between him and the President-elect.

Reviewing the campaign, Senator Johnson feels that a remarkable degree of cooperation and understanding between the two candidates was achieved and that each contributed greatly to the other's efforts.

According to reliable sources, it iwas Senator Kennedy who this morning suggested a joint meeting next week at Senator Johnson's ranch. Senator Johnson is believed to have suggested the appointment of a Negro Democrat leader, Representative William Dawson of Chicago, to be Postmaster General under the new Administration. The post is traditionally reserved for campaign managers or former national committee chairmen of the party in power.

Lodge Pledge Recalled

During the campaign, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator Johnson's Republican opponent, pledged that a Negro would serve in the Cabinet under a Republican administration.

Senator Johnson favors the appointment of Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, as Secretary of State. Senator Fulbright has been a close associate of Senator Johnson and supported him during the campaign.

As his successor as majority leader, Senator Johnson would prefer Mike Mansfield of Montana, now Democratic whip in the Senate. Senator Kennedy is also understood to favor Mr. Mansfield for the post.

Senator Johnson has yet to decide the date of his own resignation from the Senate.

Conceivably, Senator Johnson could stay on as majority leader to organize the Senate during the seventeen-day period between the opening of Congress and Inauguration Day, Jan. 20.

A precedent exists, according to Democratic officials here. The late Alben W. Barkley was elected Vice President in 1948, but did not relinquish his Senate seat until just before Inauguration Day in 1949.

Confers With Governor

Senator Johnson has been conferring with Gov. Price Daniel, state political leaders, and Senator Kennedy while making up his mind about a resignation date.

When Senator Johnson does resign, within five days Governor Daniel must issue a writ for special election to fill out his term within sixty to ninety days. If no candidate in this catch-all race gains a majority, a run-off between the two top contenders must be held thirty-to forty days later, according to Texas election law.

Before the special election, Governor Price can appoint an interim successor once Congress is in session.

Today, certain that Mr. Johnson's Senate seat would be open, several Texas officials sent up trial balloons announcing their "interest" in succeeding Senator Johnson.

Chief Democrat among these was James C. Wright Jr., Republican prospect, although his defeat this week may have from Fort Worth, who won re-rated a "liberal" among Texas election to his fourth term last Democrats. Tuesday by a substantial mar- John G. Tower, who won 40 gin. Representative Wright was per cent of the vote against a strong supporter of the Ken- back in a special election nedy-Johnson ticket, and is a close race, is considered the chief

Kennedy Pressed in DeKalb But Well Ahead in Fulton

Unofficial returns from Metropolitan Atlanta counties showed local voters giving the Kennedy-Johnson White House tickets a strong lead over Republican candidates.

But the alleged "interference" of the brother of Democratic nominee Kennedy into the DeKalb County trial of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader, apparently was having its effect there.

Early returns from 22 of DeKalb's 42 precincts showed the Democratic nominees holding a slim edge over Republican nominees Nixon and Lodge. The Kennedy-Johnson vote was 9,634 to 9,586 for Nixon-Lodge.

This was an apparent reaction to a telephone call made to DeKalb by Robert Kennedy, brother of the presidential nominee to inquire whether King was eligible for bail in his trial on an alleged probation violation for taking part in sit-down demonstrations.

In 71 of 79 Fulton boxes, the Democratic candidates were leading by a vote of 36,677 to 31,920 for the Republican aspirants.

And the Democrats had a strong lead in Cobb, where 7 of 20 boxes reported a vote of 2,923 for Democratic electors and 1,949 for Republican electors.

Voters didn't get to vote for the candidates, but had to vote for the electors because of a 1958 Georgia law which puts only the names of the electors on the ballots. This caused thousands of voters to cast split-ticket votes for electors.

In 88 boxes reporting from 151 in Fulton. DeKalb and Cobb cast 44,208 votes were cast for Kennedy-Johnson and 38,821 for Nixon-Lodge.

No returns were yet reported from Clayton County as this issue of The Constitution went to press. However, the heavy voting picture also held true in Clayton.

One source said Clayton at 4 p.m. passed the record vote it had set in the primary and that Forest Park, its largest precinct, had shown an 80 per cent increase in the number of citizens casting ballots.

By RICHARD ASHWORTH

Voters and poll workers alike were confused about how votes for Democratic or Republican electors should be cast.

Thousands of voters cast split-ticket ballots on the electors, casting ballots for some Democratic electors and some Republican electors. This threw poll workers into a swivet on how these votes should be counted.

CONFUSION REPORTED

Some reported the total votes cast for electors. This caused a report from Atlanta box 6-1, which has some 1,500 registered voters, to come up with a report of 8,730 votes for Democratic electors and 9,689 votes for Republican electors.

This was simplified by dividing the total by 12 or by using the highest total votes cast for a Democratic elector as against the highest total for a Republican elector. This made the 6-1 vote come out 788 for Kennedy, 861 for Nixon.

Poll workers said voters were confused about the absence on the ballot of the names of national nominees for president and vice president. One poll manager said this could be straightened out by listing the candidates' names on the ballots.

Long lines were reported at almost every precinct, from Marietta to Hapeville.

A record turnout of well over 100,000 votes was seen for Fulton County. Other Atlanta area counties also reported heavy turnouts.

Cobb County voters streamed to the polls, despite the fact that they had to grapple with a bed-sheet ballot when they got there. It was taking each voter an average of 10 minutes to cast the outsized ballot, according to one estimate.

Voters in the Fifth Congressional District who went along with Mayor Hartsfield's write-in candidate for Congress, zoo gorilla "Willie B", apparently had no trouble executing the steps necessary to write in their candidate, poll officials said.

20 Appointed As Workers For Kennedy

Six members of the Alabama Legislature were among 20 men named as county chairmen of Farmers for Kennedy groups in Alabama.

The appointment of these campaign workers was announced Wednesday by R. L. (Bob) Godwin of Brundidge, who is head of this phase of the campaign in Southeast Alabama.

Appointed were:

Barbour —State Sen. James Clark and State Rep. McDowell Lee.

Bullock —Pete Mason, Union Springs.

Butler —Probate Judge James T. Beeland, Greenville.

Coffee —James T. Wilson of Brundidge and Glenn G. Green, Enterprise.

Covington—Wheeler Foshee Jr., Red Level.

Crenshaw —Guy Owens, Luverne.

Dale —Irby Riley, Ozark.

Geneva —State Rep. Roland Faulk, Geneva.

Henry —State Rep. Emory Solomon, Headland.

Houston —State Rep. Charles Adams and W. G. Howse, both of Dothan.

Lee —James Belcher of Auburn and John Whatley, Opelika.

Lowndes —State Rep. Carl Golson Fort Deposit.

Montgomery —Whit Athey, Grady.

Macon —Vernon Kohn, Tuskegee.

Pike —Douglas Crowley, Banks.

Russell —Roy Greene, Phenix City.

Macon Returns To Demo Fold

TUSKEGEE (Special) — Pulling another switch, Macon County apparently went back into the Democratic fold Tuesday.

With 15 of 18 boxes in, the Democrats had about a 5-to-4 lead.

In 1956, Dwight D. Eisenhower managed to carry Macon by a 43-vote margin. The county had been Democratic until that election.

Congress Remains Democratic

By JOHN CHADWICK

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Solid Democratic majorities will control the Senate and the House when the 87th Congress convenes Jan. 3.

The Democrats quickly nailed down control of the Senate in Tuesday's election. And by 3 o'clock this morning, they had captured more than half the 437 House seats.

Nonetheless, with returns still incomplete, it appeared the Republicans had dented the top—heavy margins the Democrats held in the out-going 86th Congress. In the Senate the old line-up was 66-34 and in the House 283-154.

With all of the Senate races settled except for a tight battle in Montana, the Republicans had picked up one seat in Delaware and another in Wyoming.

Sen. Karl Mundt, veteran South Dakota Republican, squeaked to victory over Rep. George McGovern, a Democrat who decided to give up his House seat to make the race for the Senate.

In Montana, Democratic Rep. Lee Metcalf and Republican former Rep. Owen B. Fjare were in a nip-and-tuck contest for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. James E. Murray, D-Mont.

In the House, Republicans had gobbled up 18 seats held by Democrats but had lost 5 for a net gain of 13. In races still undecided, Democrats were ahead in 30 and Republicans in 27.

Over-all, however, the outlook was for a Congress similar in make-up and key figures to the one President Eisenhower had to deal with in the last two years of his administration.

Southern Democrats, most of whom supported Sen. John F. Kennedy even though strongly opposed to parts of the party platform, will continue to hold many of the committee chairmanships and be in position to team up with Republicans against legislation they dislike.

Negro GOP Plans Rally

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Dec. 11-18-60
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Church Leaders To Speak, Dr. Ray And Dr. Carr; Motorcade Slated

Negro Republicans plan a big rally at the Mason Temple at 938 South Mason at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The principal speakers will be Dr. Sandy F. Ray of Brooklyn, a member of the Republican National Committee, and Dr. Leonard G. Carr of Philadelphit, a leading Pennsylvania Republican and candidate for city councilman in Philadelphia.

Special Music

The Lincoln League and other Republican groups, including an organization of ministers, will stage the rally. There will also be short speeches by leading Memphis Republicans, and special music featuring outstanding church choirs.

Dr. Ray and Dr. Carr are to be met at Municipal Airport and brought downtown in a motorcade. The route will be through Orange Mound, Elliston and Castalia Heights, out Parkway to Mississippi, to Handy Park, and on to the Atlanta Life Insurance Co. at 526 Beale.

Both guest speakers are men of national reputation, both as political figures and church leaders. Dr. Ray is pastor of the Cornerstone Baptist Church in Brooklyn. He is a former member of the State Legislature of Ohio, and a graduate of Morehouse College.

2,000 Member Church

Dr. Carr is founder and pastor of the 2,000-plus member Vine Memorial Baptist Church. He received his training at Temple and Lincoln Universities. He is treasurer of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., with five million members.

Among leading Memphians staging the rally are Dr. Herbert Brewster, Dr. S. A. Owen, Dr. H. E. Campbell, Rev Ben Hooks, Rev. E. M. Alcorn, George W. Lee, J. F. Estes, and Mrs. Ethel Venson.

ROCKEFELLER'S SON STUMPS IN HARLEM

The N.Y. Times
Dec. 10-16-60
Page 78

Rodman Visits Apartments at 5th Ave. and 135th—Burton Escorts Him

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

With both coat pockets of his silk suit stuffed with campaign literature, an angular young man with brush-cut brown hair toured Harlem yesterday, introducing himself as "Rod Rockefeller, the Governor's son," who "just wanted to say hello."

In the patriarchal company of Harold Charles Burton, who remembers campaigning for Theodore Roosevelt from the back of a horse-drawn cart, Rodman Clark Rockefeller visited four apartments at the Riverton Houses on Fifth Avenue, near 135th Street, in the afternoon.

Attends Harlem Churches

Mr. Burton, Republican leader of the Twelfth Assembly District South, also escorted Mr. Rockefeller on a stroll of the playground and promenade that take up three-quarters of the plot where the 1,230-unit middle-income apartment buildings stand.

Mr. Rockefeller said he had been worshipping at various churches in Harlem lately, and was quite often asked to say a few words to the congregation.

Addressing Mr. Burton, Mr. Rockefeller said: "One of the things I would like to do is get some girls out in front of the supermarkets, giving out literature and creating a Republican image."

"Only thing is to get the girls," Mr. Burton said.

Asked how things were going with his work, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"I sincerely have detected more receptivity on the part of the nonpolitical people that I've talked to.

"I talk with people on the street, and there's a tremendous amount of feeling of warmth for Governor Rockefeller, which has caused a new attitude toward the Republican party."

Mr. Burton said that Mr. Rockefeller, who is Coordinator of Negro Activities for the state campaign, had been trying to supply the leaders' request for literature and money.

Finances Called Slim

"I will say on all fronts the finances have been very slim," he said. "As far as the money is concerned, the Democrats have us swamped. If there's any such thing as buying an election, the Democrats are trying.

"I went so far as to have a coffin painted black with 'Civil Rights' lettered across the sides and a sign over it, 'Murdered by the Democrats.' I've been looking for the means to get the display on the streets, but so far I haven't found it."

"The vote is about 3-to-1 against us here, but I can remember when it used to be 4- or 5-to-1. The intelligence here is very high, and you get a better proportion of Republican votes, though the registration is usually Democratic."

Mr. Rockefeller also toured the areas around Amsterdam Avenue and 161st Street and Seventh Avenue at 125th Street.

After spending an hour and twenty minutes at the Riverton Houses, he stopped in at Mr. Burton's four-room apartment "for a drink," which turned out to be a tall glass of milk.

Then he went to the 125th Street Station of the New York Central line to catch a train for White Plains where he will rest until this morning.

But "Veep" Pleases Virginians

Racial Segregation Nixed By GOP At Roanoke

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By CARLYLE WHITE
Staff Reporter

ROANOKE, Va. — Vice President Richard M. Nixon made a political speech in this stronghold of Virginia Republicanism that sounded like sweet music to 15,000 people who applauded and applauded to register their approval.

In fact, Mr. Nixon's carefully chosen words made them forget entirely that Roanoke city officials had backed down from their insistence that the Victory Stadium audience be segregated.

THEY YIELDED to an ultimatum from Mr. Nixon's headquarters that the audience must not be segregated. Earlier they had told the arrangements committee that "the law" required separation of the races at public meetings such as this one.

Several hundred Negroes were observed scattered throughout the audience. No attempt was made to segregate them. In fact, radio announcements during the day had let local citizens know that seats would be occupied on a "first come, first served" basis.

LOCAL SPONSORS of the rally had also planned to invite only white persons to sit on the platform, but word came down from Washington that Negroes must be invited too.

Among the one hundred platform guests were George P. Lawrence, Dr. Maynard H. Law, Wilfred C. Trayham and the Rev. A. L. James, of Roanoke, and Thomas W. Young, of Norfolk. Mr. Lawrence is an attorney. Mr. Trayham is a vice chairman of the Roanoke City Republican Committee. Mr. Young is president of the Journal and Guide.

IN AN OBVIOUS bid for the votes of Democrats unhappy about their party's platform and candidates, Mr. Nixon said the federal government should refrain from acting in local matters that properly should be dealt with by local governments.

The audience applauded vigorously, although Mr. Nixon did not define "local matters" nor did he name any specific situations. Virginia newspaper reporters seized upon this part of Mr. Nixon's speech to attribute to him an endorsement of "state's rights." However, the Vice President did not use those words.

Southern Cotton And The GOP

Even a nodding acquaintanceship for Republicanism and cotton has not been encouraged over the century since formation of the political party. But if Republican designs on the South for the 1960 presidential election are as serious as Vice President Nixon and his campaign aids give us the right to assume, a closer relationship of the two would seem to be in order.

Sectional political loyalties have, no doubt, made the Republican Party particularly sensitive to the economic status of the wheat growers, the corn and hog producers, the oats growers, and, possibly, even the maple syrup refiners. But there has never been much political percentage, heretofore, in any great concern by the Republican Party over the status of the cotton grower, the peanut producer or the grain sorghum farmer.

Whether the Republican Party can make effective inroads on the Democratic South without evidencing knowledgable and sympathetic concern for the Southern farmer and his specialized problems would seem to be a question of high priority these days with Vice President Nixon, GOP Chairman Thruston Morton and other party leaders.

Any political consideration of the Southern economy must, despite the fast rate of industrialization over the past two decades, relate in a large measure to Southern agriculture. State Agricultural Commissioner R. C. Bamberg pointed out in *The News* Monday that 73 per cent of Alabama's population is either directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture. Similar percentages reflect the dominance of agriculture in the economies of most Southern states.

Thus far Vice President Nixon's speeches in the South have demonstrated no awareness of the fact that he is appealing for votes in an area where agriculture dominates the pocketbook to a greater extent than in almost any other section of the nation. His advisers would be doing him a favor to bring that to his attention.

The Southern farmer ought to try to look forward to the possibility that he might get more consideration on the federal level if the South should become in fact a two party battleground. Heretofore there has been no basis for a contest for his political favors.

South Still Means Cotton

If the Republican Party looks to the South with the fixed idea that civil rights and states rights are the only concern of the voters of the area, to the exclusion of all other issues, a grave error in political judgment is being made.

Of course neither party has demonstrated discernible concern for the farmer, North or South, if legislation by the 86th Congress is any gauge. To judge by the Washington reports the Democratic Congress could do nothing because of a Republican administration and a Republican administration could do nothing because of the Democratic Congress.

Hope on the part of the members of the Alabama Legislative Cotton Study Committee that a program of emergency farm legislation, applicable to this year's harvest, could be pushed through the recessed session of Congress expired even before the session itself did. The rebuff was based on mournful excuses ranging from "too late in the crop year" to "it'll only be vetoed if we do."

But at the same time Democratic Nominee Kennedy wasn't making the farmers any more contented by his vigorous sponsorship of a higher minimum wage, which, farmers feel, will only further widen the gap between their income and that of the non-farming segment of the nation.

POINTING IT OUT — Rev. Archibald J. Carey judge on the Republican ticket, points out some important theological facts to members of the Pastors Conference at their regular meeting at New Friendship Baptist Church, 144 W. 59th St. Flanking Rev. Carey are Rev. L. J. Johnson, Rev. P. L. Rodgers and Rev. L. C. Wagner, chairman of the conference committee. — Holmes Photo

Johnson Sees The 'Old Nixon'

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson today declared Vice President Richard M. Nixon was getting "panicky" in the last stages of the campaign.

Nixon yesterday assailed Sen. John F. Kennedy, Johnson's running mate, on everything from a "lying" brother to personal wealth.

Mentioning Nixon by name, Johnson told San Fernando Valley State College students in nearby Northridge:

"Only yesterday we read in the newspapers of a personal attack upon a candidate. He was attacked because of his father who had managed to accumulate some of the world's goods.

"He was attacked because of his brother. In fact, he was spared only one of the attacks that was made on the late Franklin D. Roosevelt—an attack upon his dog."

Johnson said "the old Nixon is back with us. I mean I never thought there was a new Nixon, just a Nixon," adding the phrase to his prepared text.

Johnson said he had expected that the Democrats could begin looking for a "sneak punch" as the campaign neared its end and "my prediction is being borne out."

"I want to tell you this is a sign of panic," he declared. "This is the hall mark of the candidate and the party that is losing. The words spoken in Psnnsylvania were words of defeat and gloom. They were not the words of a political party that is confident, vibrant, looking toward the future with its eyes on the stars and its feet on the ground.

Johnson, in an effort to jam as many appearances as possible into his day, took a helicopter from one end of sprawling Los Angeles County to the other, scheduling additional appearances at Long Beach, some 40 miles away.

Lodge Silent on Cabinet

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25 (UPI) Henry Cabot Lodge said today he was through talking about the possible members of a new presidential Cabinet, at least until after the Nov. 8 election.

The Republican vice presidential candidate added that he has "nothing more to say" about the chances of a Negro being appointed to the Cabinet and said he agreed with his running mate, Vice President Richard M. Nixon that pre-election discussion of Cabinet members was presumptuous.

"I am No. 2 man, and I'm not trying to be No. 1. What Mr. Nixon said is good enough for me," said Lodge, who was here to join Nixon in a nationally televised rally.

Lodge had suggested earlier in the campaign that Nixon should appoint a Negro if the Republican ticket wins. Last week, Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, GOP national chairman, said here that Lodge's suggestion put the Party in an awkward positon.

"I have nothing more to say about that," Lodge told newsmen in his eighth floor hotel suite.

Lodge arrived in this traditionally Republican city—home of the late "Mr. Republican," Sen. Robert A. Taft Jr.—after a campaign swing through the heavily Democratic Detroit area Monday.

Jackie finds self on losing team as Nixon bows in defeat

NEW YORK — When an athlete is "hot" and in a winning streak, he can't lose for winning.

Such has been the fortune of Jackie Roosevelt Robinson, the athlete who became the first of his race to integrate the once lilywhite sport of baseball while winning stardom with the Montreal Royals and the parent Brooklyn Dodgers.

In his glory days, Jackie, on numerous occasions thrilled the sports world with his daring base running and prowess at bat, as he won baseball's Rookie-of-the-Year award and similar other honors while sparking the Dodgers to several National League pennants.

In short, success followed success for Jackie. He couldn't lose for winning.

However, last week Robinson suffered his first major setback. Casting in his lot with Vice President Richard M. Nixon, early in the 1960 presidential campaign just concluded, Jackie traveled about the country drumming up support for the GOP standardbearer.

But after the race was over and voters tripped to the polls Tuesday (Nov. 8) to make the big decision, Robinson's man was defeated in the razor-close balloting that swept Sen. Kennedy into the White House. Defeat had finally caught up with Robinson.

Nixon Accepts Nomination With Pledge To Battle Reds; Rivals Agree To TV Debates

Format Not Set

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Press-Scimitar
Nixon Favors Talks Without Text, Right To Quiz Kennedy

By United Press International

CHICAGO, July 28. — Presidential rivals Richard Nixon and Kennedy expressed willingness Thursday to engage in face-to-face TV debates during the forthcoming election battle.

A series of TV debates was proposed Wednesday by Robert W. Sarnoff, board chairman of the National Broadcasting Company, in telegrams to the Democratic and Republican contenders.

Kennedy's reply was disclosed first at Haynnis Port, Mass. He said, "I wholeheartedly accept your invitation to meet on television with Vice President Nixon during the coming campaign."

Wants Issues Covered

Herbert Klein, Nixon's press secretary, disclosed here later that Nixon had made known his willingness to take part in such an arrangement. He said Nixon wanted the sessions to be a real discussion of campaign issues.

Klein said he assumed that "sometime during the campaign there will be a debate."

Sarnoff had proposed eight one-hour programs during prime viewing time on NBC television. However, Kennedy and Nixon did not make clear whether they favored this precise format.

Sarnoff proposed four hour-long programs devoted to a joint discussion of the issues "according to ground rules to be drawn up in consultation with the candidates."

Four additional hours would be designated to get the views of the candidates under questioning by a "panel of outstanding American journalists."

Kennedy agreed generally in a Haynnis Port news conference and suggested that details be worked out between NBC and Leonard Reinsch, in charge of the nominee's radio and television activities.

Discussions First

Klein said the Vice President felt there should be some preliminary discussions to work out a format for the debate. He also noted that Nixon had received similar invitations from other broadcasting networks.

The press secretary said the Vice President felt a "really effective debate" would require the candidates to speak without texts and then answer questions by each other and perhaps from an audience.

The Columbia Broadcasting System said its president, Dr. Frank Stanton, already has obtained permission for about 200 network affiliates to offer the major parties free prime evening time for debate.

GOP's Most Powerful Men Helped Select Running Mate

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Press-Scimitar

By JACK V. FOX

United Press International Staff

CHICAGO, July 28. — The setting was a huge table in a hotel room.

The hour was past 2 a.m. The lake-front streets below were quiet after a noisy night following the nomination of Richard Nixon.

Nixon sat at a huge table. Circling the table were the 35 most powerful men of the Republican Party, give or take a few.

The new presidential nominee spoke first:

"I brought you here honestly to get your opinion on who would contribute most as vice president and would add strength to our ticket."

Nixon used the word "honestly" with a purpose. The word had passed through the convention that he was determined on Henry Cabot Lodge as his running mate and that President Eisenhower wanted Lodge, too.

Four Are Absent

Nixon said there were a number of men who would be "perfectly acceptable" to him, some of them in the room. Absent were the four he had singled out as "front runners"—Lodge, GOP National Chairman Thruston Morton, Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson and Representative Walter Judd of Minnesota.

Then he invited the party leaders to speak their minds, going clockwise around the table through four Cabinet officers, three governors, the top Republicans in the Congress, former national chairmen, former presidential candidate Thomas Dewey, a right-hand man of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, the exponents of the Midwest agricultural states.

The talk went up to Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield opposite Nixon and back down through Illinois Gov. William Stratton and Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

Anderson was ruled out because he was not well enough known among Republicans. Judd was praised by various members for his speaking ability but he lacked solid support.

Field Narrowed

The GOP field narrowed down to Lodge and Morton.

House GOP leader Charles Halleck argued in favor of Kentuckian Morton. With other Midwesterners, he voiced concern about the farm problem and other "pocketbook" issues.

But as one speaker after another was heard, it was apparent that the weight of opinion was heavily for Lodge. The United Nations ambassador is well known to the public, he has been close to world events and has the "image" of one who knows foreign affairs and how to "stand up to the Russians."

Finally the tableau came full circle back to Nixon. He rose.

"If that's the way you feel, I'll make the decision," he said.

It was Lodge. Nixon spoke for five minutes, was warmly applauded when he concluded. He promised to campaign "hard" in the Midwest.

Lodge Is Grateful For Honor

CHICAGO, July 28. — (AP)— Overwhelmed and effusively grateful for the honor that befell him, Henry Cabot Lodge headed for the Republican convention and vice presidential nomination Thursday.

The handsome 58-year-old United Nations ambassador received a telephone call from Vice President Richard Nixon early Thursday morning. Nixon, the GOP presidential nominee, told Lodge he wanted him for his running mate.

"I was really touched by hearing it first directly from him," Lodge told reporters in New York. "I thanked him very effusively. I'm very grateful that the people there felt I was fit."

Kicks Off Drive

Commercial Appeal
New Force Proposed To Fight Communism On Economic Front

By United Press International

CHICAGO, July 28. — Republican candidate Richard Nixon kicked off his drive for the presidency Thursday night by proposing creation of a powerful new striking force to battle communism on the economic front.

In a victory-for-freedom speech accepting the presidential nomination, Nixon called for consolidating all non-military cold war projects into one big program that would be under his direct supervision if the voters send him to the White House.

Nixon told the cheering 27th Republican convention that the new striking force would encompass such programs as foreign aid, information and exchange of persons with communist nations. The program would be separate from military defense efforts.

All-Out Effort Urged

Nixon emphasized that he felt the major communist challenge lies in the economic field, where Russia and its communist satellites pose as the champions of peace. It is in this field, he said the United States must make an all-out effort.

Nixon delivered his acceptance speech shortly after the 1,331 convention delegates and party faithful crowded into Chicago's International Amphitheatre to nominate his chosen running mate, Henry Cabot Lodge, and hear Nixon's program.

Earlier, Nixon and Lodge, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, challenged Democratic candidates John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson to the toughest election campaign in the nation's history.

Speaking from notes on which he had worked at length, Nixon devoted much of his speech to foreign policy and the programs he proposed to meet the communist threat.

In stressing that the greatest danger lies in the Red economic offensive, Nixon said this country's goal must be victory-for-freedom throughout the world—without war. He said this called for new strategy especially designed to meet conditions of the 1960s.

Unity Cemented

Nixon moved swiftly to cement party unity after his presidential nomination Tuesday night.

For one thing, he tapped New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, his erstwhile "draft" rival for the top GOP prize, to introduce him to the delegates for his acceptance speech.

In further move, Representative Walter Judd of Minnesota the Midwestern convention keynoter and a one-time possibility for the vice presidential spot on the Nixon ticket, was chosen to put Lodge in nomination.

ADDRESS WILL BE MADE HERE FROM HURT PARK

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon announced Monday he will visit Birmingham and Atlanta Friday in an effort to capitalize on a reported increase in southern enthusiasm for his candidacy.

The vice president will arrive at the airport at 3:45 p. m., and a motorcade will take him to Hurt Park for an address at 4:30. He will be welcomed by Mayor Hartsfield. Gov. Vandiver will be out of town but said Nixon will be extended every courtesy.

The mayor will proclaim Friday as "Nixon Day." He said that the route from the airport has not been mapped yet but there will be no parade line of march. In case of rain, the event will be held at Municipal Auditorium.

The visit is sponsored by Georgians for Nixon, a group made up of independents, Republicans and Democrats, it was announced.

Following up a trip he made last Wednesday to Greensboro, N. C., the Republican nominee and his wife will fly to Birmingham early Friday and then go to Atlanta in mid-afternoon.

Herbert G. Klein, Nixon's press secretary, said Nixon's second invasion of the normally Democratic South was prompted by an increasing number of requests for Southern appearances.

He said the vice president's Southern campaign workers felt Nixon "has made great progress with the people and that there is a high degree of enthusiasm" for his candidacy in Dixie.

He attributed this to a "positive reaction" in the South to Nixon's programs and his statements, rather than to a "negative reaction" to the Democratic ticket or its platform.

Klein said the vice president intends to make other Southern trips as often as he can.

This particular tour will be preceded by an appearance Nixon is making Wednesday in Detroit where he will address the convention of the national Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In another development, Klein refused to be drawn into the controversy between Sen. Hugh Scott, (R., Pa.), one of Nixon's chief advisers, and the Democrats over the latter's charges that the Kennedy campaign is spending too much on the campaign.

Tough being GOPer down South: Nixon

BY JAMES FREE
News staff writer

CHICAGO, July 27—"It's tough to be a Republican in Alabama," said Vice President Richard Nixon here today.

Mr. Nixon was addressing a meeting of the Alabama delegation to the Republican National Convention. Delegations from Florida, Louisiana, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands also attended.

"While it's tough to be a Republican in Alabama," Nixon said, "we have to go in and build a two-party system."

"We are going to get a two-party system in the South," he resumed. "We don't want any splinter parties."

Addressing himself to the Southerners, Nixon said: "We can't all agree on details of a civil rights plank. But if the Democrats can get together after all the things that Sens. John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson said about each other, publicly and privately, before they were put on the Democrat ticket together, we Republicans can get together on our platform."

He said the Republicans have room in the party for this agreement.

Rockefeller's Son Opens Drive To Woo Harlem to the G.O.P.

By JACK MURPHY

Rodman Rockefeller, the Republican party's answer to the youthful exhuberance of Robert and Ted Kennedy, held his first press conference yesterday and handled himself with the political aplomb of an experienced campaigner.

Mr. Rockefeller, the 28-year-old son of the Governor, was recently named coordinator of Republican efforts among the Negro and Puerto Rican voters in the state.

The tall, Spanish-speaking Dartmouth graduate met reporters yesterday at the Square Deal Republican Club, at 2350 Seventh Avenue, near 137th Street, in the heart of Harlem.

He announced the formation of the Harlem Inter-District Republican Campaign Committee, composed of leaders from three Harlem districts, to bring the problems of Harlem to the attention of national political leaders. Mr. Rockefeller said he would act as "liaison man" between Harlem and the State Republican Committee.

2 Years of Activity Cited

Mr. Rockefeller, who works as an executive for an international investment company, said that he had been working with political leaders in Harlem for the last two years, and that he felt himself qualified to transmit local political opinions to higher echelons.

During the press conference, Mr. Rockefeller said he "may have made a mistake" by announcing the state committee's plans to establish a "Volunteers for Nixon and Lodge Committee." This organization, he said, would put special emphasis on attracting dissident Democrats and independents in heavily Democratic Harlem.

He also said that he expected that the Republicans would spend more money in the campaign in Harlem this year than ever before in an effort to spur the defection of Negro and Puerto Rican voters to the Republican column in November.

Mr. Rockefeller also expressed confidence that the Harlem community would give the Nixon Lodge ticket a "much greater" vote than the 32 per cent of the total it gave the Eisenhower-Nixon slate in 1952.

He said the main issues in the present campaign were civil rights and the election of responsible local leaders. There was no doubt, he said, that his party had the "strongest candidates."

Some criticism has been reported about Mr. Rockefeller's appointment as Republican spokesman for the Negro and Puerto Rican leaders. There were some leaders, it was said, who felt a Negro should have gotten the job.

However, it was apparent yesterday that Harlem leaders were all in favor of having Mr. Rockefeller as their liaison man.

Harold C. Burton, leader of the Twelfth Assembly District and chairman of the new Harlem committee, said he and all the other leaders in Harlem were "absolutely behind Mr. Rockefeller in his new role as our liaison man."

Mr. Rockefeller, who lives in White Plains, is married and has two children. He said that he finds politics "fascinating."

He said he had never met Robert F. and Theodore Kennedy, the Democratic nominee's brothers who have been active in the campaign.

Montgomerians Plan Motorcade

An estimated 30 carloads of Montgomerians will leave for Birmingham Friday morning to hear Vice President Richard M. Nixon make his first campaign speech in the Deep South.

The cars will assemble at the Ranch Restaurant on Mobile highway at about 8 a.m. and depart for the Magic City a half-hour later. Departure time was originally scheduled at 9 a.m., but was moved up because of the large number wishing to make the trip.

Perry Hooper, district chairman of the Republican Party, said huge signs, bearing "Montgomery For Nixon," will be available for each car.

A 20-car motorcade from Shelby County, he said, will join the Montgomery group in Calera.

The Highway Patrol will furnish a motorcycle escort for the motorcade, Hooper said.

Unruly Crowd Jostles, Yells At Johnson

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—An unruly crowd of Republican supporters chanting "We want Nixon" screamed at and jostled Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson and his wife Friday as he sought to reach a campaign rally.

Two women carrying Kennedy-Johnson placards were struck on the nose as the demonstrators sought to grab their signs. Their injuries were not serious.

IGNORED CRIES

Mrs. Johnson was tense and unsmiling as they made their way slowly through the pushing and shoving crowd that filled the lobby of the Baker Hotel in the heart of the downtown business district and the lobby of the Adolphus Hotel where Johnson spoke.

Johnson beamed smiles right and left and ignored the cries hurled at him. He showed impatience only when he neared the ballroom where the luncheon rally was held.

The Democratic vice-presidential candidate later told the rally, "I hope none of our people will return in kind any time."

TRIED TO SPEAK

He said at one point, "I told the police to stand aside. Because if the time ever came when I couldn't walk through the corridors of hotels in Dallas, I wanted to know it."

Again Johnson said of the Republican crowd, "I thank God I live in a country where people are free to do that if their conscience dictates it."

Once he tried to speak to the crowd in he street, and a man yelled "Louder and funnier, Lyndon." Another shouted, "He never said anything in his life."

Nixon Pulls Big Crowds In Sixth Swing South

Stumps West Virginia, Tennessee; Campaigns in New York Today

By ROBERT E. CLARK
Star Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—You can't count a candidate's votes by the size of the crowds who turn out to see him, political sages warn.

Or can you?

Nobody really knows. Too many factors are involved—the respect the public may hold for a man distinct from his voting appeal, the careful party groundwork behind what appears to be a spontaneous turnout, simple curiosity generated by the excitement that sweeps a town when the man who may be the next President of the United States comes calling.

Thus, the politicians paid little heed when Harry Truman's crowds began to swell in the last weeks of his 1948 campaign against Thomas E. Dewey. And the throngs which greeted Dwight D. Eisenhower on his campaign swing through the South in 1952 were widely discounted by the professionals, who were sure the crowds would be back in the Democratic fold on election day.

Mr. Truman, as it turned out, defeated Mr. Dewey and Mr. Eisenhower chipped four States off the Solid South. The crowds may have been the tip-off, but no one can be sure.

Sixth Sortie Into South

Crowds were the big story again yesterday as Vice President Nixon made his sixth campaign sortie into the South. In Memphis, some 60,000 lined the streets and another 25,000 stood in the rain to hear the G. O. P. candidate speak, according to police estimates.

The Memphis turnout was much heavier than that for Senator Kennedy a week before.

At the same time, however, it should be recognized that Senator Kennedy also got unusual turnouts yesterday. Some observers speculated that Monday night's debate between the two candidates might have caused an upturn in voter interest.

In Charleston, W. Va., last night Mr. Nixon outdrew his Democratic rival again. An overflow crowd estimated by police at 10,700 was on hand for the Republican nominee's address in the civic center, where Senator Kennedy had spoken to about half that number last week.

Nixon aides happily compared the day to the Vice President's earlier successes in Atlanta, Houston and Dallas, where he also drew big crowds. They talked confidently of carrying both Tennessee and West Virginia, as Mr. Eisenhower did in 1956.

Raps Hunger Figures

In his Charleston speech, Mr. Nixon called on Senator Kennedy to retract the statement he made during the Democratic primary campaign in West Virginia that "17 million people go to bed hungry every night in the United States."

The Vice President, who has attacked his rival on the same point before, demanded last night that Senator Kennedy correct his words "in the interest of this Nation."

He noted that the statement has been quoted in the Chinese Communist paper, "The People's Daily," and accused Senator Kennedy of supplying "grist for the Communist propaganda mill."

Senator Kennedy has said he based the statement on a 1955 release of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Nixon said the report only indicated that 1 out of 10 Americans had an unbalanced diet and stated specifically that this didn't mean they were "poorly fed or subject to malnutrition." He said Senator Kennedy should correct the statement while Soviet Premier Khrushchev and other Communist leaders are in this country.

"Aid to Reds" Theme

The truth, Mr. Nixon said, is that the 180 million Americans "are the best fed, best clothed, best housed people of the world."

Mr. Khrushchev figured often in the remarks of Mr. Nixon yesterday as the G. O. P. candidate continued to picture himself as the man best qualified to handle the Kremlin chief. He hammered at the familiar theme that Senator Kennedy's recitation of this country's shortcomings is giving aid and comfort to the Communists.

The Vice President, who has made a point of discussing civil rights on each of his Southern trips, deal only lightly with the subject yesterday. He told his Memphis audience: "We need to make progress in this field; men and women of good will have got to continue to work toward that progress."

Campaigns in New York

The Republican candidate began a concentrated campaign today for New York's big prize of 45 electoral votes. He was to spend the day motorcading through Long Island, and will make several other speeches in the State Friday after a brief swing into New England.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller was waiting to greet Mr. Nixon when the Vice President landed at New York's LaGuardia Field at about 1 a.m. today after his busy day of campaigning. The Governor, who was accompanied by Republican Senators Keating and Javits, had arrived by plane a few minutes before from an upstate bridge dedication.

It was Mr. Nixon's first visit to New York since his pre-convention call on Gov. Rockefeller which produced an agreement on the basic features of the G. O. P. platform.

Republican Presidential Nominee Richard M. Nixon leans forward to greet Negro children and some adults during a brief stop at Handy Park on Beale street in Memphis, Tenn.—AP Wirephoto.

In Registration Estimate

Republicans Outnumbered By 16 Million, Poll Finds

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The problem which any Republican candidate faces in trying to win the Presidency is clearly demonstrated by these figures:

If every potential voter in the country had to re-register with either party, the figures—projected by survey findings—would be:

56,800,000.....Democrats
40,400,000.....Republicans
6,200,000.....Undecided

The Republicans, in short, would be outnumbered by more than 16,000,000 voters.

These are the projected totals which a re-registration of all voters would produce—the total number of civilian citizens of voting age (excluding the institutional population) is estimated to be 103,400,000 persons. The results are based on a Gallup Poll in which persons were asked how they would sign up if they were required to register with either of the two major parties.

How It Stood in '59

Since one year ago, both parties have gained a few adherents—a fact due both to a decrease in the proportion of voters who are undecided and an over-all increase in the United States population. In November, 1959, this was the estimated registration line-up:

November 1959

Democrats	56,200,000
Republicans	37,600,000
Undecided	8,500,000

Based on 102,300,000 civilian citizens of voting age in 1959.

Current national totals on registration are not known. In some areas, no registration is required to vote. Even in those areas where registration is required, voting rolls are often out of date. And the fact that a voter is registered does not necessarily mean he will get to the polls in any given election.

But the hypothetical re-registration gives some conception of the problems that the Republican party faces in the next few years—whether they win or lose the White House next month.

Big Edge for Democrats

The Republicans can be thankful, in fact, that there is no compulsory voting in this country such as exists in Argentina, Australia and the Netherlands.

The rationale in the Democratic drive to sign up non-registered voters this year shows up clearly in a breakdown of today's results by registered and non-registered voters.

Among those voters who are not presently registered and say they do not plan to register, the Democrats hold an edge of almost 2 to 1 as of today.

Here is the breakdown:

RE-REGISTRATION

Now Registered or Planning to Register

Democratic	55%
Republican	40
Undecided	5

Not Registered and Not Planning to Register

Democratic	58%
Republican	30
Undecided	12

The Gallup Poll has asked this registration question at periodic intervals since the early years of the Eisenhower administration.

The first audit—in September, 1954 — showed the Democrats with only a slightly larger margin over the Republicans than they have today. An estimated total of about 19,000,000 more voters then indicated they would register Democratic than indicated they would register Republican. These were the 1954 figures:

Democrats	54,600,000
Republicans	35,100,000
Undecided	7,800,000

Based on 97,500,000 civilian citizens of voting age in 1954.

The gap between the two parties has fluctuated in audits since then. At no point, however, have the Republicans come within 12,500,000 potential voters of the Democrats. The widest margin separating the two parties came in the spring of 1958 when—during the business slump—there were an estimated 22,000,000 more Democratic registrants than there were Republicans.

Republicans Here Plan Candidates

Atlanta's Republicans, encouraged by the election returns for Nixon-Lodge here Tuesday, have announced plans to map campaign strategy with an eye towards putting up candidates for local offices in Atlanta and Fulton County.

At least one meeting is scheduled early next week, with other preliminary steps already underway to form the campaign group to back local Republican officer seekers.

Meanwhile, in DeKalb County, that went Republican during the last general election, Republicans there will plan a two- year stragey Saturday, the party's county chairman, John Dougherty, said.

Dougherty said a committee will discuss plans for continuing the party "on an active basis" for the next two years and will consider the possibility of running candidates for local offices.

The Fulton Republican official, who preferred to remain unidentified, said: "It is obvious from the results in Atlanta and Fulton County that the people are ready to support Republican candidates for local office."

"In 1956," he said, "the Republican congressional candidate received approximately 43 per cent of the vote (in Fulton County) and in 1960 Vice President Nixon received approximately 49 per cent of the vote. A gain of any consequence would put the Republicans over the top."

The anonymous officials further said that efforts are being made to form a campaign organization for Atlanta and Fulton County. He said a public announcement of such an organization will probably be made in "the near future."

City elections will be held next year, and county elections the year after.

NEGRO GAINS SEEN BY CHICAGO G.O.P.

Party Chiefs Hope to Reduce Democratic Strength in South Side Precincts

By LAYHMOND ROBINSON

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—In the Negro districts of the South Side, a fortress of Democratic strength here since Franklin D. Roosevelt's second term, usually meek Republican ward leaders are getting chesty and talking tough.

In an area where they have rarely had anything to be proud about, these party leaders are making loud and confident predictions that the Nixon-Lodge ticket will penetrate the Negro vote more deeply than any national Republican ticket in the last quarter of a century.

"We are not so rash as to predict that a majority of Negroes will desert the Democratic reservation," declared William H. Robinson, Republican leader of the Secord Ward, as he propped his foot on a chair following a skull session with his precinct captains. He added:

"But we're going to bust into their margins to a greater extent than we did in '56. We've got the candidates, the issues and the organization this time."

Rights Issue Raised

"I've never seen it look so good in my district," said Arthur Wilson, back-slapping Sixth Ward Republican leader. "I wouldn't have said that in '56 but I am saying it now."

"In Nixon and Lodge," Mr. Robinson said, ticking off items on his fingers, "we've got two men who have long identified themselves with civil rights. In addition, they're both better qualified by experience to maintain the peace. And third, we've got more people in our organizations than four years ago and we're waging a more aggressive campaign."

In 1956, the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket gained nearly 10 per cent more Negro votes among Chicago Negroes than it did in 1952. This raised the Republican share of the Negro vote total to more than 35 per cent, its largest slice since early New Deal days.

This shift was seen by many as a protest vote against the treatment of Negroes in the Democratic South. But Democrats here dismissed it as owing to General Eisenhower's "war hero popularity."

Democrats Are Hopeful

Democratic leaders scoff at forecasts that the Republicans will improve their vote percentages among the city's 250,000 registered Negroes on Nov. 8.

Alderman William H. Harvey of the Second Ward, a key member of the powerful South Side Democratic organization headed by Representative William L. Dawson, said at his East Thirty-fifth Street headquarters:

"We'll get back those votes we lost and more. Our precinct captains are carrying out a very effective campaign conveying to voters the fact that the Democratic party is best for them as working people and as Negroes. The strong civil rights plank adopted at the convention has helped us greatly."

Edwin Berry, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, estimated that unemployment among Negroes, which is relatively high even in good times because of discrimination and lack of skills, has increased because of cutbacks and slowdowns in steel, food and other industries here.

"The Administration gets the blame for anything like this just as it gets blamed for rainy weather," he asserted.

Economic Status a Factor

Although it is possible for the usually efficient Dawson organization to reverse its 1956 losses, a sizable number of independent observers here think that, for the second Presidential election in a row, the Democrats will show some losses among Negro votes on the South Side.

Such a forecast was made on a Chicago television discussion program Friday night by John H. Johnson, publisher of Ebony, Jet and other Negro magazines. He suggested that as the Negroes moved up the economic ladder many felt less attachment to the social welfare policies of the Democratic party and tended to vote for individual candidates rather than for party.

Truman K. Gibson Sr., prominent insurance man, said he would vote for the Nixon-Lodge slate not only because of "Southern control of Congressional committees," but also because of the "clear-cut pronouncements" of the Republican platform on "finance, labor, domestic and foreign affairs and the party's experienced candidates."

The religoius issue may hurt Senator John F. Kennedy somewhat. It seems to be a more sensitive issue among Negroes here than in three other cities—New York, Detroit and Philadelphia—covered in the survey series.

Some observers say that this may be owing to the resentment some Negroes still harbor over the race riots that occurred when Negroes tried to move into Trumbull Park and other housing developments in heavily Roman Catholic areas.

Some Negroes interviewed on the streets also expressed concern over polls showing that most Catholics would vote for Mr. Kennedy.

"When Catholics vote for him it's all right, but when we vote against him it's bigotry," one newsstand operator exclaimed.

The issue is rarely discussed in public in Negro neighborhoods, however, and it is still one of the most difficult factors to measure, since few willingly discuss it even privately.

AP Wirepho

BOMB MAILED TO NIXON SEIZED IN CALIFORNIA POSTOFFICE
Army Officials Say Explosive Device Could Kill Person Opening Parcel

Army Grabs Death Trap Mailed Nixon

SAN DIEGO Calif. (AP) — An explosive military device, set to go off at the pull of a string, was found in the mail Monday addressed to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Washington, D. C.

Postmaster V. Earl Roberts said he was advised by an Army expert the device could kill at a distance up to 50 yards if the photoflash powdered aluminum inside was set off.

Lt. Thomas J. Gordon, of the Army ordnance unit at Ft. Rosecrans, reported to the postmaster that the device was an M15 artillery simulator. It is normally used to simulate the sound of an exploding shell for Army training purposes.

A note on the package containing the device said: "Pull string to open."

The string would have drawn a match-like igniter across a rough surface to explode the flash powder.

Postal clerks became suspicious about the string after the package was mailed Friday night. It was turned over to postal inspectors.

San Diego police then examined it and sent it to the Army ordnance unit. Postal inspectors and the U. S. Secret Service are investigating.

The package bore no return address.

IN QUEST of all-inclusive, ultra-liberal civil rights program, Negro delegates to Republican National Convention met in Chicago's Blackstone hotel with GOP standard bearer Vice President Richard M. Nixon (left) to suggest adoption of a six-point program to "prove the liberal Democratic platform does not mean what it says." Others (from left) are Rev. J. C. Austin, Neal Scott, Rev. Edgar Thornton and Atty. William A. Booker, all members of group which polled Negro GOP delegates. Some 53 Negro delegates and alternate delegates urged the adoption of the six-point plank. Defender staffphoto.

COMMANDER R. A. JACKSON

'Oldest Republican' Goes Home Satisfied

By BAKER E. MORTIN

A man who lays claim to voting the Republican ticket since 1876 returned to his Brooklyn, N. Y. home recently a bit tuckered out and disappointed, but satisfied that he hasn't missed a GOP national convention since 1888.

Commander Broadus Andrew Jackson, born in chains the year the Republican party was founded, was disappointed because Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller didn't get the nod for GOP presidential nominee and peter-ed out from energy expended running to and from the Chicago International Amphitheatre GOP convention.

But he was satisfied in a claim that his convention record of 72 years standing remains intact.

The commander's not a young man anymore, as you may have guessed by now, although he's still mentally sharp and abreast with events of the day. At a reputed 106 years old — with documents to prove it—Commander Jackson takes pride in being a Republican and considers himself "the dean of the GOP."

LOVES POLITICS

So wrapped up in politics is he that he paid his own expenses from Brooklyn to Chicago just to attend the GOP convention. Sans teeth and hair, the commander walks with the assistance of a cane, but needs no assistance in making decisions.

The centenarian, born Feb 29, 1854 as a slave in Richmond, Va., remembers when Abraham Lincoln was nominated GOP presidential standard bearer in Chicago 100 years ago in a hall called "the Wigwam" with a standing room capacity of 1,500. Jackson smirks when talking of Lincoln and states:

"Lincoln was a man who wanted peace — but at the expense of the Negro. He drafted Negroes into the Army to fight during the Civil War without giving them any training. The best President for everybody was Teddy Roosevelt.

"He was a real man . . . a Rough Rider."

Jackson, who said he was born the property of Jeff Jackson—nephew of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, says slavery was hell. He said his worst memory of slave days was when his mother (as a free woman) was whipped for not submitting to a white man. He said his mother (Betsy Anderson Jackson) was later sold for a mule, a hog and five barrels of flour.

CIVIL WAR

His father, the commander says, fought with the South during the Civil War. "Many Negroes did the same thing. They knew no better. They were unlettered and ignorant. But Negroes did more toward winning their own freedom than Lincoln did in emancipating them. They fought for their freedom—and it wasn't until Negroes were drafted in the Army—two years after the war started—that the South began to buckle," Jackson reflected.

When emancipation came, there was no great joy among Negro slaves, he said, because they couldn't get jobs, they had no schooling or businesses and were put out to face starvation. "I didn't know I was free until five years after emancipation," the commander said, adding:

"The same applied to many Negroes."

Jackson said he has been called upon for advice from every President since Grover Cleveland. He said he cast his first ballot in 1876 when the Negro first won the franchise. "And I haven't split a ticket since," he beamed.

TRUMANS FAVOR

He said he was given the title of commander by former President Harry S. Truman in 1948. Jackson said he has spent his life working as a sea-farer in

he maritime service and in the U. S. Navy. He says he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy by President Woodrow Wilson in 1917, the same year he became the Navy's first colored chaplain.

"I don't expect to be around for another convention. I'm beginning to get a little feeble."

JACKIE ROBINSON JOINS NIXON DRIVE

Columnist Suspended by Post Until After Election for Taking Campaign Post

Jackie Robinson accepted a bid from Vice President Nixon yesterday to campaign for the Nixon-Lodge ticket. The New York Post immediately suspended his column "for the duration of the campaign."

Mr. Robinson, a former Brooklyn baseball star who is prominent in the Negro civil rights movement, said he had accepted the job because he felt Mr. Nixon was "better qualified" and "more aggressive on civil rights" than Senator John F. Kennedy.

In recent weeks he has been highly critical of Mr. Kennedy in his Post column. However, Paul Sann, executive editor of the newspaper, said that this had nothing to do with the decision to suspend the column until after the Nov. 8 election.

Mr. Sann said that Mr. Robinson would be on leave of absence for the campaign. He said it was the paper's "traditional" policy to require its writers to discontinue their relationship with it when they accepted "a formal assignment—and through it formal identification—with one side or the other in a national election."

He said the suspension had been "agreeable" to Mr. Robinson, who is not a staff employe but writes the column on a contractual basis. He has been writing it for more than a year.

Herbert Klein, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, said at his Washington press conference yesterday afternoon that Mr. Robinson would make speeches across the country and serve as a policy consultant for the Nixon-Lodge ticket.

He said that Mr. Robinson would serve in an unpaid capacity with the national Volunteers for Nixon-Lodge organization, the ticket's citizens' group.

The 41-year-old Mr. Robinson is a vice president of the Chock Full O' Nuts restaurant chain, and in recent years has headed national fund-raising drives for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is a director of the civil rights organization.

He said yesterday that he was a political independent who "votes for the man rather than the party." He said he supported Governor Harriman in the 1958 gubernatorial election, President Eisenhower in 1956 and Adlai Stevenson in 1952.

Maryland's Tan Republicans back Nixon vote pilgrimage

BALTIMORE

Maryland's tan Republicans, confident of victory at the polls, rallied behind Vice President Nixon as his campaign moved into high gear this week.

Among the Republican bigwigs and guests greeting President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon on their arrival here were Dr. John C. Woodland and his two young sons. Dr. Woodland, a member of the State GOP steering committee, seconded the nomination of Nixon in Chicago.

Also on hand was Clay Claiborne of Atlantic City, who is working the Nixon Publicity team.

Bidding Vice President Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge "God's speed and good luck," a beaming President Eisenhower sent them on a vote "pilgrimage," Monday, declaring "we need Nixon and Lodge."

Despite the rain from Hurricane Donna which forced the campaign kick-off inside at Friendship Airport, President Eisenhower admitted to feeling "like an old warhorse smelling the heat of the battle" as he fully pledged Nixon and Lodge his support.

He termed them "by all odds the finest team America could have. . .men of demonstrated capacity" and gave Nixon his blessings for his we - will - build - on - Ike's - good record theme.

"They are carrying with them a promise to build upon that record (his Administration's) and they are going to make pledges on their own."

* * *

MR. EISENHOWER said Nixon and Lodge would not be making pledges just to gain votes from special interest groups but that "what they say they will do. . .will be a prelude to action."

Mr. Eisenhower drew one of his biggest applauds when he said Nixon and Lodge would seek an honest peace but warned "we will never lay down a single weapon" until a fool-proof disarmament inspection is assured.

Vice - President Nixon, kicking off his campaign again after an 11 - day stay in Walter Reed Hospital for treatment of a knee injury, still insisted he would conduct a high - level fight for the presidency in all 50 states.

Nixon said he did not believe any state should be conceded nor any taken for granted and vowed his stand on various issues would be the same everywhere he went.

He had praise for President Eisenhower, saying the President made a record "he and I (Lodge) are able to run on. . .and build on."

Nixon praised his running mate for his "magnificient" record as US. Ambassador to the United Nations and linked his experience to his own belief that the "great oferriding issue" in the election is keeping the peace and expanding freedom.

* * *

LODGE SPOKE briefly. He said the United States must push a world - wide war on poverty, illiteracy with the promise of liberty for every man.

On Friday, Senator John F. Kennedy, presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket, brings his campaign into Maryland.

Senator Kennedy spoke at a $100-a-plate "Democrats for Victory." at the Pikesville Armory at 7 p.m.

Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Nixon, and the Nixons' two daughters and Senator Everett Dirkson of Illinois were among those on hand for the campaign kickoff.

Capt. C. C. Kunaniec, head of the airport police, estimated there were more than 1.000 in the crowd that saw Nixon off on his 9,000 mile trip into 14 states.

Introduced were Senators J. Glenn Beall and John M. Butler, Republicans, and congressional candidates J. Fife Symington Jr., second district; Robert J. Gerstung, third district; Melvin R. Kenney, fourth district; Carlyle J. Lancaster, fifth district; Charles McC. Mathias Jr., sixth district, David M. Blum, seventh district.

Edward T. Miller, first district, had not arrived for the first part of the ceremony.

* * *

MR. EISENHOWER committed one of his famous off-the-cuff bloops in seeking to share his backing of the Republicans with the Baltimore Oriole. He started ofter noting a sign earried by a small boy.

Eisenhower noted the sign said, "I'm for Nixon, Lodge, Blum and down at the bottom "Orioles"

Tuskegee News Endorses Nixon

TUSKEGEE (AP)—The weekly Tuskegee News has endorsed Vice President Nixon as the presidential candidate best fitted to "lead the nation in this struggle for survival."

In a Page 1 editorial in this week's edition, the News said the Republican nominee "has demonstrated that he can slug it out with Khrushchev and emerge the winner. He has traveled the world and seen at first hand the magnitude of the task of defending America."

"Richard Nixon has not written off America as a second-rate power," the editorial said, "nor has he advocated apologizing to Khrushchev for the U-2 flight or any other American defense measure. He is not an appeaser."

Nixon On Stump For Civil Rights

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon swept into Pennsylvania Wednesday night with perhaps half a million persons—the largest crowd of the presidential campaign—cheering him in the streets.

A boisterous, chanting rally turnout of thousands rocked Philadelphia's huge Convention Hall.

Throughout the day, which started with a New York tour which carried him from Fordham University to the Garment district, Nixon made civil rights his central theme. He accused Kennedy of not daring to speak on the subject in the South.

But the real news of Nixon's foray here was the remarkable size of his reception in this staid city which has voted solidly Democratic for the past 10 years.

Paradoxically, the hall had several thousand empty seats at the back. Its capacity is 14,000 but police estimated 400,000 to 500,000 lined the 13-mile motorcade route into the city earlier. In some sections children screamed "Kennedy" and held up homemade signs for the Democratic candidate, Sen. John F. Kennedy, but there were thousands of Nixon signs too.

Downtown he drove through a blizzard of confetti with the sidewalks packed three and four deep for blocks. Wednesday night shoppers helped swell the total. At one point on the way Nixon's car was mobbed by a bunch of college students and policemen had to draw their nightsticks to ward them back.

Nixon made most of the points he has punched home many times before. The Eisenhower administration has "kept the peace without surrender", he said once again. Hoarse shouts of "Nixon" interrupted him sometimes and when he made a dramatic point the crowd responded with fervor.

The estimate of the total crowd that lined the 13-mile route from the airport was necessarily inexact. But Richard S. Doyle Captain of city detectives figure it at 500,000. Another police official, Inspector Joseph E. Halferty made it 400,000. At any rate, police said it was larger than the one President Eisenhower drew when he visited Philadelphia in 1956.

Since 1950 this city has been a Democratic bastion that turns in pluralities of 200,000 or more and can provide the margin that carries the state, with its rich harvest of 32 electoral votes.

Local politicians figure Nixon must cut into this Democratic plurality in Philadelphia if he wants to carry the Keystone State in November.

His reception gave his campaign strategists considerable hope that they can dent the Democratic bulge.

In remarks prepared for his talk here Wednesday night, Nixon said his opponent, Sen. John F. Kennedy, had made at least 10 speeches in the South but in only one of them—"and then only fleetingly"—had he presented his views for the platform commitment his party has made on the issue of civil rights.

"Nowhere in the South," Nixon charged, "has he squarely faced up to this issue since his nomination."

DEMO BASTION

Again Nixon emphasized that he himself, as he put it, stated his own belief while in the South as well as in the North on civil rights. Nixon also said his vice-presidential running mate, Henry Cabot Lodge, shares his views.

But Nixon said Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, does not agree with Kennedy on this issue. Nixon quoted Johnson as saying earlier this year, "I am not now and never have been an advocate of civil rights. I don't think I ever will be."

He was introduced at Rockefeller Center by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. Nixon particularly mentioned Rockefeller as helping him work out his program for educational needs.

A lunch-time crowd of 20,000 crowded blocked off Seventh Avenue, the heart of the garment district that covers 20 blocks in midtown Manhattan. This area, dominated as it is by New York's Jewish population, was a marked contrast to the smaller student crowd he had addressed at Fordham, a Roman Catholic university.

Lodge Names Jewel Rogers Campaign Aide

WASHINGTON — (UPI)—Republican vice presidential candidate Henry Cabot Lodge Tuesday named Mrs. Jewel Stradford Rogers, a Chicago attorney, as his special consultant on civil rights for the campaign.

Mrs. Rogers was the first Negro woman ever appointed an assistant U. S. district attorney and the first Negro woman admitted to the Chicago Bar Association.

JEWEL STRADFORD ROGERS

Mrs. Rogers, who has been active in politics since 1949, was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention and seconded Nixon's nomination for the presidency.

She is now vice chairman of the Illinois Volunteers for Nixon and Lodge.

Campaigning For Nixon

Atlanta Daily World

Val Washington

Atlanta, Ga.

Will Speak Here

Sat. 10-8-60

Republican National Committee's Vice Chairman To Appear Wednesday

The Local Republican Campaign goes into high gear next week with the appearance of Val J. Washington, of Washington, D.C., vice chairman of the Republican National Committee, as guest speaker on the Butler Street YMCA Hungry Club Forum, Wednesday, October 12, at 12:15 p.m.

Louis J. Wells, Director of the 1960 Congressional District Census, and presently Director of the Republican District Campaign Committee, will also appear on the program. W. J. Shaw, Vice Chairman of the committee and Chairman of the minority group Fulton County Campaign Committee, is making arrangements for the program at the request of the Hungry Club Committee.

and William A. Fowlkes is Chairman of the Hungry Club Committee.

Mr. Washington, who has directed minority group activities for the National Committee, beginning with the first Eisenhower Campaign in 1952, formerly served as a member of the Illinois Public Service Commission and worked for the election of and in the state administration of former Governor Edward Green. He hails originally from Indiana, where he was also prominently active in Republican politics. He is well known as a public speaker, as well as, one of the most outstanding political organizers and strategists in the nation.

This is not his first appearance in Atlanta, having previously appeared on the Hungry Club Forum, and in 1952 was the principal speaker at a Republican Fund - Raising Dinner at Clark College. His many friends in Atlanta and Georgia, will welcome his return at the height of the campaign to elect Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and former Senator Cabot Lodge as President and Vice - President of the United States. Republican leaders from all over the state are being invited to the respectively midday luncheon, known as the "South's outstanding public forum."

Warren R. Cochrane is executive secretary of the Butler Street YMCA

Snub To South's Delegates Denied By Kennedy Aide

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 6/25/60 P. 1

Small Dixie Bloc Still 'Not Needed'

By DICK HINES

A campaign aide Friday denied published reports quoting Sen. John F. Kennedy as saying he wants no Southern support in his fight for the Democratic nomination for President.

The Massachusetts senator was misquoted in a report he told a Liberal Party gathering that he hoped to win the nomination for President without a single Southern vote in the convention, Ken O'Donnell, an assistant in the national headquarters of Kennedy-For-President, said.

O'Donnell, in a telephone conversation with The Montgomery Advertiser, said Kennedy has not "disowned" any support he might have in Alabama and other Southern states.

PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS

But Kennedy does believe he can win the nomination "despite the fact he has little delegate support in the South," O'Donnell said.

A story under a Page One headline in the Birmingham News Friday, written by Washington correspondent James Free, said Kennedy has "written off support from Alabama and other Southern states in a new, apparently successful bid for liberal, pro-civil rights votes in New York and elsewhere."

"Questioned in New York about a demand by Negro leaders that he repudiate the support of Gov. John Patterson of Alabama to prove his zeal for civil rights," Free's story said, "Kennedy replied:

"I don't think I have a delegate in Alabama. I know of no candidate so near the nomination who ever had so little support in the South as I have. So far as civil rights is concerned, I want a clear, strong stand taken at the convention."

A two-column headline in Friday's issue of The New York Times read: "Kennedy Assures Liberals He Seeks No Help In South." The first paragraph read:

"Sen. John F. Kennedy told the Liberal Party yesterday that he hoped to win the Democratic nomination for President without a single Southern vote in the convention."

O'Donnell said that P. S. Salinger, press secretary for Kennedy, issued the following statement Friday in answer to newspaper inquiries:

"Sen. Kennedy, yesterday in New York, in answer to a question, stated that he expects that almost all of the delegates from the Southern states will be pledged to Sen. Johnson at the Democratic convention in Los Angeles."

SUPPORT JOHNSON

"This has been made clear by Sen. Johnson as well as many of the leaders of Southern delegations. He said that despite the fact that he had little delegate support from the South, he hoped and expected that he would win the nomination. This is a statement he has made on several occasions in the past.

"Sen. Kennedy has always made it clear that he would be happy to receive the help and support from delegates from any section of the country.

"Furthermore, he hopes that he is successful in receiving the nomination in Los Angeles, that he will have the help and assistance of a united Democratic party from all sections of the country, north, east, south and west."

Free's story said Kennedy "has gone so far as to repudiate the claim made by his own headquarters last week that he is assured of 10 delegate votes from Alabama."

Asked about this, O'Donnell said "no statement was ever put out of this office claiming the 10 votes." The New York Times reported that Kennedy's headquarters made the claim. O'Donnell said, but this was not true.

Michigan Votes Go To Kennedy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts ran his unofficial lead for the Democratic presidential nomination to 523 delegate votes Friday with 761 necessary for a nomination.

Kennedy gained 17½ votes in an Associated Press poll of Michigan's 51-vote delegation hitherto bound to favorite son Gov. G. Mennen Williams. The governor recently announced for Kennedy technically releasing the delegates from their pledges.

Kennedy also picked up a vote in Utah and half a vote in Idaho after rechecks of those delegations.

The Michigan poll, still incomplete, also added a few votes each to the delegate columns of Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri and Adlai E. Stevenson.

The unofficial standings stood this way Friday night:

Kennedy 523, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas 204½, Symington 73½, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota 53½, Stevenson 33½, favorite sons and others 205, uncommitted 357—total 1,450 out of convention total of 1,521.

Gallion Holds Langan Plan 'Impossible'

Montgomery Advertiser
Mon. 6/27/60 P. 2

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Any move to enter an independent slate of presidential electors in the November general election would be impossible under state law, Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said Wednesday.

"It is my opinion that the statutes of Alabama prevent any such slate except as "write-in" candidates, the attorney general said in a prepared statement.

Gallion said he had received numerous inquiries about the legality of such a plan as proposed by Mobile's Mayor Joseph N. Langan and others.

At Mobile, Langan said Gallion "is correct as far as he goes—but he doesn't go far enough."

He said Gallion was basing his opinion on independent candidates. But, the mayor continued, the state code "clearly permits" the kind of elector candidate slate he and the others are promoting.

DULY CONVENED

Such a slate, he said, would not consist of independent candidates, but would be "duly nominated by a convention of the National Democratic Party in Alabama, duly convened in accordance with the state statutes."

The slate, Langan said, would carry "a party label and party sanction."

Meanwhile, Gov. John Patterson warned States Rights electors Wednesday at a press conference that they may be left out in the cold.

But he withheld endorsement of Langan's ideas.

Patterson said it may be too late to undertake such a venture under Alabama law.

VICTORY FORECAST

Looking ahead to the November election, the governor told newsmen:

"What's going to happen, in my opinion, is a landslide victory for the Democrats and an overwhelming number of electoral votes for Kennedy and Johnson."

Consequently, he said there is little likelihood that the outcome of the election will hinge on the six States Rights electoral votes in Alabama and perhaps others in neighboring states which might be withheld from Sen. John Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon Johnson.

Six of Alabama's 11 Democratic elector nominees have refused to pledge their support to the party ticket. The remaining five have promised to vote for it.

The States Righters have expressed hope that the election will be close enough that the South, by withholding its votes, can force both parties into a bargaining position.

Patterson said he is optimistic that Kennedy or Johnson, or both, will campaign in Alabama. "We're going to ask them both," he added.

The governor said he has reached no conclusions about the Kennedy elector plan suggested by Langan. The Mobile mayor has proposed a statewide convention to nominate a ticket of 11 candidates pledged to the Democratic presidential nominee. It would go on the ballot along with the regular Democratic slate and the Republican ticket.

Patterson said Langan had discussed it with him, but that he has made no decision for or against it. However, he told reporters there is a "serious legal question" involved.

He explained that although Alabama law mentions candidates chosen by convention, it also fixes a deadline for other independents to qualify. They must be certified to the secretary of state on or before the date of the first Democratic primary in May.

The governor said that although it isn't spelled out clearly, convention-nominated candidates might have to meet the same deadline. Otherwise, he said, a candidate defeated in a primary could get himself nominated by convention and run again.

OPPOSED TO IDEA

Patterson said he is opposed to the idea of an individual statewide chairman of the November election campaign. He suggested a "team of party leaders instead" composed of the governor, state party chairman, former governors and congressmen.

However, he said he would like to see former House Speaker Charles Adams of Alexander City chosen as executive director to coordinate campaign activities.

A reporter's question about the similarities or differences in the Democratic and Republican civil rights doctrines set the chief executive off on a angry denunciation of the Eisenhower administration.

"All of the trouble we've had in Alabama over civil rights has occurred in Republican administrations," he declared.

Patterson said "vague language" in the Republican civil rights plank, which some Southerners have interpreted as moderate, "may be more dangerous."

"It's this kind of vague language," he explained, "which they can read something into and cause us trouble."

Langan's plan for the Kennedy elector ticket meanwhile brought a challenge for a new showdown primary from one of the States Rights electors, Edmund Blair of Pell City.

Blair suggested letting the voters decide once more between the 11 Loyalists and the 11 States Righters who were on the ballot in May. He said that would be the "real democratic way" to settle the issue.

The Pell City weekly newspaper publisher was one of the 11 Alabama electors who refused to vote for Harry Truman, the Democratic nominee, in 1948 and cast their ballots instead for the States' Rights ticket.

Mrs. Nixon Luncheon Speaker For Alpha Wives

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Nearly 500 wives of Alpha men applauded vigorously at a luncheon Monday when Mrs. Richard M. Nixon was inadvertently introduced as the "wife of the President of the United States."

Sat. 9-3-60

This slip of the tongue was made by Mrs Charles Cassell, president of the auxiliary of the Alpha Phi Alpha, oldest Negro Greek letter fraternity in the country.

The gracious and hopeful "First Lady" responded quickly that she would like to have Mrs. Cassell as her cam-
have Mrs. Cassell as her campaign manager.

p. 6

THE ALPHAS' wives luncheon was held in the beautiful new Cotillion Room of the Sheraton - Park Hotel where the 54th Alpha Phi Alpha convention was held.

After the luncheon the guests engaged in an afternoon of card playing where many beautiful and useful prizes were awarded the winners.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, the wife of the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate sent regrets that she could not attend the luncheon because of "family responsibilities in her own hometown."

THERE WAS NO official Democratic representation at the luncheon. Mrs. Marjorie Lawson, who was recently appointed director of the civil rights division of the Kennedy campaign, was seated at the head table and introduced distinguished guests.

But it was apparent that she was there in the capacity of an Alpha's wife, rather than that of a politician.

In her brief remarks Mrs. Nixon welcomed these ladies from around the country to the Nation's Capital, and complimented them for their foresight in having such a luncheon to raise funds for scholarships.

SHE POINTED out that this is a worthy cause because education is "important to prepare our people for the future — this means all people — and you people are here to see that they are opened to 'all' people."

Journal & Guide p. 6 Sat. 9-3-60 Norfolk Va.

At The Alpha Wives Luncheon

Mrs. Richard M. Nixon chats with two of the Alpha Wives, Mrs. Charles Cassell, president of the Alpha Wives, auxiliary of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and Mrs. Bernice Hous e(standing) local convention chairman.

She made a brief speech at the luncheon and shook hands with the nearly 500 women in attendance. The affair was held at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., headquarters for the recent 54th annual convention of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. (Scurlock Photo)

The special guests introduced by Mrs. Lawson included Mrs. Mikael Imru, wife of the Ambassador from Ethiopia; Mrs. W. M. Q. Halm, wife of the Ambassador of Ghana; Madam Mohemed Ahmed, wife of the charge d'affaires at the Sudanese Embassy; Madame Salaher-dine El Goulli, wife of the minister of Tunisis; and Madame Halima Embaren Anegay, wife of the Cultural Attache of the Embassy of Morocco.

34d

OTHERS INCLUDED Mrs. Francis Dennis, wife of the second secretary of the Liberian Embassy; Mrs. A. Haasthup, wife of the principal secretary at the Nigerian Liaison Offices; and Mrs. T. M. Loudon, wife of the east high commissioner for Tanganika, which becomes self governing next month.

This country will be followed by Nigeria, the largest country in Africa, which will become independent in October.

The Alpha's wives has hoped to have the First Lady, Mrs. Esenhower, as their luncheon guest but were informed that the White House social season had closed. The heavy influx of tourists visiting the White House during the summer months made it impossible for Mrs. Eisenhower to have the women as her guests.

Statement on Needy Called 'False'

Nixon Claims Kennedy Aids Red Propaganda

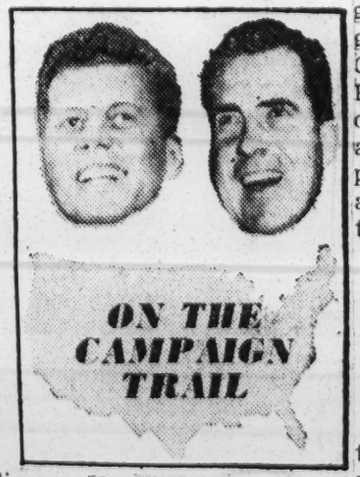
Demo Challenged To Speak in South On Civil Rights

Debate Aftermath 3A

CHARLESTON, W. Va. —(UPI)— Vice President Richard M. Nixon dropped his soft television "debate" stance Tuesday night and accused Sen. John F. Kennedy of feeding Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's propaganda mill with a month-old "false statement" on America's needy.

Nixon told a cheering overflow crowd of some 10,700 in Charleston that the Democratic presidential nominee should "retract" and "correct" his statement while Khrushchev and his Red colleagues "are in this country."

Nixon made his attack after accusing Kennedy in Tennessee and Arkansas of ducking the civil rights issue in the South.



Fired by his warm welcome in the Memphis region earlier in the day, Nixon rapped Kennedy for his West Virginia primary campaign emphasis on this state's economic trouble as a distressed area. He drew a roar of applause when he opened his Charleston address by saying:

"I'm glad to find you all healthy, happy, confident people in this state," Nixon said. "I do not intend, for political purposes, to blacken the reputation of this state or its people."

Nixon told his Southern audiences Kennedy had not yet spoken out on civil rights in Dixie. Nixon insisted progress on civil rights is needed to spike Khrushchev's claim that America is "enslaving some of its people."

Nixon recalled in Charleston that in the West Virginia and Indiana primary campaigns, Kennedy had said "17 million people go to bed hungry every night in the United States."

The vice president asked "that statements be retracted by him in the interest of this nation."

Nixon said Kennedy claimed to have based his statement on a 1955 Agriculture Department report which indicated that "one of 10 Americans had an unbalanced diet." But the vice president added the report specifically stated that "this does not mean that those families were poorly fed or subject to malnutrition."

"This statement has been grist for the Communist propaganda mill. Just last week the Chinese Communist paper The People's Daily cited it as proof of the fact that in America, a land of plenty, millions of people were starving. The senator cannot remain silent on this issue," Nixon added.

Nixon said with emphasis that the people of the United States "are the best fed, best clothed, best housed people in the world."

Turning to problems closer to his audience here, Nixon said his Democratic rival — in accusing the GOP of being "indifferent" to unemployment in West Virginia — neglected to give the Eisenhower administration credit for what it had done.

Ohio Goes Wild for Kennedy

The New York Times Service

AKRON — The Kennedy campaign rolled across industrial Ohio Tuesday like a motorized version of Pompey's triumph.

Seated most of the time on the back of an open convertible, Sen. John F. Kennedy was cheered, patted, clutched at and pelted with confetti as he drove 135 miles from Painesville, through Cleveland, Lorain and Elyria to Mansfield, before returning to the airways for night appearances in Akron and Canton.

Driving through the heart of Cleveland at the lunch hour, he found the road into the city lined for miles. In the downtown streets his car was mobbed by a vast enthusiastic crowd that packed Euclid Avenue for about half a mile.

A boon of considerable value came to the Senator Tuesday morning when the inscrutable, unpredictable and influential Sen. Frank J. Lausche appeared at his motel room door before breakfast to join the party.

Lausche, the state's senior senator and five times its governor is the darling of Ohio's conservative voters — a Democrat who votes Republican in the Senate as often as he votes Democratic.

Cleveland's political swamis had read ominous significance into Lausche's failure to appear with Kennedy Sunday at the traditional party "steer roast" held by the Cuyahoga County Democratic organization. Tuesday, however, Lausche made it up in spades.

On platforms at Painesville and Lorain, he stood with his rumpled curly hair falling across his brow and gave Kennedy what, for Lausche, amounted to the supreme accolade.

"When I go into the voting booth in November, my vote will be cast for him," Lausche told the Painesville audience. "Jack, good luck and best wishes to you in November."

At Canton, Kennedy declared that the goal of full employment "has been forgotten in the past eight years."

"Mr. Nixon has said that unemployment is inevitable in a free economy," the speech continued.

"I don't believe it. I believe that our free enterprise system is strong and productive enough to provide jobs for all who want to work."

Yates, Shaw Urge 2 Party System Work

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga., P. 1

Laud GOP Rights Plank

Wed. 8/3/60

By PAUL DELANEY

Atlanta's two Negro top Republicans said that they were pretty satisfied with the platform in general and the civil rights plank in particular of the party and predicted victory for Vice President Richard M. Nixon in November.

William J. Shaw, secretary of the Republican Central Committee of Georgia and a delegate to the convention, and Clayton R. Yates, vice chairman of the state's Central Committee and an alternate to the convention in Chicago, spoke optimistically about the chances of the party in Atlanta, the state and throughout the South.

"Nixon's chances are very good in Georgia and the South," said Shaw. "However, the Negro in Georgia has the responsibility of making a much better showing than in the past, not only in voting but in the establishment of a two-party system."

Yates stated that there is "a possibility for Nixon to carry Georgia because the Democrats are divided. Ithink Nixon will win by a wide majority because of this division here in the South."

Both Shaw and Yates feel that the two civil rights planks are very similar.

"The civil rights plank is the same as the Democrats," said Yates. "The only difference is the phraseology."

"There is not too much difference between the parties' civil rights planks," Shaw stated. "The most important thing now is to elect an administration dedicated to implementation."

Shaw lauded the GOP for its "continuing and consistent" principles on civil rights. He said that the party was founded on the principles of civil rights.

"Lincoln was elected 100 years ago and one of his first acts was the emancipation of the slaves and followed with the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution."

Yates mentioned that all difficulties of the party at the convention between the conservative wing and the liberals were handled behind closed doors. In the civil rights fight, he said, the southern wing white delegates did not want a strong plank.

"One unfortunate thing was the few Negro delegates," he stated. "There were only 55, and this was a mere drop in the bucket compared to the total number of delegates. There was little we could do."

He said he felt that "Nixon and Lodge will acquire many votes by people who are thinking because they have had so much more experience than Senators Kennedy and Johnson. This is no time to risk the country being run by inexperienced people."

Both men expressed a desire to see more Negroes join the party to establish a two-party system in the state. Shaw said it was inconceivable as to why the Negro continues to vote Democratic when party leaders and candidates continue to insult them.

The two do not see much hope for the GOP in the next municipal elections. On this point Shaw again criticized Negro voters for not encouraging two-party politics. He said the Negro is damaging his own bargaining powers and would double it under a two-party system.

Other Negroes from Georgia attending the convention were: L. B. Toomer and A. C. Touchstone, delegates; T. J. Curry, U. S. Johnson, Benjamin S. Adams, Dr. J. E. Carter and J. P. Atkinson, alternates.

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 8-31-60

IN RECEPTION LINE— Mrs. Dorothy Alexander and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Janice Alexander, greet Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon during a special reception for the Republican presidential candidate at the Atlanta Auditorium. The reception followed Mr. Nixon's address before a huge audience at a Nixon Day In Atlanta Rally. (Photo by Perry)

Nine Attend Chicago Convention

The Pittsburgh Courier

Georgia Negroes Strong in GOP

By TREZZVANT ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter

ATLANTA, Ga.—In drastic contrast to the delegation that represented Georgia, officially, at the Democratic National Convention, which contained not one single Negro (despite the large number of Negro Democrats in the state), the roster showed nine Negroes, officially, representing Georgia this week at the Republican Convention in Chicago.

In Georgia, there is not a single Negro on the state Democratic Committee, thanks to the device which allows the governor to name one-half of the committeemen, and the st te chairman the other half. Naturally, in a state where the white Democrats are so anti-Negro (politicians, that is) not a Negro has a chance of getting on the state committee.

On the other hand, the Georgia State Republican Committee is well stacked with Negroes, including a Negro vice chairman, Clayton R. Yates, Atlanta, and a Negro secretary, William A. (Bill) Shaw, also of Atlanta. Both are at the convention.

■

THE OFFICIAL Negro delegation is composed of three delegates and six alternates. The delegates are: Louis B. Toomer, former register of the treasury, Savannah; A. C. Touchstone, business leader, Griffin, and Bill Shaw, an at-large delegate. Alternates are: Ben S. Adams, Savannah; Mr. Yates and Prof. P. J. Curry, retired Morehouse College professor, both of Atlanta; Dr. U. L. Johnson, prominent Dublin physician; J. P. Atkinson, Brunswick, and Dr. J. E. Carter, Augusta, former president of the National Dental Association.

It is believed that Georgia has the largest delegation of Negroes of any Southern state. Long, it has been a GOP stronghold, dating back to the days of the late Ben R. Davis Sr. and Henry Lincoln Johnson Sr., both national committeemen, and Mrs. Carrie Williams, Savannah, former national committeewoman.

Mr. Shaw has been secretary of the State Republican Committee for over 14 years. He was a close associate of the late Mr. Davis Sr., as well as of Mr. Johnson Sr.

Morton Is Likely Choice For GOP's Second Spot

The News & Courier p. 4

Charleston, S.C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Thruston B. Morton, Republican party chairman and a long-shot Republican choice for vice president, got his first political job at the age of 12.

That was as a page boy in the Kentucky State Assembly. Now he represents his state in the United States Senate.

Morton, 52, is a seasoned politician who never lost an election. He served three terms in the House of Representatives in Washington before getting a diploma in 1956 from Kentucky voters to take over his present Senate seat.

Morton, well-liked in private among Democrats as well as Republicans in Washington, likes to take out after the rival party.

He did just that in a Republican convention opening session speech Monday night.

In referring to the Democratic platform, Morton came out slugging: "The Republican party submitted the new Democratic platform to our top government fiscal experts, and asked for a wholly unbiased estimate of its cost to the taxpayers, if its promised subsidies, gifts and loans were ever made effective.

"The answer was a staggering 15 to 20 billion dollars a year, on top of the money we're spending now."

The most trouble Morton gets into is about his first name—most people mispronounce it thrust-on when it's really threws-ton. Others misspell it Thurston.

During the past 16 months that Morton has served as chairman of the Republican National Committee, he has given the job a real whirl. He traveled 55,000 miles into 45 states beating the party drums to get them booming for the 1960 campaign.

Morton served as assistant secretary of state for over three years before his Senate victory over Democrat Earle Clements.

In the State Department job, Morton travelled into most countries of the world so that now he knows people in most American outposts on a first-name basis.

At the 1952 Republican convention here in Chicago Morton helped swing Kentucky's votes to Dwight D. Eisenhower from Robert A. Taft.

S. B. Fuller, Wealthy Chicagoan, Gives Fabulous Party For GOP's

The Call, Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 1/29/60

By ENOC P. WATERS, JR.

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — For five hours, Sunday, more than 700 persons drank 2,400 glasses of pink champagne and partook of an elaborate buffet in the Red Laquer room of the stately Palmer house.

The affair was a reception for delegates, alternates, VIP's and local GOP stalwarts given by wealthy cosmetic manufacturer and publisher, S. B. Fuller; Dr T. R. M. Howard, the militant transplanted Mississippi physician who is now president of the National Medical association and Golden B. Darby, veteran social worker and member of the Illinois Youth Commission.

GOP Notables Present

Val Washington, chief of the minorities section of the Republican National Committee; Gen. Richard L. Jones, former ambassador to Liberia and prominent business executive; Atty. Genoa Washington, former alternate delegate to the United Nations; Atty. Jewel Stratford Rogers, first Negro woman to serve as assistant U. S. attorney here and others equally as prominent in GOP circles mingled with delegates and alternates of both races from throughout the nation.

It was the first time, veteran newsmen could recall Negroes having acted as hosts at a social affair of such magnitude for visitors to any national political convention.

Euclid L. Taylor, prominent Chicago attorney, who plans to entertain convention visitors later in the week described the affair (estimated to cost close to $12,000) as an indication of the political maturity of Negroes.

"Too often," he said, "we have been content to enjoy the hospitality of others on occasions like this without making any effort to provide hospitality for those whom we hope will help us achieve our goals as first class citizens."

The piece de resistance of the elaborate buffet was a 62-pound round of beef, a choice cut from the hind quarter, valued at $150. Surrounding it was seafood ala neuberg made of Maine lobster, crab and shrimp, heart of artichoke salad, wild rice, hot and cold hors d'oeuvres and beef strogonoff made of beef filets.

Ten cooks and 50 waiters were employed to serve the guests while a four-piece musical combo led by Violinist Leon Abbey provided the musical background.

Rene, banquet manager of the Palmer House, said it was the best buffet service provided by the hotel and is known as "buffet A La Brunet." He said the cost was $15 per plate and that the hotel had been given a guarantee of 600. It was estimated that between 750 and 800 persons were in attendance.

A bevy of pretty, beautifully gowned young hostesses greeted the guests, along with a baby elephant named "Candy," typed out identification cards for them, steered them through the receiving line and escorted them to the buffet where more than a score of waiters stood at attention waiting to serve the plates.

Newsmen who had attended several similar affairs which have been in almost constant progress since Friday night described it as the most elaborate given over the week-end.

Convention Sidelights

SENATOR BUTLER

CHICAGO —Maryland's Senator John Marshall Butler, sick and tired, left the Republican Convention early Tuesday.

A weak Civil Rights plat form would have pleased him. He would have been happy if Goldwater had gotten the nomination instead of Nixon.

His influence in the Maryland delegation was weakened by the liberal McKeldin and Senator Beall.

NOTHING WENT right for Mr. Butler in Chicago. He had voted in the Senate 16 times out of 19 with the Southern bloc to cripple Ike's Civil Rights program.

During this election campaign for the Senate, he sometimes napped while stronger candidates kept on the job speaking and shaking hands.

FRED MORROW

E. Frederic Morrow used himself as Exhibit A in a tribute to Eisenhower at the convention Tuesday night.

He referred to himself as a trusted assistant of the President of the United States. His actual title is Presidential Aide.

* * *

ALL PEOPLES of the world have been slaves at one time or another.

Mr. Morrow told delegates his grandfather was a slave and Ike had made it possible for him to rise to the post of a secretary on the White House staff.

In two minutes. Mr. Morrow used six "I's" and four "me's" and "mine's.

PLATFORMS

Unquestionably, the Democratic platform is stronger than the Republican.

Democrats pledged a Federal fair employment commission, an end to poll taxes and literary tests as a requirement of voting.

Democrats also endorsed the student sitdown movement and a change in Senate rule 22 so as to end filibusters, an end to discrimination in all areas of community life and a requirement that every school district must have a plan for desegregation by 1968.

COLORED PARTICIPANTS

OF THE 59 colored delegates to the convention, the following had active roles in the various sessions:

Flipper Derricotte of Washington, D.C., was a member of the platform committee which drafted the compromise platform.

He also was a member of the committee to inform Vice President Nixon of his nomination.

* * *

MRS. JEWEL ROGERS of Chicago, an attorney, was one of the six persons who seconded the nomination of Vice President Nixon as the Presidential candidate.

Mr. Morrow also seconded the nomination.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas, a Presbyterian minister of Chicago, offered the invocation on Tuesday night.

AT $12,000 GOP PARTY—At an elaborate buffet in the Red Laquer Room of Chicago's Palmer House, over 700 prominent Republican stalwarts enjoyed themselves at the estimated $12,000 pre-Republican convention party on July 24, sponsored by wealthy cosmetics manufacturer and Pittsburgh Courier publisher S. B. Fuller; Dr. T. R. M. Howard, militant Mississippi-born physician who's president of the National Medical Association, and Golden B. Darby, veteran social worker and member of the Illinois Youth Commission.

Heated Clash Is Expected In Congress

Fight Over Rights Shifts to Capital Next Month

By J. A. O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

CHICAGO, July 26.—The hot dispute here over whether the Republican Party should adopt a moderate or strong civil rights plank is a warmup for an even hotter battle on this subject when Congress reconvenes next month.

Vice President Nixon, who arrived here yesterday and announced his insistence on a strong civil rights plank, paved the way for transferring the contest to Washington when he told reporters he thought the administration should seek further action from this Congress. Congress will go back into session August 8 and leaders hope they can close up shop and begin campaigning three weeks later.

But Senator Johnson of Texas, the majority leader and Democratic vice presidential candidate, said he believes Congress will stick to its unfinished business and have a short, productive session.

He said he doesn't think Congress will be a sounding board for party platforms or a campaign stump to promote candidacies.

Senator Johnson said that if the voters approve of a platform "they will make their decision known in November and it is the duty of the party to carry out the decision in the following Congresses."

Echo Suggestion

Liberal Republican Senators promptly echoed Mr. Nixon's suggestion. But some realistic lawmakers were highly skeptical that anything could be accomplished on civil rights, especially in the Senate, with a presidential election campaign under way.

These less-optimistic members remembered that this 1960 session already has passed one civil rights law, which took weeks to get through the Senate, and, in final form, represented a victory for the moderates in both parties.

Its main feaure was authority for Federal courts to appoint referees to protect voting rights. It also included penalties for obstructing any order of a Federal court, a provision which could be used to prevent interference with school desegregation orders.

In the process of passing this bill, the Senate refused to approve some of the additional steps which have been proposed at both political conventions to guarantee equal treatment for Negroes.

An indication of the charged atmosphere likely to surround the reconvened Congress was the assertion today by Senator Keating of New York that when the Senate reconvenes on August 8 he plans to introduce as one bill the entire civil rights plank adopted by the Democratic convention.

Far-Reaching Plank

The Democratic plank is a far-reaching one, containing words of encouragement for the lunch-counter demonstrators, and setting 1963 as a target date for at least first-step compliance with the Supreme Court school integration decision in Southern States.

The Republicans are still working on their plank, but, from latest reports, it is not believed to be as strong as the Democrats hammered out at Los Angeles.

Obviously, Republicans hope at the August session to point up the sharp division between Northern and Southern Democrats over civil rights. They believe they can make life uncomfortable for the Democratic standard bearers — Senators Kennedy of Massachusetts and Johnson of Texas—both of whom will be in the spotlight at the August session.

But the political needling will not be all on one side, and Democrats, too, will be looking for any weak spots in the opposition's platform.

Mr. Nixon indicated yesterday that he and his associates believe they have a new and workable solution for the controversial and still-unenacted Title III of the 1957 civil rights bill to put forward when Congress reconvenes.

This is the proposal which would enable the Attorney General to seek injunctions in Federal courts to protect the constitutional guarantees of equal treatment for all citizens.

But Southern Senators have demonstrated they are ready to fight all summer—and winter, if necessary—against giving the Federal Government such authority. Perhaps for that reason Senate Republican Leader Dirksen of Illinois took a dim view here of the chances of passing such a bill at the August session.

Senator Dirksen pointed out that Southern Senators, for whom renomination is equivalent to election, can stay in Washington as long as necessary to hold the floor against a Title III bill.

Anxious to Campaign

Northern Senators, on the other hand, will be anxious to wind up the August session and get home to fight for re-election in November.

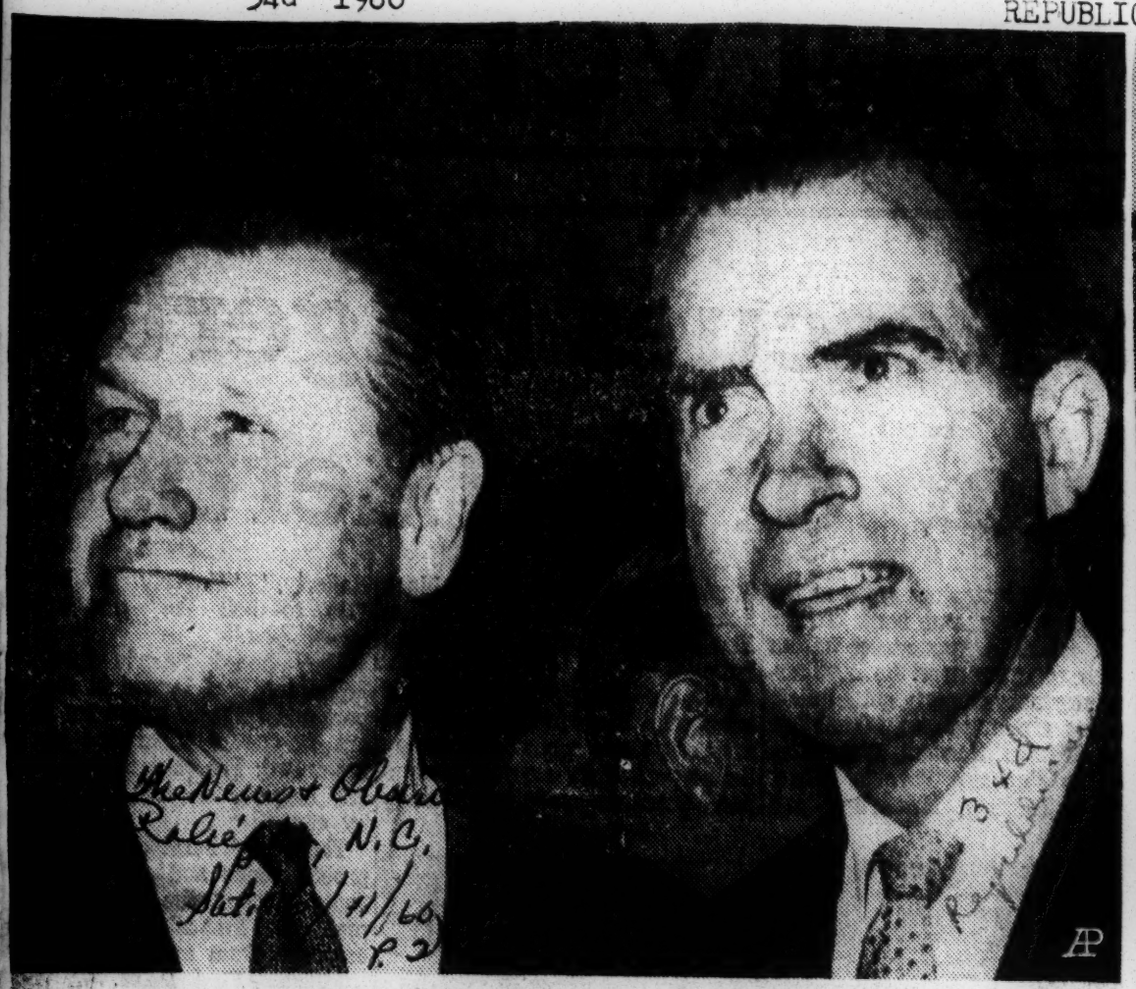
Senator Kuchel of California, the assistant Republican leader, said he would like to see another civil rights bill put to a vote in August "and let's see who votes for and against it."

But the catch is that a prolonged debate, fostered by the Southerners, probably would prevent such a vote. The leaders also must confront the problem of passing a variety of other major legislation, left unfinished on July 3, including:

Medical care for the aged, improvement of the minimum wage law, farm legislation and the foreign aid appropriation bill.

With these measures pressing for attention, the Senate will not be able to stay with a civil rights fight as long as it did last spring—especially with both of the presidential candidates raring to get out on the hustings.

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, former Republican leader of the House, said he fears the entire election campaign will be fought out in the upcoming session of the Senate. But by Labor Day there will be a strong urge in both houses to adjourn and let members get going on their fence-mending.



NIXON AND ROCKEFELLER TOGETHER AT BRITISH TRADE EVENT.

t British Trade Fair

Nixon, Rockefeller Shake Hands

The News & Observer

NEW YORK (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller put aside their political differences Friday long enough for a smiling, hand-shaking get-together at a British trade exhibit.

"Hi ya, feller," one observer quoted Rockefeller as saying at his first meeting with Nixon since they exchanged verbal jabs over the course of the Republican party.

They even joined harmoniously in singing "Happy Birthday to You" to Prince Philip, who officially opened the exhibition on his 39th birthday.

They made good-natured references to their political rift in their speeches in the opening ceremonies. Then they strolled amiably together on a 90-minute tour of the exhibits with Philip.

Close Harmony.

The close harmony came at the last stop of the tour—an exhibit fitted out as the Victorian lounge of the Red Lion Inn.

Hobbie Jean Morton, known as the red-haired Queen of the Bar maids, poured beer for a birthday toast to Philip.

"To sort of break the ice, I started to sing 'Happy Birthday, Dear Duke,' and everybody joined in right away," said Hobbie Jean, a buxom Cockney who has been pouring for 40 years.

Nixon and Rockefeller met for the first time since last fall in an anteroom of the Coliseum, home of the exhibit.

The vice president had arrived first at the glasspaneled, curtain-draped anteroom, after driving from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel with Prince Philip in his Rolls-Royce gray convertible.

Gov. and Mrs. Rockefeller arrived a short time later. Nixon strode over and extended his hand. Rockefeller grasped it, at the same time placing his left hand on Nixon's right shoulder in one of his typical gestures.

The public, newsmen and photographers were banned from the anteroom, which was reserved for about 40 specially invited guests.

Herbert G. Klein, Nixon's press secretary, said later that as he recalled it, Nixon said, "It's good to see you, Nelson," and that Rockefeller replied, "It's good to see you again." Nixon greeted Mrs. Rockefeller warmly.

MRS. BALLARD

Mrs. Ballard Assumes Duties At Republican Headquarters

The Louisville Defender

Mrs. Dorothy Anglin Ballard has been added to the staff of the Third District Republican Headquarters in the Henry Clay Hotel as a secretary-clerk for the coming Congressional election campaign.

A life-long Republican, Mrs. Anglin previously worked for four years as a deputy recorder in the Second Magisterial District Court under Judge Herman Jorris.

A native of Louisville, Mrs. Ballard is a graduate of Central High School and received her A.B. degree in sociology from Louisville Municipal College. She also completed a commercial course at Municipal College.

Mrs. Ballard's new duties will consist of practically "helping out where she is needed". This consists of general office work and some degree of filing and answering correspondence.

Nothing New

Working in a political atmosphere is nothing new to Mrs. Ballard. She formerly worked at the headquarters prior to the gubernatorial primaries earlier this year.

She is precinct captain of the 12th Precinct of the 8th Ward, and a member of the Third District Republican Club.

Mrs. Ballard lives at 1024 Zane Ave. She is a member of the Emmanuel Baptist Church.

Virginians Boom Poff For 2d Spot

By a Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, July 24—A lively boomlet promoting Rep. Richard Poff of Virginia as a vice presidential candidate got under way in the Virginia delegation here today.

Poff, who did not arrive here from Virginia until late this afternoon, almost brought the "Puff for Poff" to an end when he announced he was not "seeking the nomination." But members of the Virginia delegation were going ahead anyway with plans to place Poff's name in nomination as a favorite son.

Explained Donald Stegner, Arlington delegate, "We feel we should have a good, solid Representative for the Vice President's job, preferably one from below the Mason Dixon Line."

The "future of the Republican Party lies in the South," said Stegner, "and Dick Poff would be a good man to carry the standard for us." Others mentioned as acceptable to Virginia delegates are Rep. Bruce Alger (Tex.) and Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.).

Poff said the support of the delegation is one "poorly deserved but richly appreciated."

Realistically, said Poff, the principle virtue of a favorite-son endorsement is that it permits the delegation to retain its uncommitted status for bargaining purposes on the Party platform or on the selection of other candidates.

Most of the Virginians, many of whom arrived today, are concerned about the threat of a strong civil rights recommendation.

Nation's Editorial Comments on Rockefeller's Statement

Following are editorial comments by newspapers throughout the country on Governor Rockefeller's statement concerning Vice President Nixon and Republican party policy as gathered by The New York Times and The Associated Press.

East

NEW YORK

Quick Rebuff Suggested

The News (Ind.)

Nixon might well, we think, get in a pre-nomination punch by bluntly rebuffing Gov. Rockefeller's current effort to make Nixon start fighting prematurely—for reasons best known to Rockefeller.

Proper Way To Do It

The Herald Tribune (Ind. Rep.)

Mr. Rockefeller has picked a proper method for accelerating the tempo of his candidacy. Although he continues to insist that he is not really a candidate, there is little difference between throwing your hat into the ring or throwing it into a ring, as the Governor did yesterday.

Feud Brought Into Open

The Mirror (Ind.)

Two things were clearly established: Rockefeller has brought his feud with Nixon into the open; he clings to the hope, slim as it may seem, that he will be drafted by the convention. Whether the maneuver will have much effect on the campaign is conjectural, inasmuch as Nixon already seems assured of enough votes for the nomination on the first ballot.

Will Stir the Customers

The World-Telegram and Sun (Ind.)

Mr. Rockefeller is not merely a puny irritant, the likes of Harold Stassen. He has freshness, a captivating personality, at least a nucleus of dedicated followers—and he heads the biggest delegation at the convention. With these accessories of the trade, the boldness and bluntness in his criticism of the Vice President at least will stir the customers off their stumps.

Had a Right to Do It

Newsday (Ind.)

Whatever the motives involved here, and they are doubtlessly mixed, Rockefeller has a right to bring out in the open his differences with the leadership of the party, and to insist upon more specifics from the probable candidate. But it ought also to be kept in mind that as Vice President, Nixon is not in a position to answer as frankly as he might like to.

BUFFALO

'64 Seems to Be the Goal

The Evening News (Ind.)

The key question to ask about the strange political strategy being pursued by Governor Rockefeller is: What is he really running for? And the answer that keeps coming back is that he must be running now for President in 1964. His demand in effect that Mr. Nixon debate the issues with him comes embarrassingly late in the campaign. Mr. Rockefeller might far more appropriately have issued this challenge last winter, before he declared himself out of the race.

SYRACUSE

Strategem Obviously Contrived

The Herald-Journal (Ind.)

Governor Rockefeller launched what he hoped would be a powerful, far-traveling political missile. It was designed to attract wide public attention and to cause delegates in the Nixon corner to rush to the "draft me, Oh, please draft me" banner. Somehow the strategem was so obviously a contrived one that it had all the explosive force of a penny firecracker with a damp fuse.

ROCHESTER

Study of Policy Endorsed

The Times-Union (Ind.)

It's good to have Rockefeller's policies on record. They should be studied by all Americans of both parties, certainly by Republican convention delegaes. And Rockefeller's move stirs interest in what had looked like a dull G. O. P. convention.

ALBANY

Good for Good Government

Knickerbocker News (Ind. Rep.)

The Governor is right. Politics aside, from the standpoint of good government, candidates should speak up early, often and loudly before, during and after conventions and/or primaries.

BOSTON

Candidacy Now Certain

The Herald (Ind.)

Rockefeller's aggressive statement removes any remaining doubt that he is an active candidate. For this the Republicans of the nation should be grateful. This being said, however, we can't refrain from noting some rather glaring weaknesses in the Governor's opening declaration. The Governor has gone overboard in criticizing the Eisenhower Administration. He advocates a program which is closer to the Liberal Democratic one than it is to the Administration's.

NEW HAVEN

Certain Foxiness Exposed

The Register (Ind.)

There is even a self-damaging side to the Rockefeller pronouncement in our opinion. It spotlights how much calculation has gone into the Governor's own gyrations as an on-again candidate. And while it implies that Mr. Nixon is being politically coy in his silence, it exposes a certain foxiness of purpose in all the soul-searching Mr. Rockefeller has been doing.

PHILADELPHIA

Apparently in the Race

The Evening Bulletin (Ind.)

With the only serious contender for the Republican Presidential nomination nearing the finish line, the Governor of New York sets foot on the track as an apparent starter. But it may be doubted that Nixon is seriously alarmed.

NEWARK

Move Regarded as Pretext

Star-Ledger (Ind.)

Rockefeller's criticism of Nixon's "failure" to make his program clear appears more as a pretext for re-entering the race. Perhaps recent events have led Rockefeller to believe he was premature in discounting his chances.

South

WASHINGTON

Change in Climate Unlikety

The Post and Times Herald (Ind.)

This bit of cloud-seeding still is not really very likely to change the climate at the Chicago convention unless Mr. Rockefeller manages to stir up more fuss than he has so far. The Republican professionals know pretty well where they stand with Mr. Nixon, even if they don't know exactly where he stands.

Bitten by Presidential Bug

The Evening Star (Ind.)

Governor Rockefeller's blast [is] indeed a strange performance. Furthermore, his statement is tainted with a certain disingenuousness. Why did he praise the Vice President only five days ago as a man of 'great skill, great discretion and great courage," and man for whom he proposed to campaign if nominated? There is really but one answer—the bite of the Presidential bug and the infection which follows can do strange things to a man and his judgment.

Middle West

CHICAGO

An Opportunity for Nixon

The Daily News (Ind.)

A fight for the nomination should produce valuable clues (to Republican strength in November). If Nixon repels the Rockefeller attack, he will go nto the fall campaign a stronger candidate than if he had not been challenged at all.

Violently Brought to Life

The Sun-Times (Ind.)

"A Republican preconvention campaign that promised to be as dull as dishwasher has been brought violently to life by Governor Rockefeller. For this much, at least, thanks be to Rockefeller. But Rockefeller is as wrong in the timing and in the manner of his attack as he is in some of his stated objectives.

A Measure of Ambition

The Tribune (Ind. Rep.)

Governor Rockefeller of New York takes himself seriously, if few others do. The measure of his ambition was disclosed in his all but incredible performance Wednesday. In effect, he called upon Vice President to subscribe to a loyalty vote committing him to the Rockefeller version of Republicanism.

The effrontery of this petition cannot be matched.

DETROIT

Back in Thick of Fight

The Free Press (Ind.)

Not only has the Governor dealt with issues: he may have written a better platform for the Democrats than they will produce at Los Angeles. All at once the Governor seems to have leaped back into the thick of the Presidential derby after having "scratched" himself from contention on several occasions. Also, he seems to have slammed the door [on the possibility] that, after all, he might accept Vice-Presidential nomination on a ticket with Richard Nixon.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Regarded as Totally Futile

The Star (Ind.)

Rockefeller has shown that he does not see eye to eye with the ruling forces of his party that will dominate the Chicago gathering. Whatever the motive—and again we say that we don't know—we would characterize the Rockefeller move as an exercise in total futility.

MILWAUKEE

'Plain Talk' Welcomed

The Journal (Ind.)

Governor Rockefeller's 'plain talk' statement should be welcomed by the American people, whatever its political motivations or repercussions. It is unorthodox procedure. But what is wrong in demanding that Vice President Nixon give the country, and the Republican party, his views on major issues before the convening of the national convention?

ST. LOUIS

Told Where He Stood

The Post Dispatch (Ind.)

Governor Rockefeller has strengthened his own hand, and he is right that the convention and the country know where a man stands before he is nominated. It was a disappointing day for Mr. Nixon. Even if he has cinched the nomination, his chances for election have not been improved.

MINNEAPOLIS

Up to the Public, Now

The Star & Tribune (Ind.)

He (Rockefeller) must be regarded as a man of principle, who said what he believed needed to be paid to the G. O. P. and to the public, regardless of the immediate political consequences. If there is a favorable public response it is more likely to mean that the Vice President will speak out on the issues. There is need for leadershihp and for discussion.

Far West

SAN FRANCISCO

Sure to Be Constructive

The News-Call Bulletin (Ind.)

When the Republicans meet in Chicago they no longer are likely to be meeting in a routine convention. Governor Rockefeller has taken the ready-made tag off it. The end result is bound to be constructive. The G. O. P. nomination for President has been made worth fighting for.

SEATTLE

Eisenhower Hurt, Too

The Times (Ind.)

If the New York Governor intended his action to fan the draft—Rockefeller movement to success, he was greatly mistaken. His scattergun shot at the Vice President pelted Mr. Eisenhower. We agree that Nixon should begin speaking out without delay.

DENVER

Conscience of the Party

The Post (Ind.)

Governor Rockefeller has cast himself in the role of the conscience of the Republican party. He has protested against the policy of trying to win a nomination and an election with only a minimum of public discussion. He wants a policy of inspired and outspoken leadership based on vision and a sense of purpose. Don't we all?

VICE PRESIDENT Nixon is accused by The (Negro) Afro-American of bidding for Southern support. He has had such a dedicated advocacy of civil rights after all," the newspaper concludes. Nothing which Editor Henry Cauthen, of The Columbia, S. C. Record, adds that Mr. Nixon hasn't been a dedicated or even an expressed opponent either. But he agrees with the Negro paper that "there is indeed evidence of a Nixon bid for support in the South and "also some readiness in the South to respond to the bid."

But he adds that "there is also very visible and audible evidence of understandable Southern waiting and watching."

Portugal Cheers Ike As A Hero

President Warns West Of Need For Working Together

By MERRIMAN SMITH
UPI White House Reporter

LISBON — (UPI) — A smiling President Eisenhower responded to Lisbon turned out in mass, with the hero's welcome given him by hundreds of thousands of Portuguese Thursday, but with the failure of the summit still heavily on his mind, warned that the free world now must work together closer than ever before.

There is no reason to be dismayed or disheartened," he said.

" We have had these conditions before in dealing with the Soviets. Rather than be dismayed, we must tighten our belts, keep our chins up and each of us work a little harder for the great cause of peace with justice and freedom."

At the airport and all the way to Queluz Palace in this picturesque capital, the thousands of Portuguese filled the air with shouts of "vive Eisenhower" in a clear demonstration that they regarded him as the hero of his summit encounter with Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

President Americo Thomaz greeted him at the airport as the "tireless knight errant of peace."

SAYS IKE "FED UP"

The Chief Executive, here on an overnight visit with Thomaz and Prime Minister Antonio Oliverira Salazar, was pictured by his press secretary, James C. Hagerty, as "disgusted and fed up with the tactics" of Khrushchev.

There has been a marked rise in concern over international tension among the Portuguese people as result of the collapse of the summit conference and Eisenhower seemed to take note of it.

In speaking to a gathering of American Embassy employes at Queluz Palace, where he set up an overnight White House, Eisenhower said that despite the trouble stirred up in Paris by Khrushchev, this was not the time to lose faith in the free world's quest for peace.

"While none of the free world thought that there would be any revolutionary gains at the summit conference," he said, "they did feel that there was a good chance of more amelioration of some of the tensions of the world."

DID "VERY BEST"

"You deserve to know," he continued, "that the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and France did our very best to bring about that condition.

"We have answered abuse with dignity and logic; we answered accusations with facts. There is no reason to be dismayed or disheartened. . . ."

After the disappointments and insults at the hands of Khrushchev in Paris, Lisbon was a happy change for the President.

Price Of Moderation

Just as President Eisenhower is given credit for administrative decisions and actions that are successful, he must take the blame for those decisions and actions which fail.

On Mr. Eisenhower's shoulders, therefore, must be placed the blame for the unfortunate incidents which led to the collapse of the Summit Conference at Paris and all of the international difficulties certain to come out of that failure.

James P. Warburg, writing in the New York Times points out thaa Mr. Eisenhower from now on will be all but importent in world affairs.

He argues that the President's efforts to bring about world peace have been frustrated because he failed to take a firm stand with Germany, France and England, and because he was unable to preserve unity within his own administration and chart a straightforward policy.

Similarly all of us have been chagrinned and somewhat alarmed by Mr. Eisenhower's vacillation on the civil rights program.

Because he was never able to fully endorse the Supreme Court's school decision, it was never possible even for members of his own party to know positively which side of the integration question he was on.

His policy of middle-of-the-roadism and timid moderation which caused him to lose the fight in Congress for strong civil rights legislation is so much a part of his character it now turns out to have wrecked his foreign policy.

'Republicans don't believe in rights'

"The party of Abraham Lincoln has long since lost its enthusiasm for human rights," declared Rep. John Brademas, who spoke Saturday at a testimonial honoring Paul M. Butler, Democratic national chairman.

Rep. Brademas invited comparison of President Eisenhower's attitude toward sit-in demonstrations with that of Mr. Butler, who has upheld the student move as a challenge to America to hurry and solve the desegregation problem.

"By and large, Republicans don't believe in civil rights action," said the Indiana congressman and Rhodes Scholar, who is one of the youngest members in the House at the age of 32.

"Not one time has the President made a nation - wide appeal for civil rights action."

* * *

REP. BRADEMAS said demonstrations are "evidence that the wind of change is blowing in this country."

Students are invincible in their action with the spirit as a weapon instead of the sword, he said.

"This is a spiri that will not be easily overcome," Rep. Barmis said. "This is a change that shouldn't have taken us by surprise."

Sit - ins are conducted, he said, "with dignity and nobility."

* * *

Mr. Butler repected his Atlanta speech on civil rights, saying he would insist that the Democratic Party refuse to compromise on the issue in the party platform.

The rights issue, he said, is the greatest moral problem of the 20th century.

Mr. Butler, who is scheuled to retire as party chairman after the July convention, was honored by top Democrats from all over the country.

Other speakers were Sen. Franch Church, Sen. William Proxmire, Cong. Charles C. Diggs, Mrs. Vel Phillips, Wisconsin national committeewoman, and Mrs. Katie Louchemim.

* * *

THE TESTIMONIAL was given by the Metropolitan Womens Democratic Club of Washington, Miss Ethel L. Payne, president, at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

Charter members of the three-month old club are Mrs. Dorothy Atkinson, Mrs. Gladys Bettis, Miss Evelyn Chapman, Mrs. Christian Davis, Mrs. Arbella Denniston, Mrs. Geaddys Duncan, Mrs. Ailene Ewell, Mrs. Ursual Holmes.

Mrs. Marjorie Lawson, Miss Cleomine B. Lewis, Miss Martha Lloyd, Mrs. Louise Mohr, Miss Juanita Neeley. Miss Norma Jean Proctor, Miss Belva Simmons, Mrs. Edith Simpson and Miss Patricia Speight.

Honorary member is Mrs. Blanche McSmith, Anchorage, Alaska.

WILLIAM P. ROGERS
. . . GOP running mate?

Nixon may tap Rogers for ticket

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP)—The impression is growing among Republicans that Vice President Richard M. Nixon may tap Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers for second place on the GOP ticket.

Rogers, who has worked closely with Nixon as one of his intimate advisers, is 46 years old personable and vigorous. He hails from New York.

WHEN ROGER'S record as a civil rights advocate is added to these attributes of age, ability and geography, some of Nixon's friends think they total up to just what the Republicans are looking for in the way of a vice presidential candidate.

This presupposes that New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller—who could have it if he wanted it—means it when he says he won't take second place on the ticket. The Nixon camp thinks he does mean it.

What his own thoughts are about a running mate, Nixon isn't expressing them at this point. One good reason is that he seems to have no intention of picking any of several available men until he gets a look at the Democratic ticket.

If the Democrats should nominate Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), Rogers' chances for second place on the GOP ticket would be likely to boom because of his relative youth and his Eastern roots. They would not be hurt, either, if Kennedy were to become the Democratic vice presidential nominee.

Dismayed by Indifference

Rockefeller Working to Change Course of GOP

By Carroll Kilpatrick
Staff Reporter

BISMARCK, N. D., June 5—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York is a man who would very much like to be President, who is not at all sure the Republicans can win on the course now charted, and who is dismayed by the lack of ferment and debate on the great issues of the day.

Kilpatrick

But Rockefeller is realist enough to know that there is only one chance in a thousand that the charted course will be altered and that he will be nominated President in Chicago next month.

While there is that one chance, however, he wants to maintain his availability and his independence to speak and try to be influential.

It is for these reasons that the Governor will not commit himself to Vice President Richard M. Nixon in advance of the convention and will not allow his name to be forwarded as a vice presidential candidate.

Only by speaking now does he have any chance of shaping the direction of his party or influencing the tenor of its platform.

In the coming weeks, he will have a great deal to say about national and international issues in an attempt to stir more debate and to arouse the country from what he regards as dangerous complacency and apathy.

Rockefeller's statement 10 days ago that he would accept a presidential draft plus his swing through North Dakota Friday and Saturday in behalf of the senatorial candidacy of Gov. John E. Davis have raised questions about the New Yorker's aims and motives.

With Rockefeller, it is usually better to accept his statements at face value and not look for hidden motives.

According to his associates, he became hopping mad when Nixon and his supporters attempted to pressure him into becoming a candidate for the vice presidency. Rockefeller had said in his Dec. 26 statement withdrawing as a presidential candidate that he would not accept second.

In face of the spring pressures for him to be Nixon's running mate, the Governor concluded that he must refuse to go to the Republican convention lest he be subjected to great pressure there and made to look the fool or the ingrate before television cameras.

A short time thereafter some confused and unhappy New York Republicans, who were caught between the Rockefeller and Nixon camps, urged the Governor to let his name go before the convention as a favorite son. He declined because he said a favorite son candidacy would violate his Dec. 26 statement that he was not a candidate.

Rockefeller said, however, that he would accept a draft—and he would very much like to see a draft develop.

Moreover, he would like to lead the New York delegation to the convention, as governors customarily do. He will do so if he is satisfied that at last he has made his position amply clear with regard to the vice presidency.

In North Dakota, Rockefeller said not only that he would not accept the vice presidency but that he would not want a Cabinet post, either. He told a press conference here last night that he had learned from experience that "the important decisions are made by elected officials, who are the authentic representatives of the people."

It was that consideration, after nine years as an appointed official in Washintgon, that led him to run for Governor of New York.

Rockefeller is annoyed by reports that he is really scheming for the nomination in 1964. No doubt many of his supporters are thinking in those terms, but he says that no one can plan that far ahead and that too many critical decisions face the country today to think what may happen four years from now.

Rockefeller has promised to campaign vigorusly for a Republican victory in 1960—and he will tour the country for Nixon if the Vice President is nominated next month.

The last hope of some of the New Yorker's supporters for this year is based on the assumption that Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) will win the Democratic nomination in Los Angeles. With a campaign against Kennedy facing them enough Republican delegates may panic at Chicago to start a Rockefeller boom, these supporters suggest.

Many New York, New Jersey and New England Republicans seem to be convinced that Kennedy not only would overwhelm Nixon but at the same time lead local Democratic candidates to victory.

It is the latter consideration that most disturbs these Republicans. They may be convinced at the last moment—particularly if the polls show Nixon far behind Kennedy—that only Rockefeller could save them.

If that happens the lightning might strike—another New Yorker might be on the way to the White House.

Nixon Role Increased In White House Affairs

President Approves Activities In Preparation for Campaign

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

With President Eisenhower's full approval, Vice President Nixon is taking an ever-expanding role in administration affairs in preparation for his own campaign for the White House.

The latest demonstration of this development was the important role the Vice President had in the preparation of the President's message to Congress last week proposing drastic changes in immigration policy.

Out of his experiences in travels around the world, Mr. Nixon has become convinced that this country's position would be improved by revision and relaxation of the immigration quotas.

He discussed this conviction with the President and other top administration officials. As a result, the President invited him to work with State and Justice Department officials on the message to Congress, which Mr. Nixon did.

Difficulties Overcome

Changes in immigration quotas had been under discussion within the administration for some time but they had been delayed by what one official described as "technical bottlenecks."

In discussions with administration officials and in Cabinet meetings, the Vice President applied pressure which swept away the difficulties and resulted in the message the President forwarded to Congress.

The administration's recommendations face an uncertain future in this election-year Congress. But it is expected the Vice President will exert his influence with Republican congressional leaders for some favorable action on the President's proposals.

Informed administration sources report that the Vice President's activities have gone beyond the strictly legislative field. He has played a part in developing broad administration policy through discussions with the President, in Cabinet meetings and in individual meetings with Cabinet officers and other officials.

Spent Active Week

Last week, for example, the Vice President lunched one day with Secretary of State Herter and another day with Attorney General Rogers. He also met with Secretary of Labor Mitchell and T. Keith Glennan of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and had a breakfast session with Maj. Gen. J. Wilson Persons, the assistant to the President.

All this activity is accepted at the White House as part of the Vice President's preparation for his campaign for the Presidency.

After New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller took himself out of a contest for the Republican nomination, the Vice President decided to devote himself largely to administration affairs rather than to any extensive campaigning during the pre-convention period.

Mr. Eisenhower was informed of the Vice President's plan and, it is understood, approved. The Vice President has held to the plan despite misgivings on the part of some G. O. P. political leaders who would like him to hit the hustings.

Backed by President

The President's news conference statements last week that Mr. Nixon was his choice as his successor came as no surprise to the Vice President and his intimates except as to the timing.

According to administration and White House sources, it has been clear all along to those in the know that the President favors Mr. Nixon for the nomination. As an example of the close relationship between the two men, one source disclosed that on his return from South America, the President radioed ahead that he would like for Mr. Nixon to meet him at Andrews Air Force Base and ride with him to the White House so they could exchange views on Latin American and other affairs.

Mr. Nixon remained at the White House for 75 minutes during which, it is reported, he gave the President a report on the political situation.

Phoned Vice President

After his press conference comments Wednesday, the President took the unusual step of telephoning Mr. Nixon, who was in New York for the day, to inform him of what he had said. The Vice President and his advisers debated for some time whether to issue a statement commenting on the President's indorsement. In the end they decided nothing the Vice President could say would add to the impact of the President's remarks.

The President's remarks are accepted in the Nixon camp as a go-ahead for development within the broad framework of the administration's policies, of the Vice President's own program for this year's political campaign.

Mr. Nixon and his advisers recognize that no candidate, even if he wanted to, can run away from the administration in which he has been a part. At the same time, the Vice President intends to develop programs of his own on controversial issues — the farm problem is a leading example—that will confront him during the campaign.

Farm Study Underway

Recognizing that Secretary of Agriculture Benson's farm policies are controversial and could prove costly to the Republicans in the Midwest, Mr. Nixon is engaged now in a "fact-finding" study. Out of this, and without rejecting the administration's program, he hopes to develop his own farm policy that would attract support of those now dissatisfied.

Republicans Back "Open Schools" And Dick Nixon

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga,

Sun. 4-17-60

End To Georgia's County Unit System Urged By State GOP

By AL KUETTNER

(United Press International)

The Georgia Republican convention turned Saturday into an "elect Nixon" drive at the national level and a "keep schools open" move at the state level.

The southern campaign to put Vice President Richard Nixon in the White House was led by Virginia's Lee Potter, head of "Operation Dixie" for the national party.

Potter whipped up cheering enthusiasm from the approximately 350 delegates to the state conclave when he said Nixon could beat anyone the Democrats have to offer, that he could sweep the South and that the vice president undoubtedly will make a personal swing through Dixie this year, possibly accompanied by President Eisenhower.

Reported opposition to a platform plank calling for uninterrupted public education in Georgia, regardless of integration, disintegrated before the platform was brought to the floor and it was speedily adopted, with scarcely no voice of protest.

The convention, completely integrated, was attended by large delegations of Negroes.

OTHER ACTION

In other action, the state party elected Mrs. W. C. Rice of Vidalia as national committeewoman.

Elected golfing great Robert T. Jones, Jr., honorary state chairman, by standing ovation.

Went on record with a fresh resolution calling for an end to Georgia's county unit system.

Praised the Democratic administration of Gov. Ernest Vandiver for its move to stamp out dishonesty in government and asked the state government to seek the "best qualified" persons for public office, from Republican as well as Democratic ranks.

Named without opposition at-large delegates to the national convention, including Robert R. Snodgrass, Atlanta; W. B. Shartzer, Atlanta; William J. Scholtz, Columbus, and W. J. Shaw, Atlanta.

Alternates are McCready Johnston, Atlanta; M. J. Watts, Jr., Atlanta; James W. Dorsey, Atlanta, and Mrs. Joseph W. Jones, Atlanta.

The convention wound up Saturday night with a fund-raising dinner and address by Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton, substituting for ailing Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield.

The platform urged establishment of a strong two-party government in Georgia, more money for teachers and more GOP participation in state government.

At the domestic level, the platform called for a "new approach" to settling the problems of small farmers.

The platform called on the Democratic Party in Georgia, which holds its pre-convention executive session in May, to join the GOP in demanding that state officials take the steps necessary to "assure the uninterrupted forward progress of public education in this state."

ASKS OPEN SCHOOLS

"We trust that the native good will, common sense and respect for the rights and feelings of others will ennoble the citizens of Georgia to take the necessary steps to preserve our system of public education," the adopted platform said.

It added that uninterrupted public education is "unquestionably the most important issue that has ever faced the people of this state."

Potter delivered a real tub-thumper of a speech for Nixon. He said Republicans everywhere should adopt the slogan that "Nixon is the best qualified man in this country to be president."

"Don't you think it's possible to carry Georgia for Nixon," Potter said, and the audience shouted its approval.

ATTEND STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—A few minutes for friendly conversation was in order for these delegates during a short recess at the Georgia State Republican Convention meeting in Atlanta. This group includes, left to right, Rich Matthews, S. L. Armstrong, W. L. Greenwood, Rev. E. R. Searcy, Ralph Long, H. R. Bord, Dr. J. R. Warren, E. B. Jefferson, W. C. Ervin, C. A. Scott, and Rev. W. M. Jackson. (Photo by Perry)

OPENING OF REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—W. T. Shaw (left) shakes hands with Sinclair Weeks as he takes the rostrum to deliver the address that opened the Georgia State Republican Convention. Shaw, an Auburn Avenue businessman, holds the office of state secretary. (Photo by Perry)

He said the GOP carried four states below the Mason-Dixon in 1952 and six in '56. In the last election, Week stated, the south gave the president 51 per-cent of the popular vote. He pointed with pride at the spreading of the two-party idea in other areas of the south, Mississippi has two candidates for Congress, he said.

Today's concluding session begins at 10 a. m. in Municipal Auditorium.

Georgia Republicans Meet

GOPs To Adopt Platform Today

By PAUL DELANEY

Georgia Republicans heard Sinclair Weeks, former Secretary of Commerce in the Eisenhower Administration, note the peace and prosperity record since the GOP took over in 1952 and urge them to get out and work during the coming campaign.

Weeks was the principal speaker at the state convention of the GOP, which got under way yesterday at Municipal Auditorium and will end today with the selection of delegates to the national convention in Chicago in July, the election of officers and the adoption of a platform. The latter will undoubtedly cause a stir as there is an open split on whether to adopt a strong statement in support of open schools on the desegregation issue.

The ex-cabinet official said that the two great issues of 1960 are peace and prosperity," He pointed out that the Republicans "closed out" the Korean War and "there has been no more fighting in the last seven-and-a-half years."

Weeks blasted the Democrats who are saying the U. S. lags behind Russia in technology. "I don't see why Americans stand up and tell the world that we're a second-rate power," he stated.

He said the opponents have overlooked America's progress in ICBM's, submarines, the establishment of SAC bases, "they only mention missiles." He said America leads in all other fields: "Khrushchev knows this better than missiles expert, Sen. Symington."

State Chairman W. B. Shartzer announced yesterday that he hoped to get a strong stand on public schools. However, opposition is expected to be led by Augustan R. B. Hayes committeman. Hayes wants a resolution calling for a national referendum on the school situation.

Weeks said the Republicans have been responsible for the present prosperity of the American people, broadened social security and halting the decline in the dollar value.

Republicans Now Want Rockefeller As Nixon's Mate

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Republicans began putting pressure on Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York Friday to take second place on a presidential ticket headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

But they may need more than the example of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's acceptance of the Democratic vice-presidential nomination to put their drive across.

In some ways the New York governor and the Texas senator are in similar political positions. Both are big men in their parties, with special appeals to some segments of the electorate.

Help In South.

Johnson obviously was chosen by Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Democratic presidential nominee, to help the party ticket in the South, where some difficult shoals appear to lie ahead.

As a middle of the roader, Johnson is credited with having some appeal to Republican voters. But it is doubtful that his presence on the ticket will lure any sizable number of them to support Kennedy.

Rockefeller's high political value to the Republicans lies in his demonstrated ability to attract independent votes. He had to have more than regular Republican support to get elected governor of New York.

Since he has been in that post Rockefeller has been talking at times like a Democrat. He has assailed the Eisenhower administration's defense program in words strikingly similar to those used by Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri and other Democrats.

Nixon is fully aware that the Republicans as a party are outnumbered nationally. He knows he is going to have to have Democratic and independent votes to win.

Would Be Happy.

For that reason, Nixon obviously would be happy to have Rockefeller as his running mate, despite the differences that have cropped up between them over some vital domestic policies.

Negro Minister Plans to Contest Seating of Muscogee Republicans

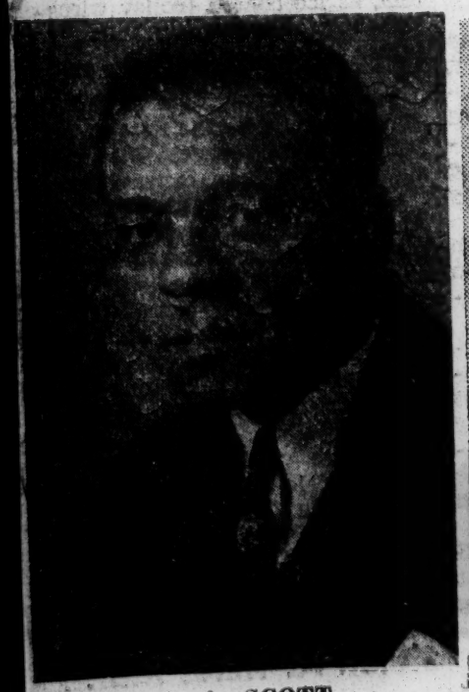
COLUMBUS (AP)—Muscogee County may wind up with two separate slates of delegates at the district Republican convention scheduled at Americus on March 26.

A Negro minister, W. R. Walters, has announced that the eating of delegates from Muscogee County will be contested at forthcoming district and state conventions with an entirely new slate of officers and executive committee members.

James S. Briggs was elected chairman of the local Republican Party last Saturday after a short intra-party battle over more Negro representatives on the county executive committee.

Walters, who said he missed Saturday's meeting because he was out of town, referred to temporary officers, no election of a secretary, no two-thirds majority and the time of meeting as some grounds on which he will contest the recently elected 22 Republican delegates.

Republican Spring Banquet Slated; Scott To Be Speaker



C. A. SCOTT

ATTY. OSCAR W. ADAMS, JR.

Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Jr., chairman of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club, has announced plans for an expanded seventh annual Spring Banquet of the club set for 8 P. M. Thursday, March 24 in the Masonic Temple auditorium.

Mr. Adams indicated that some of the Republican Negro figures from many sections of the state would be invited to attend the banquet. He said that the names of these persons would be revealed later.

He announced that C. A. Scott, general manager of the Atlanta Daily World, and publisher of the Birmingham World and Memphis World, will be the guest speaker.

Fulton County Republicans make bid for minority vote

ATLANTA (ANP) — Fulton county Republicans made the strongest bid in history last week for colored support in the forthcoming elections.

In addition to voting endorsement of continued public education on an integrated basis, the county convention also elected nine colored people to its executive committe and a number of colored delegates to the district and state GOP conventions.

The County convention also voted to ask the state legislature which is solidly Democratic to repeal all laws that would prevent the continuance of public education in conformance with the Supreme Court decision in public schools.

The group consisted of at least 100 delegates representing the county. The body also selected county officrs for the next four years, and named 76 delegates to its district and state conventions of which 35 are colored.

A total of 35 colored alternates was also named to the conventions.

Nine colored delegates were lected to serve on the executive committee.

The meeting was opened by the committee chairman, W. B. Shartzer, who called on Georgia's Republicans to give the people "a real choice between principles and policies."

Mississippi House Demo Bares Threat Of Party Bolt By 32 Dixie Members

WASHINGTON (AP) — Spokesman for a group of House Southerners brought into the open Thursday a threat of secession from the Democratic party. This could give Republicans control of the next Congress without winning the election.

The outward reaction of some Democratic leaders was one of amusement rather than concern about the threat voiced by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss).

"I thought he was kidding," said House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) declined comment.

Whitten tossed out the ultimatum during debate on a civil rights bill. He did so after accusing the present Democratic and Republican leadership of running roughshod over the South for political purposes.

The Mississippian told the House 26 Southern members are pledged to take whatever steps they feel necessary "not merely to prevent another Reconstruction era in the South but to save the nation from destruction."

The total pledged climbed to 32 following his speech, Whitten told newsmen, and they plan to hold a strategy meeting here on Nov. 11—three days after the national election. He declined to identify the 32.

Whitten cited the House rules stipulating that a majority of the membership can change speakers anytime it wants.

If the Republican - Democratic division in the next House is as close as expected, he said, a group of Southern Democrats would hold the balance of power on election of officers. The House now is divided 280 Democrats, 152 Republicans and 5 vacancies.

"This group — Southern insurgents—can make its weight felt in committee makeup," Whitten said.

At least 18 Southern senators, Whitten said, are "standing steadfast" and presumably would go along in a revolt against the Senate leadership if they thought it necessary. This Senate has 64 Democrats, 35 Republicans and a vacancy to be filled shortly by a Democrat.

Whitten noted that many Southern Democrats both in the Senate and the House head important committees. But, he asked, "What good are chairmanships if the speaker packs committees against us?"

Southerners have complained that their voice on committees has been muted by committee assignments usually dictated by Speaker Rayburn.

The House must approve all committee assignments. It usually follows leadership recommendations but doesn't have to.

If necessary, Whitten said, Southern Democrats might find it advantageous to deal with Republicans when the new House is organized next January. Should the GOP later "run out on us," he added, the House could be reorganized and key posts given to Democrats.

Georgia's Republicans Choose Delegates Today

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
3-22-60

Georgia Republicans meet in 10 separate district conventions today with the possibility that candidates for congressional seats may be selected at three of them.

The conventions also will select 20 delegates and 20 alternates to the GOP national convention this summer, name new district chairmen and select members of the party's state central committee - the ruling party group.

Several district meetings also are expected to adopt resolutions on the school integration crisis.

William B. Shartzer, chairman of the state GOP organization, has announced that the party may enter candidates for congress in the Fifth District Atlanta, the First Savannah and the Third, a 24-county district in southwest Georgia which includes Columbus.

Formal announcements of GOP candidates for General Assembly seats may be made for Fulton, DeKalb and Long counties.

In Bibb County, Sheriff James I. Wood, a longtime Democrat who bolted the party last month and joined the Republicans, announced he will run for the State House under GOP auspices.

The conventions, to get underway at noon Saturday. will be held in Savannah, Moultrie, Americus, Griffin, Atlanta, Macon, Rome, the choice, urging "sagacity and Waycross, Gainesville and Augusta.

Some 256,000 Georgians voted for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956, but support for Republican candidates on a lower level was not as strong.

The GOP state convention is slated for April 15-16 in Atlanta. Among other things, the state convention delegates will select four national convention delegates and alternates each, making a total representation of 48.

Eisenhower Proposes Local Bi-Racial Talks

New York Herald Tribune
New York
P. 12.
Mar. 3-17-60

'In Every City of South'; He'd Cut U. S. Role; Deplores 'Violence'

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16.—President Eisenhower declared today that there should be bi-racial conferences in "every city and community of the South," instead of a national White House conference on civil rights.

This, he told his news conference, "would be much better than trying to get up here and direct every single thing from Washington."

"I am one of those people that believes there is too much interference in our private affairs . . . and personal lives already," he added. "And I would like to diminish rather than increase it. . . ."

The President said he could give no "sweeping" opinion on recent sitdown strikes of Negroes seeking equal eating privileges with whites in the South, but said emphatically:

"I am deeply sympathetic with the efforts of any group to enjoy the rights of equality that they are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Deplores "Violence"

"I do not believe that violence in any form furthers that aspiration, and I deplore any violence that is exercised to prevent them having and enjoying those rights. . . . When a person is expressing such an aspiration as this in a perfectly legal way, then I don't see any reason why he should not do it."

Answering several questions on civil rights, the President said:

"You must not in your thinking take a local incident, whether it be a protest meeting or a march through the streets or anything else—that is not in the same category as getting the voting rights of a Negro in the South protected and insured. (Those are) entirely two different subjects."

Asked if he would try to get the Senate to restore items dropped from the Administration civil rights bill in the House, the President replied:

"I am trying to find a moderate, reasonable path that points to progress, and so I believe in this (original Administration) bill and I'm going to ask for it. . . . I want the best bill the Congress will give me in this very troublesome and sensitive area."

"Not Lawyer Enough"

The President was asked, with reference to current lunch - counter sitdowns by Negroes in Southern cities, whether he "believes that Negroes have guaranteed rights to eat with whites at lunch-counters," and if so, whether he believes "the Federal government has home role to play" in the present situation. He replied:

"This matter of types of segregation in the South have been brought time and again before the Supreme Court. I am not lawyer enough or wise enough in this area to know when such a matter is such as actually to violate the Constitutional rights of the Negroes.

"My own understanding is that when an establishment is, belongs to the public, opened under public charter and so on, that equal rights are involved, but I am not sure that this is the case whatsoever."

First Lady Entertains Women of The Press

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-23-60
Page B-8

WASHINGTON (ANP) — A representative of the Associated Negro Press was among the distinguished newspaper women entertained at a White House luncheon by Mrs. Eisenhower last week.

Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan, who has served as White House correspondent for the Associated Negro Press for the past 13 years, was among the 58 guests including members of the Women's National Press Club, members of the Newspaper Women's Club, and wives of heads of the men's press groups.

Although this was strictly a "hens' party" President Eisenhower made his appearance to meet the guests before going into the dining room. The President escorted Mrs. Eisenhower into the East Room where the women had assembled.

The guests were seated at the huge E-shaped table used for state occasions. The silver service with the "President's House" inscribed on the handles was used as is customary at luncheons. And the Truman china which is bordered with wide golden strips around a circle of green and centered with the President's seal.

The table was gorgeously decorated with masses of the new tangerine carnations, recently developed by the Colorado growers.

The First Lady chose filet of sole for the main course. It was served with Spanish rice and buttered asparagus. The first course was fresh pineapple with mint leaves. Following the main course was a delicious salad of Boston lettuce and hearts of artichoke with roquefort dressing and cheese sticks.

The dessert was a raspberry mousse with raspberry sauce and tiny vanilla cookies. After dinner chocolates were served. And the finger bowls were decorated with a floating geranium leaf.

After luncheon Mrs. Eisenhower entertained the guest in the Blue Room which was banked with forsythia and yellow gladioli. "This is sort of a farewell luncheon," said the hostess. "But since this is a word I never like to say, this is my way of saying 'thank you' for the coverage you have given us during our seven years in the White House."

The First Lady wore a becoming dress of black peau de soie and her usual pearl jewelry.

'Lily White' Faction Gets Convention Bid

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Wed. 4-27-60

GOP May Recognize It Over Mississippi 'Black-Tans'

JACKSON, Miss., April 26. (UPI)—The Mississippi Republican Party announced Tuesday it has received the official "call" to the national convention, indicating it will be recognized over the rival "Black and Tan."

In previous years the call has gone to Negro attorney Perry Howard of Washington, long-time leader of the "Black and Tan" faction which has been recognized by the national party since Reconstruction Days.

State GOP Chairman Wirt A. Yerger Jr. said the state executive committee set June 11 as the date for the state convention, which will name delegates to the national convention in Chicago.

The committee also confirmed that Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) had accepted an invitation to keynote the state convention.

Precinct and county conventions were set for May 14.

Mississippi will have 12 votes in the national convention.

In the past, both the "Lily White" faction of Mississippi, Yerger's group, and Howard's ~~interracial faction~~ have held separate state conventions and sent delegates to national conventions. In 1956 the national convention recognized members from both factions.

Bowing Out Makes Rocky Popular

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Gov. Nelson Rockefeller became overwhelming favorite for the GOP vice-presidential nomination when he bowed out of the presidential race, a survey of state Republican leaders showed.

A large proportion of GOP leaders refused to believe Rockefeller's declaration Saturday that he would "quite obviously" reject a place on the 1960 ticket as Vice-President Richard M. Nixon's running mate.

Rockefeller's support for number two spot in the ticket—despite his advance rejection in his statement Saturday abandoning the presidential race — was registered in a weekend poll party leaders across the nation.

State chairmen or top aides in 28 states were willing to name a vice-presidential favorite. Seventeen chose Rockefeller. Six named Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) and two listed Sen. Thurston Morton, GOP national chairman.

Single mentions went to Secretary of Labor James Mitchell, Rep. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.), and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.)

Virtually all the leaders polled by UPI in 48 of the 50 states accepted Rockefeller's withdrawal from the presidential race at face value.

Can Nixon Win Vote Of Negro?

3 Million as Bloc Can Swing Election

By EDWIN A. LAHEY
Chief of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Vice President Richard Nixon's ability to win the Negro vote is one of the most provocative questions of the 1960 presidential campaign.

LAHEY

Here's the reason:

About 3,000,000 Negro voters could determine the outcome of a closely contested presidential campaign.

These are the voters who live in the Negro ghettos of Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Their concentration is the essence of the political problem.

In each of these cities, the Negroes, if voting as a bloc, could give Candidate A a majority of perhaps a half dozen votes in each state. No matter how thin the majority, Candidate A would have the whopping big electoral college vote of Illinois, California, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York.

Candidate A would be in pretty good shape.

Back in 1932, these Negro voters were convinced that it was some Democratic relative of Franklin D. Roosevelt who really freed their grandparents. They've been voting pretty much that way since. The Democrats feel complacently that they can run Eleanor Roosevelt into a Negro district for one inter-racial dinner during a campaign and hold the vote.

Clarence Mitchell, the knowledgable Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has this to say on the subject for 1960:

"Nixon could be very powerful with the Negro vote this year. You will probably hear a lot about his committee on government contracts. And he has a good record on civil rights.

"There's one trouble — despite the reservoir of support for Nixon among Negroes, the Republicans just don't have the organization to get the vote. And you don't perfect such an organization in one campaign."

The need for Republican organization in the heavily concentrated Negro districts is shown in the obvious signs of Negro voter apathy toward the Democratic party, so sharply noted in 1956.

In the three most heavily concentrated Negro districts of the country, (Chicago's South side, New York's Harlem, and Philadelphia) the Democratic vote dropped from 347,274 in 1952 to 288,896 in 1956. The Republican gains in these districts were minor, so most of this loss for the Democrats represented plain boredom among the Negro voters.

There are 35 Congressional districts outside the South, according to Congressional Quarterly, where more than 10 per cent of the population was Negro in 1950. (It's a safe assumption that the percentages have increased in 10 years.)

Considering the importance of these concentrated votes in the big industrial states, one may expect Nixon to turn on all the stops in his campaign for Negro support.

Democratic leaders scoff at the idea that Nixon can take the Negro votes away from their party. But the disenchantment and apathy in the 1956 campaign should be a warning to them to get out and hustle, before Nixon recaptures the Negro voters for the Republican Party.

Symington hits waste, shuns racial issues

BY ALLISON STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 26—Prospective presidential candidate Sen. Stuart Symington accused the Republican administration of wasteful spending in a speech here last night.

The Missouri Democrat told more than 1500 business and civic leaders attending a Chamber of Commerce banquet that good business management could cut out a lot of waste in government spending.

Symington had little to say either in his address or at an earlier press conference about one of the major issues in the approaching presidential campaign—racial segregation and civil rights.

Symington fielded numerous questions of newsmen about his political plans, racial matters and civil rights. His only outright answer concerned the use of federal troops in the Little Rock school crisis.

STANTON

IN NEARLY MAKING a pro-South observation, the senator said the president's decision to use "outsiders was most unfortunate. I think it could have been done on a neighbor-to-neighbor basis."

He said the National Guard could have been federalized or private citizens deputized as federal marshals instead of sending bayonet-wielding paratroopers to Little Rock.

The 70th annual meeting of the Montgomery Chamber was held at the State Coliseum.

Symington said at the outset his speech would be non-partisan.

But he aimed verbal blows at the Republicans several times in his address on what he considers serious problems facing the United States today.

SYMINGTON listed among the front runners for the Democratic presidential nomination, said earlier at a press conference he is not yet an active candidate.

Symington pointed out that President Eisenhower's new budget estimates a surplus of more than $4.5 billion next year.

But, he said, this depends on certain "punitive" developments such as a postal rate increase and gasoline tax increase.

He said the government could save a "tremendous amount of money" by following good business practices in the foreign aid program, agriculture program, debt management and Department of Defense.

On the last point he again scored the Republicans.

"FOR MANY YEARS, we have tried to reorganize the Defense Department on the basis of progress, instead of allowing it to drift," he said.

"Today, there is not a single airplane under research and development."

Of Eisenhower, he said, "Since our president — a great American—left the Pentagon, preparations for defense have changed more than in the previous 1000 years.

"And not a single high-ranking officer serving with him agrees with his policies."

Symington said the West Berlin problem is the most difficult and dangerous facing the free world today.

A MUTUALLY AGREEABLE, violation-proof disarmament program is necessary to end the cold war, he said.

"History and logic have proved this is the only way to a just and lasting peace," he added.

The large audience gave Symington a standing ovation when he arose to speak and another when he finished.

He was introduced by Montgomery Chamber of Commerce President Carl W. Bear, who noted that Symington was the grandson of a Confederate veteran.

Nixon Accused Of Insincerity

Roosevelt Prods Republican To Break House Block On Civil Rights

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — Vice President Richard M. Nixon was challenged anew Sunday to use his influence in blasting loose a House road-block on civil rights legislation.

Representative James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) urged Nixon to line up House GOP signatures on a discharge petition to force the civil rights bill out of the House Rules Committee.

A coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans has blocked the bill in that committee since last year. A total of 219 signatures are needed on the petition to free the bill. Latest unofficial tallies put the number of signatures at 146 Democrats and 29 Republicans.

Makes Accusation

"House Republicans," Representative Roosevelt said in a statement, "have shown their professed concern for individual rights is phoney partisan politics.

"If Richard Nixon, the Republican's hand-picked presidential candidate, were at all sincere in his claim of interest in civil rights legislation, he would certainly ask his Republican backers in the House to sign the petition to bring the civil rights bill up for a vote . . .

"Now is the time for the Nixon Republicans to either sign up—or shut up." Republicans, he added, should sign "or admit that the reactionary coalition in the House, led by Nixon supporters, is willing to sacrifice human rights to partisan politics."

Second Challenge

Representative Roosevelt was the second civil rights advocate in less than a week to challenge Nixon to provide GOP signa-

tures to the petition. Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) took a similar position last Wednesday.

Representative Roosevelt issued his statement in connection with the announcement of his appointment as chairman of a civil rights task force of the Democratic Study Group, an organization of House Democratic liberals.

INEZ ROBB

Pat Nixon Picture Is Not True

Back in May, 1958, there appeared in the "Letters From Readers" column of the New York World-Telegram and Sun a communicaation from Mrs. Marcia Isaacson, saying—in part—"I am tired of reading about Pat Nixon, superwife!"

Mrs. Isaacson was fed to the teeth, she went on, with another spate of publicity flatly stating that Mrs. Nixon not only did all her own housework in a servantless home but even—and that is what tore the blanket—pressed her husband's pants before dashing off to state dinners and embassy halls.

Well, I yield to none in my admiration of Mrs. Nixon, an attractive, intelligent and beautifully groomed lady. But, in 1958, I yielded to none in my shared despair with Mrs. Isaacson over the GOP myth that Mrs. Nixon is a poor, pitiful Pearl.

MRS. NIXON

"I have a hunch that Mrs. Isaacson is an average housewife," I wrote at the time, "who, when she reads yet another blurb about Mrs. Nixon doing every single, solitary lick of her own housework, including the washing, ironing and—for heaven's sake!—pressing her husband's pants, has to take a tranquilizer and lie down for an hour in a darkened room.

"THE GOP MYTH that Mrs. Nixon is a domestic slave is no help to her husband politically," I continued. "A man who has a salary of $35,000 annually and a fat expense account, in addition, and who can't afford a little help in the house for his wife is—ipso facto—a poor manager. If he can't manage his own home, surely he can't manage the USA.

"The GOP would be wise to soft-pedal all this propaganda picturing Pat Nixon as a Patient Griselda. First, it has a phony ring. Second, it makes the veep look like a 19th century domestic tyrant, which he isn't. Third, it cast Mrs. Nixon in the role of a doormat, which isn't what the White House needs as a First Lady. (Whoever heard of Mamie, a most popular First Lady, pressing Ike's pants?)

"And, fourth, it antagonizes the woman voter."

Truer words were never writ! That column drew bushels of mail from women in every section of the nation who said they could not bear one more story of Mrs. Nixon's domestic martyrdom.

But the topper came when I received a letter on stationery bearing the impressive legend, "Office of the Vice-President, Washington." It was from William G. Key, administrative assistant to the vice-president (and so signed), who wrote as follows:

"Unfortunately, the reason why Mrs. Nixon is portrayed doing her own housework is not GOP press agentry but a lack of checking on the part of those who write about her. Certainly, anyone who has checked has been told quite frankly that the Nixons have a couple in their new home. Like so many ill-founded reports, however, the old status keeps cropping up. It is just as discomforting to Mrs. Nixon as it apparently was to you."

* * *

SO, I FELT THAT the sadiron business was settled, once and for all. But how naive I was! Even in an election year, after the above letter. I did not expect to see a fulll length picture of Mrs. Nixon—and a posed picture, at that—patiently pressing her husband's pants. But if you will look on page 160 of the current "Ladies Home Journal," you will see such a picture. It is part and parcel of an article, "The Nixons at home."

And if you read the article, you will still get the idea that Mrs. Nixon is a young "Old Lady Who Lived In a Shoe." There is admission that they hire a couple, but only, I suspect, in order that Mrs. Nixon can take them breakfast in bed.

I just don't think a sweet, attractiv lady like Pat Nixon should be made to look silly by such eyewash propaganda. True, that distinguished first lady, Abigail Adams, did hang the washing in the East Room of the White House. But no one ever forced her to pretend that she had stood over the hot tub herself.

Even the creator rested on the seventh day. Isn't it time that Mrs. Nixon and the GOP press agents follow suit?

Negroes Named To District And State Conventions Here

An enthusiastic group of Republicans representing Fulton County, met in session at the courthouse Saturday and adopted a resolution in favor of continued public education in conformance with the U. S. Constitution, and asked that the Georgia legislators repeal laws which would prevent this continuance in conformance with the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

The committee also called on the people of Georgia to support open schools. The group consisted of at least 100 delegates representing the county. The body also elected county officers for the next four years, and named 76 delegates to its district and state conventions of which 35 are Negroes. A total of 35 Negro alternates were also named to the conventions. Nine Negroes were elected to serve on the executive committee.

The meeting was opened by the committee chairman, W. B. Shartzer, who called on Georgia's Republicans to give the people "a real choice between principles and policies."

Mr. Shartzer turned the gavel over to Atty. James Dorsey, a former U.S. District Attorney. Dorsey then presided over the meeting, and immediately outlined the agenda.

He declared the meeting was open to all "who prescribed to the principles of the Republican Party," and made this statement more emphatic by this:

"True representation should come from the people."

One of the key Republicans in the state was apparently delighted over events during the meeting.

Robert Snodgrass, state national committeeman, praised the adoption of the resolution on continued schools, and said Georgia "will soon become a real two-party system."

Officers elected to head the Fulton County group were:

Randolph Thrower, chairman; James W. Dorsey, vice chairman and chairman of the executive and finance committees; Atty. T. W. Holmes and Mrs. Joseph W. Lee, vice chairmen; Frank Swift, general counsel; W. J. Shaw, secretary Fred V. Brooks, assistant secretary Mrs. John B. Pendergrast, publi. relations counsel, and Robert Young, treasurer.

Shartzer praised the unity of the convention, and said the party had now reached the point where "we must not only seriously consider running candidates, but to get them elected."

He said 146 counties held Republican conventions in 1956, and that 11 counties formed groups that year.

Milton White told the convention that the party must keep "constantly active."

Frank Swift said he hoped that by the next election "Republicans can elect some persons to office in Fulton County."

Dr. Horace Mann Bond greeted the convention and gave his "hereditary background" as a Republican. He said that in 1955 he wrote the history of the Republican Party in a county in Pennsylvania.

W. J. Shaw informed the group that they were working with young people in the state to build strength for the party.

J. H. Calhoun read a memorial from the Committee on Resolutions in tribute to the dead.

The resolution was read by Robert Young.

The district convention, which will be held on March 26, will elect two delegates to the national convention, and four delegates at large. The state convention will be held on April 15. Sinclair Weeks speak.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Negro members of Executive Committee are: J. H. Calhoun, Mrs. Cassandra Birnie, C. R. Yates, Mrs. Lottie Harris, C. C. Hart, T. J. Curry, Q. V. Williamson, G. E. DeLorme, and Joseph Phinazee.

NEGROES ELECTED

Negroes elected to the convention as delegates are: S. S. Abrams, T. M. Alexander, Sr., Mrs. Cassandra Birnie, Dr. Horace M. Bond, Fred V. Brooks, C. A. Brown, A. W. Bryan, Prof. B. F. Bullock, B. F. Cofer, Prof. T. J. Curry, J. H. Calhoun, W. L. Calloway, J. W. Dobbs, G. E. DeLorme, Rev. T. J. Flanagan, Milton J. White, Timothy Gilham, P. D. Davis, Mrs. Lottie Harris, Samuel L. Chisholm, C. C. Hart, T. W. Holmes, Rev. W. M. Jackson, Ralph A. Long, Rev. R. H. Milner, L. D. Milton, Rev. J. L. Mitchell, Miss Alberta Mitchell, Joseph Phinazee, C. A. Scott, Rev. E. R. Searcy, W. J. Shaw, Q. V. Williamson, Clayton R. Yates and Rev. H. I. Bearden.

NEGRO ALTERNATES

Negroes elected as alternates are: Frank Blackshear, Dr. James H. Birnie, Clinton Bronner, Miss Virginia Rose Hannon, H. E. Eichelberger, Miss Rebecca Dickerson, Rev. C. N. Ellis, Mrs. A. W. Bryan, H. R. Ford, A. B. Gaines, Mrs. Elise Gilham, Shelby Armstrong, Albert H. Watts, Dr. J. B. Harris, E. A. Henry, Theodore Goosby, Mrs. Gertrude Jackson, Mrs. Bessie Knight, Rev. E. W. Lumpkin, Rich Matthews, Willie G. Mitchell, W. J. McIntosh, Mrs. Mamie Peek, Dr. Clayton C. Powell, St. Elmo Reynolds, E. A. Pollard, J. B. Shepherd, Mrs. Ruth Sturdevant, Mrs. Beulah M. Lewis, Boisie Sullivan, Mrs. Mae Yates, George W. Burton, Harold H. Thomas, George L. Prather, and Mrs. Anne Gunn.

Mobs Greet Ike In Buenos Aires

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Pg. 1 34d Republican

Almost One Million People Line Streets Of Argentine Capital To See President

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — President Eisenhower, cheered by mob-scene welcomes in carnival-minded Brazil, won an even more enthusiastic reception in this relatively reserved Argentine capital Friday. Perhaps a million applauded and showered him with flowers.

Die-hard followers of ex-dictator Juan D. Peron sought to needle President Arturo Frondizi's government with Peronist demonstrations but were dispersed.

Chief U. E. Baughman of the U. S. Secret Service estimated between 750,000 and a million Argentines turned out to welcome Eisenhower.

After a decorous start, the crowd put their hearts into a rip-roaring greeting that was easily the biggest and warmest of Eisenhower's four-nation South American tour.

HURRAH FOR IKE

"Welcome Ike," they shouted, waving handkerchiefs and U.S. and Argentine flags. "Hurrah for democracy! Hurrah for Ike!"

From his open bubble-top car, Eisenhower grinned and waved back with his arms extended overhead. The outbursts of popular exuberance developed during Eisenhower's six-mile drive from the U.S. Embassy residence on the broad, tree-lined Avenue Libertador San Martin to Casa Rosada, the pink government house, for a formal call on President Arturo Frondizi.

WARM WEATHER

White clouds dotted the sky. The temperature was 86.

Eisenhower was escorted by mounted grenadiers of Frondizi's honor guard, flashy in red and blue uniforms. He wore a blue suit with a red carnation in his lapel.

Police were stationed every 10 to 20 feet along the route of Eisenhower's colorful motorcade to keep the people back. In some cases they stood shoulder to shoulder in areas where there were no people. For the first four miles groups only one deep were the rule. But the streets became jammed with humanity at the end of the route.

NO HOSTILITY

There were no signs of hostility toward Eisenhower in the crowds from this city of more than four million, but a few followers of the exiled Peron raised cries for the former President at three intervals. Groups ranging from 20 to 30 persons shouted: "Peron, Peron, Peron!"

Unlike Brazil's, Argentine's government has not declared a holiday. However, it released government workers in time for the parade. Its decoration of the parade route involved far fewer flags and posters than Eisenhower saw during his tour through Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

Ike Sets Up New Meetings With Asian-African Leaders

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Pg. 1 Oct. 2-3-60 34d Republican

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower Friday set up new meetings with influential Asian-African leaders and gave all-out support to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold under attack by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Eisenhower flew back here after a rousing, cheering sendoff from thousands of New Yorkers apparently demonstrating their support for his new challenge to the Soviet Union to seek peaceful unraveling of East-West and other disputes through the United Nations.

The President will return to New York Monday for another go at personal diplomacy — and a little domestic political activity on the side.

The White House announced that Eisenhower — who conferred with a number of key world leaders while in Manhattan for the U.N. General Assembly meeting — will talk Monday with India's Prime Minister Nehru and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen Eisenhower shares Herter's view that Khrushchev's speech was a full-scale attack on the United Nations, and that it was inflammatory.

Eisenhower wants a swift U.N. vote of confidence on Hammarskjold, Hagerty said, adding he thought the President made it clear in his own speech to the United Nations Thursday that Eisenhower admires "the splendid work of the secretary-general."

Khrushchev's speech also drew bipartisan condemnation from two senior members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Alexander Wiley, R-Wis., said Khrushchev's proposals amounted to "an insult to the intelligence of the members of the United Nations."

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., accused Khrushchev of playing fast and loose with the truth." Even before arranging to meet Nehru and Nasser, Eisenhower had an appointment to talk things over with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in New York on Tuesday.

Hagerty held open the possibility Eisenhower might see still other foreign leaders that day.

Ike's Brother Quits Governmental Posts

The News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Pg. 1 Oct. 4-5-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower's brother, Milton, handed in resignations from three government advisory posts Thursday. The President accepted two.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, wrote his brother he had intended to resign before the end of the President's second term and is doing so now because doctors have advised him recuperation from a back injury will require at least three more months.

Requested Relief

He asked to be relieved of membership on the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, the National Advisory Committee on Interamerican Affairs, and the Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy.

The President accepted the resignation from the first two with "great reluctance." He said that at the suggestion of the Navy Department and in accordance with a conversation with his brother, Milton Eisenhower will continue on the Board of Visitors to the academy. The President said he is delighted.

In his letter to the President, Dr. Eisenhower said: "I trust you will accept these several resignations before the November election, for I wish it understood that my present action is in harmony with what I deem to be good principle and is in no way dictated by partisan considerations."

Dr. Eisenhower also has served his brother on six or seven occasions as a special ambassador or personal representative on missions to Latin America.

In making public the exchange of letters between the two Eisenhowers, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty, said that Dr. Eisenhower had an operation for a slipped disc and has been confined to bed at his home. He said Dr. Eisenhower wears a cast.

Ike Moves To Smooth The Way For Successor

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Oct. 4-5-60 34d Republican

WASHINGTON — (UPI)—President Eisenhower took prompt steps Tuesday to smooth the way for his newly-elected successor to take over as head of the government.

Even before knowing whether Vice President Richard M. Nixon or Sen. John F. Kennedy had been elected, Eisenhower scheduled a meeting with his cabinet Wednesday morning to begin work on the transition problem.

White House news secretary, James C. Hagerty, sai dthat "quite obviously the cabinet meeting will deal with the transition period" between now and Jan. 20 when the new president will be inaugurated.

Eisenhower called the session in order to start his key advisers to work before he himself goes to Augusta, Ga., Wednesday or Thursday for a vacation.

The problem of turning over the reins of government to the new administration was carefully considered by both Nixon and Kennedy.

Government experts noted that no matter which won, hundreds of top advisers to Eisenhower would be leaving Washington to return to private life.

The Budget Bureau and experts outside government who consulted with representatives of the two candidates went on this basis:

A Kennedy victory would mean a faster turn over in high appointive jobs even though many Eisenhower administration officials would be willing to stay on to brief their successors.

A Nixon victory would mean the turn over would be more gradual since it would mean one Republican administration succeeding another.

Text of Eisenhower's Report on South America Trip

The following is the text of President Eisenhower's radio-television report to the nation from Washington last night on his Latin-American tour, as transcribed by The New York Times:

Good evening, friends:

My first words upon my return from the four American republics I have just visited must be a heartfelt expression of gratitude for the friendly receptions my associates and I experienced wherever we went.

Millions endured for long hours along the streets hot summer sun—and occasionally rain—to let us know of the enthusiastic goodwill they have for the Government and people of the United States.

In the nations of Latin America—indeed, as I have found in all the eighteen countries I have visited in my trips of recent months—there is a vast reservoir of respect, admiration and affection for the United States of America.

The expressions of this attitude by Latin-American peoples and their leaders were so enthusiastic and so often repeated as to admit no possibility of mistake. Two or three insignificant exceptions to this may have made a headline, but they were only minor incidents, lost in the massed welcome.

This was a goodwill trip—but it was also much more. Members of my party and I held serious conversations and exchanged information on bilateral, hemispheric and global problems with the four heads of state, with Cabinet members and with leaders of labor, education, finance and business.

Two Dominant Impressions

Two impressions are highlighted in my mind.

First—Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay treasure as much as we do freedom, human dignity, equality and peace with justice. In freedom, they are determined to progress—to improve and diversify their economies—to provide better housing and education—to work ceaselessly for rising levels of human well-being.

Second, while certain problems are continental in scope, nonetheless each of the countries I visited—indeed, each of the twenty republics of Latin America—is highly individual. Each has its own unique problems and ideas regarding future development.

Hence, our cooperation with each republic must be tailored to its particular situation.

I was gratified to learn that, as the indispensable basis for their self-improvement, comprehensive surveys of resources, capacities, objectives and costs have progressed rapidly in recent years. But each nation feels it must do more in this regard, and seeks help for this purpose. The United Nations has funds for such pre-development studies. The new Inter-American Bank also should be able to lend technical help.

The studies of each country called for under Operation Pan America will likewise contribute to this end.

Once sound planning has made significant progress, a nation can formulate specific projects for action, with priorities established, and with confidence that each development will open still further opportunity to speed the spiral of growth.

The execution of any development program will of course depend primarily upon the dedicated efforts of the peoples themselves.

Chilean Housing Project Cited

I was impressed, for example, by what I saw in Chile. I visited a low-cost housing project. The Government had provided land and utilities. The home-owners were helping one another build the new houses. They will pay for them monthly, over a period of years. Personal accomplishment brought pride to their eyes, self-reliance to their bearing!

Their new homes are modest in size and character—but I cannot possibly describe the intense satisfaction they take in the knowledge that they themselves have brought about this great forward step in their living conditions.

In Argentina and Uruguay I witnessed encouraging sights—men building schools, homes and roads—and in Brazil, erecting a wholly new capital city.

The people of Latin America know that poverty, ignorance and ill-health aare not inevitable. They are determined to have their resources and labors yield a better life for themselves and for their children.

I assure them that, most earnestly, we of the United States want them to succeed. We realize that to speed improvement they need foreign capital. They want sound loans, public and private. Their repayment record on loans previously made is noteworthy.

International and United States lending agencies have recently had their funds greatly increased. The new Inter-American Development Bank will soon be functioning. I believe that each nation which has produced a well-conceived development program will find that these lending institutions will respond to their needs.

Should this not be so in a particular situation, we of the United States would want to know the circumstances and do what we could to help rectify the difficulty.

Joint Responsibility Seen

In our discussions, I stressed that all nations — large or small, powerful or weak—should assume some responsibility for the advancement of freedom. Though we of the United States will, within the framework of our world situation and economic capacity, assist all we can, we look for the time when all the free nations will feel a common responsibility for our common destiny.

Cooperation among free nations is the key to common progress. Aid from one to another, if on a one-way-street basis, is not of itself truly productive.

The peoples of Latin America appreciate that our assistance in recent years has reached new heights, and that this has required sacrifice on our part.

I must repeat, however, what I said several times during my trip: serious misunderstandings of the United States do exist in Latin America. And, indeed, we are not as well informed of them as we should be.

Many persons do not realize the United States is just as committed as are the other republics to the principles of the Rio treaty of 1947. This treaty declares that an attack on one American republic will in effect be an attack on all. We stand firmly by this commitment. This mutual security system, proved by time, should now enable some of the American republics to reduce expenditures for armaments, and thus make funds available for constructive purposes

One editorial alleged that the United States did not accept the principle of nonintervention until 1959. In fact, our country has consistently abided by this hemispheric concept for more than than a quarter of a century.

Another persistent misunderstanding which I sought to correct wherever I traveled is that we sometimes support dictators. Of course we abbor all tyrannical forms of government, whether of the Left or Right.

Warning Given on Intervention

In Brazil, I explained another important item of our policy: We believe in the right of peoples to choose their own form of government, to build their own institutions, to abide by their own philosophy. But if a tyrannical form of government were imposed from outside or with outside support—by force, threat, or subversion—we would certainly deem this to be a violation of the policy of nonintervention and would expect the Organization of American States, acting under several solemn commitments, to take appropriate collective action.

On occasion I heard it said that economic advance in some American republics only makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and that the United States should take the initiative in correcting this evil. This is a view fomented by Communists, but often repeated by well-meaning people.

If there should be any truth in this charge whatsoever, it is not the fault of the United States. So far as our purpose is involved, projects financed by our institutions are expected to yield widespread benefits to all, and, at the same time, to conform to our policy of nonintervention.

When internal social reform is required, it is purely an internal matter.

One of the most far-reaching problems of continental scope is this: In their exports, the Latin-American republics are largely single commodity countries. The world market prices of what they sell fluctuate widely, whereas the prices of things they buy keep going up.

We have tried to be helpful in the cooperative study of this vexing situation. Many facts about supply, demand, production are widely comprehended for the first time. Thus, for example, with the facts about coffee understood, producing nations are cooperating in orderly marketing for this commodity with beneficial results.

Diversification Urged

The real solution is in agricultural and industrial diversification. Here we are encouraged by the progress being made toward the creation of common markets. Large areas, relatively free of trade restrictions, will make for greater efficiency in production and distribution, and will attract new capital to speed development.

Despite such problems as these, our relationships with our sister republics have, with notable—and very few—exceptions, reached an all-time high. Leaders and populations alike attested to this truth. But an even firmer partnership must be our goal.

The republics of this hemisphere have a special relationship to one another. The United States is important to all of Latin America, as its largest buyer, as the main source of foreign investment capital, and as a bastion of freedom. Our southern neighbors are important to us, economically, politically, culturally, militarily. Indeed, no other area of the world is of more vital significance to our own future.

This interdependence must be comprehended by us, and by them. Each should know the policies, attitudes, aspirations and capacities of the other. For, as I have said time and again, all fruitful, abiding cooperation must be based upon genuine mutual understanding of vital facts.

Exchanges Called Helpful

Exchanges of students, teachers, labor leaders and others are helpful. New papers, magazines, all mea or communication should accept the responsibility not merely of transmitting spectacular news, but of helping build the knowledge on which cooperative action may flourish.

In one respect our neighbors put us to shame. English is rapidly spreading as the second language in Latin America. Business executives, labor leaders, taxi drivers—most speak English well, learned in school or in binational institutes. The study of Spanish is increasing in our schools, but I wish that literally millions of Americans would learn to speak Spanish or Portuguese fluently, and to read the literature, histories and periodicals of our sister republics.

H. G. Wells once said that civilization is a race between education and catastrophe. His thought is applicable to hemispheric relations. With comcon dedication to the highest ideals of mankind, including shared aspirations for a world at peace, freedom and progress, there is no insurmountable impediment to fruitful cooperation, save insufficiency in mutual understanding. This is something that you and I—every single citizen—can do something about.

I hope each of us will do so.

Again, I express my gratitude to President Kubitschek [of Brazil], President Frondizi [of Argentina], President Alessandri [of Chile] and President Nardone [of Uruguay] and all their peoples for providing me with a most instructive and rewarding experience.

Thank you, and good night.

U.S. Welfare Comes First, Ike Replies to Democrats

By RAYMOND LAHR

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Eisenhower cautioned Senate Democratic leaders Wednesday against putting campaign "politicking" above the national interest in the current pre-election session of Congress.

He also told his news conference it was "a little bit silly" for his Democratic critics to contend that the legislative package he sent Congress last Monday was a brand-new program that would take weeks or months to consider.

The President said the recommendations he made in his 22-point special message merely were repeats of what he has been seeking all along—in some cases for years. He said the Democratic majority could pass them "very quickly" if it wanted to do so.

The President's remarks in effect were a reply to Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.). The Democratic vice presidential nominee said Tuesday that Congress should clean up its work with dispatch so there could be a full discussion of the election issues before November.

The President also disputed the contention of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the Democratic presidential contender, and other Democrats that an economic slump is in the offing.

He said there certainly were no signs of any impending recession or depression, although "you do not see a picture of a burgeoning economy at this particular period."

He went on to say that some economic barometrics are at record highs. Turning to steel, focal point of many recession forecasts, the President said the current slump in output was due to the "hysterical production" before and after the 1959 strike.

The President was asked a wide variety of questions on domestic and foreign issues as he met with newsmen for the first time in five weeks.

In the field of foreign policy, he said in effect that the United States may soon resume nuclear tests unless there is some progress in disarmament negotiations with Russia. He said talks so far have been "very disappointing and discouraging."

He also dismissed as "obviously a propaganda thing" the proposal of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev for a heads-of-government arms conference at the United Nations General Assembly in September.

MIGHT HEAD GROUP

But he did not rule out the possibility that he might head the U.S. delegation "if I thought it were necessary." He also said he might invite Khrushchev to Washington "if I were to come to the conclusion that it was useful for me to see him."

The President also hailed the U.N. resolution on the Congo and warned that definite U.S. action would be in order if Cuba became a Soviet satellite. But he said he does not believe the Cuban people would vote to regiment themselves under a Red regime.

On the political scene, the President said he will do "whatever I can" to promote the Republican ticket of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and U.N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge "because of my conviction that it would be good for the country."

FEW SPEECHES

But he said this does not mean he will be out making a lot of partisan speeches, because — as he put it — he has "other responsibilities." He said Nixon and Lodge "can take care of themselves pretty well and I think they are tops."

He said he does not see why Nixon should be given a bigger voice on whether Eisenhower should veto or approve legislation. He said the final responsibility for such decisions will be his alone until he leaves office next January.

NO LECTURING

The President also said he did not intend to lecture Democratic or Republican congressional leaders about "how they should carry out their own duties" when he briefs them on the international situation at the forthcoming bipartisan White House meeting.

The President was asked if he regretted keeping Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson in his Cabinet in view of the fact that the farm issue may work against Nixon in the campaign.

PRAISES BENSON

He replied that Benson has been "very honest and forthright and courageous" in fighting for programs "that I think are correct."

"For me to regret that he has been working would be almost a betrayal of my own views in this matter," the President added. He said he has tried unsuccessfully to get Congress to adopt "sensible measures" to solve the farm problem.

RALPH McGILL
The Evening Star
Washington, D. C.
Jan. 7, 60.

Eisenhower Answers Students

President's Simple Reply to Chileans On U. S. Aid Called Impressive

President Eisenhower took time out in Chile to receive and answer a letter from the student federation of that country.

The politically-minded students had moved directly to a familiar charge by the young intellectuals of Latin America and of Asia. The letter asked if the United States had become a "satisfied nation" which is only interested in maintaining the established order in Latin America.

If this be so, said the students, then the U. S. policy would protect the privileges of "a thin layer of the population which controls the power and wealth surrounded by an ocean of poor people for whom the 'social order' means little or literally nothing.

"If the injustices of today are all that Christianity or democracy can offer this continent," the letter went on, "one should not be surprised if the best children of these nations turn toward communism, seeking those elementary needs which they lack and which are the essentials to morality and civilization: food, shelter and education."

The student's query cited United Nations figures that two-thirds of the population of Latin America suffered from malnutrition, that two persons out of five were illiterate and that the region's average annual income of $275 for a family was the lowest in the world. (The students erred in that the average income in India, and some of the smaller East Asian countries is even lower. Also, about three-fourths of the world's population goes to bed hungary every night.)

The President's answer astounded the students. They were already astonished he had received and answered it. But the content of the reply silenced them. Here was a legend come alive for them. And the legend was speaking. And, moreover, the living symbol of the Colossus of the North was speaking humbly. Nay, more than that, the symbol of the Colossus was admitting error. He said to the students:

"If the United States is to help, we must have some understanding between us. We are not saints—we know we make mistakes—but our heart is in the right place, and we believe that aid given by the United States to the people who want to work, who welcome some help, who are energetically working for themselves to raise their standards of living, not merely for themselves as individuals but, for every single individual in the nation — those are the people from which we get great satisfaction in helping."

Officers of the federation said they did not know what their reply would be. But they were impressed, and, for the moment, convinced. The Colossus of the North had spoken, without arrogance or condescension.

The President was well advised to give serious attention, and make public reply, to the Chilean students. Ever since the revolution against Spain, students have been a force in Latin - American politics. They were, for example, an integral part of Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba as they were among the more stubborn resistance groups in the revolution against Machado in the desperate thirties.

The same thing is true of students in Asian and Oriental countries. Students, as much as any other single factor, overthrew the Chiang Kai-shek government in China. Their ideals could not endure the admitted, obvious corruption of it. European students also have played a more active role in politics than in this country.

But we should not overlook new developments in the United States. The Negro student "sit-in" demonstrations, all of whose participants have been schooled in the passive-resistance, no-violence theory of Gandhi, already have attracted demonstration responses from students at Rutgers. Other student bodies will follow. Student condemnation of the Senate filibuster is almost unanimous. We may very well be witnessing another aspect of change in our national life. We may be seeing a prophetic cloud no larger than a man's hand. Ike's reply to the students of Chile emphasizes their role.

Time to clear the air

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 30, 1960

(AN EDITORIAL)

President Eisenhower's suggestion for bi-racial meetings among southern leaders in various cities in an effort to help ease the tension in the fight for rights has merit. The big reason for much of the difficulties is the lack of communication between majority and minority leaders in the South.

Yet when examined closely little good will come out of such meetings if the majority leaders who participate in such discussions are the city, state and judicial officials whose moathings on the subject of integration have been reflective of narrow-mindedness and unwillingness to yield a single point on a simple constitutional right. Moreover, what good could come out of a discussion with governors, mayors and school superintendents who have defied the highest court in the land and openly violated and evaded the law as repeatedly decreed by the Supreme Court?

The President, who has repeatedly ducked direct decisions on the executive's responsibility in the civil rights fight, is apparently again shifting responsibility. What Mr. Eisenhower overlooks is the real reason a plea was made to his high office for consideration in the sit-down demonstrations.

That reason is that the "leaders" of the majority which the President suggests the minority meet with, have ignored continuously any suggestion of discussion. In addition many of these so-called majority "leaders" have, by their speeches, declarations and public statements, attempted to incite trouble, threatened economic pressures, and forced into almost complete silence whatever liberal element still exists in the South. And law enforcement officials have arrested all, youth and adult, on the slightest provocation.

Offhandedly, such bi-racial meetings would do much good but if persons who participate in these proposed meetings are the ones who have been carrying the ball for the majority so far, there is little hope of anything worthwhile developing in such discussions.

What is really needed is a forthright statement from the Executive Mansion, which would clear the air and give America the moral leadership necessary to maintain its place in the world of nations. Without some action from the summit in this direction, there is little doubt that the sit-down demonstrations for a simple basic right and the shameful shenanigans over the civil rights bill on Capitol Hill will damage America's prestige around the world.

It is time for Mr. Eisenhower to clear the air.

IKE IRRITATED BY STUDENTS ON CHILE TOUR

Denies Favoring Rich Nations

BY PHILIP WARDEN
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 1—President Eisenhower became irritated Tuesday when a Chilean student union

President Eisenhower looks at medallion presented to him after address to Chilean congress.

charged that United States policy in South America favors the rich nations and individuals over the weak.

The President departed from the text of a prepared speech to the American community in Santiago to suggest that the student union "get the facts" before accusing the United States of "tremendous errors."

Later he made public the text of a letter he had written to Patricio Fernandez, president of the Federation of Students of Chile, in which he said: "At once I recognized that you are giving serious thought to hemispheric and world problems, that some of your critical comments are justified, but that other statements indicate a serious lack of comprehension of United States positions and responsibilities."

Represents 25,000 Students

Fernandez, in his 3,000 word letter to the President, said that the federation represents 25,000 students in seven Chilean universities.

The students said "the great mission" of the United States in South America should not be a defense of the "prevailing order," but rather to encourage the creation of new social order closer to Abraham Lincoln's "immortal definition: A government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

In his remarks to the American community, President Eisenhower said, "We are not saints. We know we made mistakes, but our heart is in the right place.

"We believe that aid given by the United States to people who want to work . . . who are energetically working for themselves to raise their standards of living are the people from which we get great satisfaction in helping."

He Addresses Congress

The President arrived here Monday on his third national stop of his four country South American tour. He spent another busy day Tuesday and addressed Chile's congress. He assured congress that a strong United States is ready to come to the defense of any Latin American victims of aggression.

In his off the cuff remarks to 1,200 Americans and members of Chilean - American groups, President Eisenhower asserted:

"Before individuals who do not carry great responsibility in the world make decisions and spread information, or what they call information," they should make sure of the facts.

In his speech prepared for the occasion, he replied to three criticisms.

All Dictatorships Repudiated

It was astounding, he said, to hear time after time that the United States is helping other areas of the world more than Latin America, and "nothing could be more erroneous."

A statement heard in several countries that the United States "crushes the economies of Latin America in order to enrich itself," he said, was a falsehood that "soon becomes apparent to any thoughtful person."

It was "ridiculous," he said, to state that the United States supports dictators, adding:

"We repudiate dictatorship in any form, right or left."

The President also met a direct challenge to United States policy when he appeared before a joint session of congress.

Recalls Rio Treaty

Senate President Herman Videla, in introducing President Eisenhower, said the United States, as leader in the hemisphere, must come around to a definite attitude "of preferring your nearest neighbors, your truest friends, when the need arises for support and help."

"The reality of an America organically united already exists," he said. "Your nation should ratify it with the full intensity of its power."

Peace, he said depends not only on defensive military strength but also on economic security.

President Eisenhower, in his speech to the legislators, recalled the Rio de Janeiro treaty of 1947 that binds all the American nations to consider an armed attack on one an attack on all.

The United States, he said would fulfill that pledge "with strength and promptness and firmness."

Cites U. S. Aid

On the question of aid, he said, "the principal impetus for any nation's economic development must be its own will—its own dedicated effort. Then financial and technical assistance from abroad can be extremely helpful."

He cited a number of instances of public and private investments and assistance being extended to Chile by the United States.

He was applauded during the speech but once—when he said the United States was prepared to coöperate on practical steps to reduce spending on armaments. This was a reference to the suggestion of Chile's President, Jorge Alessandri, that a way be found to curtail the arms burden in Latin America so that more funds may be available for development.

President Eisenhower said, however, that it would not be easy to do this because each nation must determine for itself the arms level it needs for security.

"Multilateral agreements can be achieved if each nation of the hemisphere has confidence that it need not fear unprovoked aggression," he added.

The President got a 40 second ovation as he finished speaking in the ornate four story high chamber. This and the previous applause were unusual, for Chilean legislators seldom applaud a speech.

Despite the busy day in this capital, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told reporters the President "is feeling fine . . . he told me he was feeling fine."

Effigy Of Ike Hanged

By The Associated Press

The Russians marched soldiers, tanks and rockets through Moscow's Red Square.

Tokyo demonstrators hanged President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi in effigy.

Carnival reigned in Peiping, Red China's capital.

In these and other cities, millions turned out Sunday to celebrate May Day.

Parades, rallies and speeches marked the holiday, a foreign equivalent of the Labor Day that the United States and Canada observe the first Monday in September.

EAST GERMANY

Jack-booted troops and armored units of Communist East Germany's 110,000-man army marched through East Berlin in a parade that U. S. British and French commandants in West Berlin declared in a statement to be "a threat to public order."

Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin drew cheers from 700,000 West Berliners at a rally in front of the old Reichstag building with defiance of Soviet threats to the city and a call on the Western Allies to remain until Germany is reunited.

"Here stand and live men who have shown that they deserve the right of self-determination," Brandt said.

The Tokyo hanging of Eisenhower and Kishi in effigy was staged by one union at a rally whose dominant theme was opposition to parliamentary ratification of the revised U. S.-Japan security treaty.

Eisenhower, who is to visit Japan in June, was represented by a grotesque, leering puppet with big, pointed ears, monstrous yellow hands and bare feet. Kishi was depicted in an equally ugly way.

210,000 ATTEND

Police said about 210,000 persons attended the rally, at the huge Meiji shrine's outer garden. The May Day committee estimated 600,000 attended. Main slogans called for disarmament, restoration of Peiping-Tokyo ties, a five-day work week and higher wages.

The Soviet parade drew applause from the crowded stands. There was no display, however, of the frightening new weapons which Premier Nikita Khrushchev advertised in a speech to the Supreme Soviet last January.

Radio Peiping said the Peiping celebration was the biggest and most lively in the city's annals. It reported about three million Chinse took part, with firecrackers popping and music filling the air at the Gate of Heavenly Peace Square and other assembly places around the city. Portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were up, along with those of Communist party Chairman Mao Tze-tung.

Regiments of soldiers and civilians paraded in capitals of the Communist sphere where May Day—designated by the International Socialist Congress in 1899 as a workers' holiday—is celebrated with particular enthusiasm.

Red flags, white doves and giant balloons marked the line of march of perhaps 450,000 Hungarians in Budapest. Similar displays were put on in other Red nations.

Poland's Communist party boss, Wladyslaw Gomulka, held out hope for higher living standards in a speech to almost 100,000 persons in Warsaw, but declared greater investments first must be made to expand the Polish economy.

Czechoslovak President Antonin Novotny reveiwed a five-hour parade in Prague and declared in a broadcast speech that Czechoslovakia will continue to fight alongside the Soviet Union against the West German government's "militarism and policy of revenge."

There were celebrations, too, in parts of Western Europe, Latin America and much of the Orient.

From the Vatican, Pope John XXIII broadcast a speech marking not the labor day but the Ro-

man Catholic feast day of St. Joseph, the artisan.

The pontiff rebuked communism — "mistaken ideologies that on one hand exalt uncurbed liberties and on the other suppression of personality" — and urged workers to emulate St. Joseph, the humble carpenter of Nazareth.

34d 1960 REPUBLICAN

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN PLATFORMS
OUTLINES 22 POINTS

Far Reaching Outline Sent Congress By Ike

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

GOP Lays Civil Rights Trap For Rivals

Yes. 8/9/60

WASHINGTON (AP)—Republicans disclosed Monday they hope to force a quick test vote in the Senate on the politically explosive civil rights issue—and thereby embarrass the Democrats.

The planned first step is the early introduction of a bill to carry out civil rights recommendations President Eisenhower made Monday in his message to Congress.

They (the Republicans; would seek to place the bill on the Senate calendar without referral to committee.

Such a motion would be debatable, opening the way for a filibuster against it by Southern foes of civil rights legislation. But it is anticipated that a motion will be made to table and thus kill the motion to bypass committee consideration.

A tabling motion is not debatable and thus a test vote could be forced that Republicans feel would dramtize the split between Northern and Southern Democrats over civil rights legislation.

OFFER TUESDAY

Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois told a reporter he expects to offer the bill Tuesday. "If not, I certainly will the next day," he said.

He said also he plans to offer the motions designed to keep the bill out of the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss). This committee long has been a graveyard for civil rights measures.

DELETED 2 PROVISIONS

Eisenhower, in his message said that in passing the 1960 civil rights act, Congress deleted two major provisions he had recommended.

He asked their restoration "in keeping with the bi-partisan support evidenced for these items last month"—an allusion to two new party platforms.

One of these provisions would have authorized federal financial and technical assistance for school districts that voluntarily seek to comply with the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision. This also would have given congressional sanction to the court's ruling.

The other provision would have set up a 15-member commission to seek elimination of racial discrimination in the hiring of workers by federal contractors and employers generally.

Challenges Demo Action On Platform

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

8/25/60

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower challenged Congress Monday to act on a lengthy legislative program. He was promptly accused by Democrats of trying to steal their party platform's political thunder.

Taking a leaf from Harry S. Truman's election year book, Eisenhower, in a special message, tossed back at the lawmakers in a special message more than a score of proposals he recommended last May but which were not acted on in the session recessed for the two national conventions.

He told the members of Congress to "stay on the job until it is done."

"Certainly we cannot adjourn the public interest," he added.

REQUESTS ADDED

Included were proposals ranging from an increase in foreign aid funds, civil rights, a farm bill and medical help for the aged. To them Eisenhower added requests for:

1. An increase of 100 million dollars in special funds "to keep America posted for sudden developments such as those in the Congo."

2. An authorization for a 600-million-dollar Latin American aid program.

3. Approval of a food-for-peace program to be laid before the United Nations in September.

Eisenhower accompanied these with an outline of actions he has taken and proposes to take to strengthen the nation's military power, which he said is "second to none and will be kept that way."

MONEY PROVIDED

He said if additional defense outlays are necessary, "I shall promptly request the necessary funds." But he added that he expects to carry out his stepped-up program with money Congress already has provided.

This obviously fell short of the demand of Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Democratic presidential nominee, for a three-billion-dollar increase in the level of defense spending.

Whether it satisfied Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican presidential nominee, was not immediately clear.

Kennedy, in a two paragraph statement, commented:

"The President has outlined once again some of the general areas in which executive and legislative action has been badly needed. If he can now assure us that a responsible program to meet those needs will start receiving the support of at least one-half the Republican members of Congress, Sen. Johnson and I can assure him that those needs will be met in every possible way that time permits.

"A presidential message calling for action on bills previously vetoed, and complaining about spending after a broad series of demands, is not unexpected in an election year—but if it can be backed up with Republican cooperation and leadership, this will be a productive and constructive session."

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas is the Democratic floor leader and Kennedy's vice presidential running mate.

ACCELERATED PROGRAM

Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York forced the rewriting of the Republican platform to pledge an accelerated defense program. Rockefeller had recommended a three-billion-dollar increase but Nixon gave no comparable figure.

Eisenhower made it clear he is ready with vetoes for any measures that would require deficit spending. He inveighed against "reckless spending schemes," which he said now threaten to wipe out a prospective budget surplus of four billion dollars in this fiscal year.

In 1948 Truman called a special post-convention session of the Republican-controlled Congress and demanded action on a bulky legislative program similar in some respects to that laid down by Eisenhower for this resumed session.

Truman got little or nothing out of his special session and Eisenhower appears likely to get action on only some matters that Democratic leaders previously had determined they would take up.

CARNIVAL AIR

There was a carnival air about the Senate as it plunged into a session in which there were pious declarations that politics would be adjourned but concrete evidence that political considerations would be paramount. The House was dark and silent, with its members not scheduled to return until next Monday.

The Senate galleries were jammed for the opening, with spectators sitting in the aisles. Outside long lines of hopeful tourists queued up for a peep at the main show.

Nixon rapped the session to order at noon.

Kennedy strolled to his backrow seat after shaking hands with dozens of colleagues. He carried the goodwill gesture to the point of a warm handshake with Sen Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the Republican national chairman.

Even before the session got under way, Democratic leader Johnson lashed out with a sharp attack on Eisenhower's message.

Johnson told reporters who ringed him a half dozen deep that over-all "it appears to be an effort to embrace vast portions of the Democratic platform."

"Of course," Johnson said, "we welcome any help we can receive in putting into effect the Democratic platform."

EISENHOWER MESSAGE OUTLINES 22 POINTS

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Jan. 8-9-60
P. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower called on Congress Monday to take 22 actions. They were:

1. Restore the amounts cut from his request for foreign aid.

2. Give him an extra 100 million dollars to meet such situations as the Congo crisis.

3. Authorize 600 million dollars for aid to Latin America.

4. Help see to it that America makes greater use of its abundant food, to feed the world's hungry people.

5. Enlarge the 1960 civil rights law.

6. Vote federal aid for school, college and university construction.

7. Assist older people to meet serious illnesses.

8. Enact a moderate increase in the minimum wage.

9. Pass measures that will meet farm problems.

10. Create a program to assist needy areas of the United States.

11. Authorize 40 new federal judgeships.

12. Provide financing that will avoid delays in the federal highway program.

13. Increase the federal tax on aviation fuel.

14. Lift interest rate ceiling on long-term treasury bonds.

15. Raise postal rates.

16. Liberalize immigration laws.

17. Continue presidential authority to reorganize government agencies.

18. Pass a variety of conservation measures.

19. Ratify the Antarctica treaty.

20. Speed the nation's space exploration efforts.

21. Restore the traditional active-retired relationship of pay scales in the military services.

22. Expand coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Nixon Reported Aiding G. O. P. on Farm Plank

The Evening Star P

Washington D.C.

Platform May Back Props Below 90%; Aged Health Care Also Poses Issue

By ROBERT K. WALSH
Star Staff Writer

Thurs. 7-21-60

CHICAGO, July 21.—Republican platform builders tested proposed planks of all sizes and designs today as they pushed into the especially hard ground of health care for the aged.

That was only one of a host of issues and suggested solutions confronting eight subcommittees of the 103-member G. O. P. resolutions committee at more all-day open meetings.

But the question of how to finance medical care for the aged ranks with civil rights, labor and farm issues as the touchiest problems for drafters of the platform to be submitted to the convention next week.

Subcommittee members frankly regard Vice President Nixon as the No. 1 observer of their efforts. Representative Laird of Wisconsin, platform committee vice chairman and head of the farm subcommittee, in fact went beyond that. He said Mr. Nixon is lending a hand on what the farm plank should say. There were authoritative hints it would favor continued price supports but not at 90 per cent of parity, as the Democrats propose.

Warned on Civil Rights

The civil rights and labor planks probably will not prove troublesome. But Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, warned yesterday that the Republicans will lose votes unless they come up with a civil rights section at least as strong as the Democrats produced.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, after giving his views, indicated to reporters that he did not expect Republicans to write as "progressive" a labor plank as the Democrats. He nevertheless seemed comforted by a cordial reception here. He hazarded a guess that the G.O.P. labor plank will turn out to be "somewhat farther to the right of Senator Goldwater."

Practically every major request and recommendation by spokesmen for more than 100 organizations—plus many persons who represented simply themselves—echoed testimony taken two weeks earlier by the Democratic platform committee.

Yet, the approach as well as the atmosphere here has been considerably different than in Los Angeles. The Democrats had their platform committee hear all the witnesses. The new Republican system of subcommittee sessions centers greater attention on topics and contributes to more concentration and questioning.

The "Chicago system" also paves the way for greater public and political notice. The resolutions committee goes into closed meetings tomorrow to draft the platform. It then reportedly intends to disclose the platform on the installment plan, plank by plank.

P. L.

Few Flare-Ups

There were few flare-ups or sharp exchanges during the platform sessions.

When members, including resolutions committee chairman Charles H. Percy, found themselves in disagreement with Mr. Meany, for instance, they did not prolong the argument. And Mr. Meany, in return, assured them that his organization was not "hard and fast" and was eager to discuss rather than deadlock.

"I can't complain," Mr. Meany commented later. "I was treated very well. Things around here have changed a lot since 1952 when Harold Stassen and I were the only ones who testified on a labor plank."

A general impression that the platform will closely fit the views of Mr. Nixon has not discouraged a thorough airing of conflicting opinions.

This was evident today when one of the subcommittees began to grapple with the old age health care problem.

Dr. Leonard W. Larson of Bismarck, N. Dak., president-elect of the American Medical Association, prefaced his prepared statement by declaring that the platform "assuredly" will contain an adequate plan of that kind. But he warned against "creation of a massive Federal machinery to help those who neither need help nor want help and who are handling their own problems at the present time."

AMA View Outlined

"The AMA believes," he said, "that the Republican Party should base this portion of its health plank on the principle that the Federal Government should help only those who need help, as determined locally; that action should be responsive to the needs of the individual and the community through local administration and that such action should supplement rather than supplant State, local and private action."

The crux of the congressional battle on the same issue was pointed up to the subcommittee today in scheduled testimony of witnesses with opposing views, notably Frederic D. Oughteling, speaking for Americans for Democratic Action.

Going even beyond the Forand bill and the Eisenhower administration's voluntary medicare plan, he said the ADA wants the Republican Party to commit itself to immediate legislation not only for establishment of a program within the Social Security System but also for Federal financial assistance for medical and nursing schools, hospital and health center construction, medical research, expansion of nonprofit health care plans with comprehensive coverage, and more facilities for care of mental illnesses and training of psychiatrists.

Labor's View

A 76-page presentation of recommendations by the AFL-CIO, given to the committee by Mr. Meany, had this to say on the subject:

"Adequate insurance against the rising costs of health care as part of the old age and survivors and disability insurance section of the Social Security System is required to overcome anxiety, enhance dignity and avoid sudden financial disaster for themselves and their families. Such health benefits, universally available through a Nation-wide system without a means of income test, are much more constructive than a program which involves proof of need and which depends on action and appropriations by over-burdened States and localities."

By far the biggest and most intent audience was present for the civil rights subcommittee hearing yesterday. The Republicans were challenged by Mr. Wilkins and others to put up a plank at least as strong as "the sturdy yardstick," adopted by the Democrats.

Repeats Seven Points

In behalf of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, comprised of 33 national organizations he said represented several million people, Mr. Wilkins proposed the same seven-point program of specific moves he had outlined at the Democratic convention.

"Our country has recognized that its performance in this respect is still far from perfect," he said, "but it as sought to demonstrate good faith by movement in the right direction. But this movement has been at a snail's pace. It has not kept pace with great American precepts. It has become bogged down in bare-faced political opportunism and selfishness. It has ignored world developments and emerging realities that were apparent even to regimes which, unlike our own, were not founded as free democratic governments."

Dr. Frank Coleman, retired Howard University Professor of History, urged this three-point program sponsored by the District Republican Committee: Legislation to make effective the purposes and recommendations of the civil rights commission, a permanent civil rights commission, and a permanent fair employment practice committee.

He also suggested that this language be written into the platform:

"We affirm the right of all American citizens peacefully to assemble and non-violently to protest violations of civil rights, as young Americans of various ethnic backgrounds are doing in many parts of the country."

Commendation on D. C.

An American Civil Liberties Union statement covering a wide range of topics such as Federal security programs, censorship, law enforcement practices and proposed abolition of the House Committee on American Activities, commended Congress for adopting the constitutional amendment resolution to give national representation to District residents. It also urged "all other measures required to make them fully equal with all other citizens."

Mr. Meany did not disappoint his audience, nor did Platform Committee Chairman Percy. The young Chicago business executive asked the labor leader whether he agreed with Mr. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller that reform of the tax system would most effectively promote economic growth by encouraging business investment and incentive.

Mr. Meany replied that the best way would be through programs to provide more jobs and more purchasing power for consumers. He declared that "it is the function of the Federal Government to help out." He insisted that such Federal programming and financial assistance would be no more "socialistic" than the long-standing Federal subsidies for many industries.

Questioned by Senator Bush of Connecticut, the subcommittee chairman, and others, about foreign business competition the Taft-Hartley Act and the effect of wages on prices, Mr Meany summed up his answers as follows:

"The AFL-CIO is for reciprocal trade but we are doing some wrestling with it because some industries are hit by foreign competition and that hurts the working man in his country.

"I can assure you we were flexible. We don't want to drive any American businessman out of business. We have never talked about replacing the Taft-Hartley Act, only some provisions of it and of the Landrum-Griffin legislation. And, as for wages, we always challenge the old cliche that higher wages are the real cause of higher prices."

U. S. Chamber Views

The United States Chamber of Commerce, through President Arthur H. Motley, recommended that labor unions be put under the anti-trust laws and be made subject to tighter restrictions on various activities such as boycotting and compulsory union membership.

Calling for a "favorable political climate for private investment to provide more goods and jobs," he predicted that if the Government tried to intervene to force faster economic growth it could curtail individual liberties.

The high point of the foreign policy subcommittee's hearing yesterday came when Senator Cooper of Kentucky declared that the Democratic plank in that area was too weak. He read dispatches about possible Soviet troop "assistance" in the Congo and declared that the Republican platform might well recommend action to counteract such intervention.

Doubling Of Soil Bank Plan Seen As GOP Farm Pledge

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sept. 3-5-60

CHICAGO (AP) — The Republican response to pleas from farmers for more government aid is expected to take the form of a party pledge to more than double the present land retirement program, it was reported Friday.

The plan—aimed at taking 600 million or more acres of cropland out of production and thereby better balancing farm output with demand—would boost land rental payments to about $1,200,000,000.

This wouldn't result in a net extra cost to the Treasury if the worked out. In theory, at least, better supply-demand balance would strengthen farm product prices and reduce the importance of controversial price supports. This would lead to savings in sums now paid for price supports and surplus crop storage.

MAY CUT LIMIT

Democrats called for higher supports in their farm plank and opposed continuing retirement of complete farms. The GOP is expected to favor retaining this feature of the soil bank program, but may reduce the present 25 per cent limit to the amount of land that may be retired in a single township.

Eight different Republican subcommittees worked Friday to put down on paper the party declarations they hope will help lead them to an election victory in November. Portions of the final platform may be unveiled this weekend but the complete product won't reach GOP convention delegates formally until next Wednesday.

Joseph F. Carlino, leader of the New York State Assembly and chairman of the GOP Civil Rights subcommittee, predicted his group would come out with " strong, direct and specific plank." Yet he indicated it would be acceptable to the South, saying "I expect it to strengthen the two-party system" in Dixie.

It was reported the GOP civil rights plank may be less far-ranging than the catch-all policies adopted by the Democrats, but a declaration that Republican leaders say will have more chance of attainment.

Nixon's press aide said the civil rights plank will be an "honest" one that Nxon believes would carry Northern states for him, as well as break into the South.

Agreement was reached in the foreign policy subcommittee on the principles to be included in the platform on that subject and the group went to work on specific language. Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky predicted party agreement on this and said the foreign policy plank will contain "some things the Democrats overlooked."

Goldwater Urges Jack 'Shut Up' On Religion

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Solon Speaks Before 1,200 At Coliseum

Sat. 9-17-60

By BOB INGRAM

"Shut up."

So suggested U.S. Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., here Friday to Sen. John Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, if the latter desires to remove the religious issue from the campaign.

The blunt suggestion from Goldwater came at a press conference at the State Coliseum when he was asked for comment on Kennedy and Catholicism.

"It is my personal opinion that if Jack Kennedy would stop talking about religion it would cease to be an issue," Goldwater said. "If he and his brother Bob would quit talking about Catholicism—if they would just shut up — it wouldn't be an issue."

PURPOSELY INJECTED

Goldwater said he was beginning to believe Kennedy and the Democrats were purposely injecting the religious issue into the campaign.

"They are trying to make it an issue," he charged. "I think Kennedy is trying to make the Catholics so mad that they will vote for him even though they don't like him."

Sen. Goldwater, here to address a joint civic club luncheon sponsored by the Montgomery Junior Chamber of Commerce, predicted that the Republican Party would make deep inroads into Dixie in the November election.

"We hope to take the entire South and we are certain to carry a majority," Goldwater declared. "In my travels in the South I have found not only an interest by Southern Democrats in the Nixon-Lodge ticket but also, surprisingly, an interest in the Republican Party. Southern Democrats are waking up to the fact that the Democratic Party no longer belongs to them."

ALABAMA 'IFFY'

Asked to name specifically the Southern states which the Republicans are counting on, Goldwater replied:

"Prefacing my remarks to be as of now, we expect to carry Texas, Florida, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana. I would mention as the 'iffy' states Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, and of those three we feel better about Alabama."

Turning to another phase of the campaign, Goldwater said the addition of Henry Cabot Lodge to the Republican ticket was a "great asset" but that Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson is a liability to the Democrats.

"I will wholeheartedly admit that the addition of Lodge to the ticket was a masterful stroke," Goldwater said. "And mind you, he was not my choice. I wanted Sen. Morton (Sen. Thruston Morton, R-Ky.)."

NOT POPULAR

Goldwater said Johnson would be "quite an anchor" to Kennedy, adding that the vice presidential nominee is "not popular in Texas, he is not popular in the South and the Northern liberals don't like him."

"The feeling in Texas is that Johnson double-crossed them," he said. "They felt he was strong enough that if he didn't make it (win the nomination for President) he would wait and make it the next time."

For his speech at the Coliseum Goldwater attracted an audience of 1,200. The crowd was more interested than it was enthusiastic, although as Goldwater warmed to the task the audience perked up.

The Arizona senator delivered no slam-bang political address as such but instead preached a sermon on conservatism in government.

Urging the South to vote Republican this year, Goldwater

(Continued From Page 1)

said such a political revolt would be a means of showing the Democratic leadership "they have gone far enough."

"If you don't like what's going on in your party do something about it and quit griping," he said. "Vote Republican to make the Democratic Party stronger."

Goldwater said he was certain that conservative southern Democrats "find it impossible to embrace the Democratic platform and the Democratic candidates."

"A liberal philosophy prevails at the top level of the Democratic Party," he continued. "And this idea, symbolized in the 'New Frontier' Democratic slogan, has torn down the conservatism that once was strong in the party."

Goldwater, elected to two terms in the Senate from a predominantly Democratic state, also emphasized how painless it was to cross over from one party to the other.

"I have voted for Democrat many times," Goldwater said "I always woke up the next morning feeling as good as ever; my friends didn't quit speaking to me; and it hasn't changed my morals one bit."

Goldwater conceded he did not like everything about the Republican platform but that it came far closer to his conservative views than did the "socialistic" Democratic platform.

Goldwater was far more outspoken at his press conference.

Asked if he felt the Republican Party of today was more like the "party of Jefferson" while the Democrats were more like the "party of Madison and Hamilton," Goldwater replied caustically:

"I don't think the Democratic Party is the party of any great American. It is the Walter Reuther party, the party of the socialists—not the Norman Thomas socialist, but the destructive socialist. I would not want to associate any great American of the past with the Democratic Party of today."

Sen. Goldwater said the difference between the two parties' civil rights planks "is in the degree of federal enforcement."

"I personally disagree with the Republican plank on civil rights; I don't think you should promise things that are not in the law, things that are unconstitutional."

"It is my opinion," Goldwater said, turning to another subject, "that integration is no longer the boiling point that it was in the South two years ago or before. The South doesn't like it, but there seems to be more of a willingness to accept it in varying degrees. The big issue is states rights, and I'm for that."

COURT DECISION

Speaking of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision on schools, Goldwater said he did not consider any decision by that court to be "the supreme law of the land. If it's not in the constitution it can't be enforced."

While declaring he was against segregation, the senator said he likewise opposed "forced integration."

"If they can force integration without a constitutional mandate, they can force other things," he warned.

Goldwater also belittled arguments by some Democrats that if the South goes Republican the congressman from the Southern states would lose their committee chairmansips.

"Anybody who knows anything about the rules of Congress knows that this is not true," he said. "Southern senators and congressmen would retain their chairmanships no matter how the South goes in November."

JAYCEES, MAYOR GREET GOLDWATER

Sen. Barry Goldwater (left) had a few words after his Friday speech here with Montgomerians who shared the speakers table. They are Mayor Earl James (center), who presented the guest with a pair of cuff links; Nimrod T. Frazer (seated), Jaycee president who presided at the luncheon, and R. T. (Pat) Dozier, the Jaycee who invited Goldwater to Montgomery and who introduced him to the audience.—Staff Photo by Mike Smith

Conservative Spokesman Given Hearty Reception

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By BOB COHN

Sen. Barry Goldwater came to Alabama Friday afternoon to sell conservative government — a product that seemed to be in demand in Montgomery, judging from response.

More than 1,200 people ate with and listened to the senator from Arizona at the Jaycee-sponsored fete at the State Coliseum.

The man who was introduced as, first, a great American, then a leading Republican conservative leader, was greeted heartily by youngsters and old folks alike on his first public appearance in Montgomery.

On several previous occasions Goldwater has addressed audiences at Maxwell AFB.

A 102-year-old man, William Stelzermuller, greeted the senator after waiting an hour, along with a scant reception committee, at Dannelly Field.

He had come all the way from Fairhope to shake hands with a man he described as "the only hope for America."

PLANE DELAYED

An on-and-off-again rain delayed Goldwater's plane from taking off Friday morning from Rome, Ga., where he addressed a breakfast gathering of Georgia Republicans.

R. T. (Pat) Dozier, representing the Jaycees, E. E. Hale of the Alabama Forest Products Assn., Julian Elgin, and a handful of admirers gathered under a ramp archway to greet the senator as he stepped from his plane at 11:15 — one hour later than his scheduled arrival time.

Elgin, the Republican senatorial candidate, was the first to greet Goldwater as the door of his plane opened.

The fact that he was an hour late did not stop Goldwater from meeting 40 members of the Alabama Forest Products Assn. at the Jefferson Davis Hotel before he was whisked to the Coliseum for a press conference.

At the Jeff Davis, Goldwater shook hands with a Negro doorman as he entered. The doorman looked down at his own hand with an expression of disbelief.

DISCUSS PROBLEM

E. E. Hayle, president of the association, said, "We just wanted to discuss some of our problems with the senator."

The scheduled hour-long meeting was cut short.

Goldwater, nearing the tail end of his most recent tour into the South, answered questions fired at him by members of the press with candor and frankness.

After the press conference, Goldwater strode down the aisle toward the rostrum which was decorated with Jaycee banners. He was greeted by a stand-up round of applause from the crowd.

After he was seated the senator and audience proceeded to take part in a conservative lunch which consisted of ham, turkey and potato salad which the Jefferson Davis Hotel catered.

Dozier gave a brief biographical sketch of the senator as an introduction before Goldwater stepped to the speaker's stand and said, "This is the first opportunity I've had to meet with the citizens of Montgomery to discuss problems in politics in the country today."

APPLAUSE VARIED

There were few occasions for the audience to approve of what Goldwater was saying. When the occasions did present themselves the applause varied from moderate to loud.

Perhaps the one statement that brought the greatest approval was "Southern Democrats find it impossible to embrace their platform."

Goldwater was taken downtown to officially open the Nixon-Lodge Volunteers headquarters on Commerce street in the old Morrison's building.

On the way to town from the Coliseum, he asked some people traveling in the car with him, "Has there been any racial trouble here lately?" The reply, almost unanimous in tone, informed the senator that everything has been quiet in recent months. To that he replied, "Good."

A large drawing of the Arizona senator hung inside the headquarters. When he saw it he said, "Yeah, that's damn good. It even has that crooked nose on it."

KENNEDY ESCORT

Ironically, Goldwater was escorted from the airport to his numerous Montgomery stops by a police sergeant named Jack Kennedy.

When someone at the press conference told him Kennedy was his escort Goldwater said, "There are a whole lot of Jack Kennedys around. I wish there was one less."

After opening the Nixon-Lodge headquarters, where he was greeted by some 200 people, Goldwater was driven back to Danelly Field for his 3 p.m. takeoff, heading toward Birmingham for another speaking engagement. He landed there at 4 p.m.

★ ★ ★

Mayor Earl James presented Goldwater with cuff links bearing the city seal as a symbol of Montgomery's hospitality and the Jaycee's presented him with a silver cigarette box.

★ ★ ★

George C. Wallace, attorney and an unsuccessful contender for the Democratic gubernatorial bid, and Earl Pippin, Montgomery labor leader, watched Goldwater open the Nixon-Lodge headquarters from a distance.

On the other hand, State Rep. Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery was in the headquarters building and shook hands with Goldwater.

Sixteen-year-old Peggy Margaret Goldwater gives her father, Senator Goldwater of Arizona, a reassuring pat on the cheek after he concedes he has no chance for the Republican vice presidential nomination.—AP Wirephoto.

Morton Urged For 2d Place By Goldwater

Arizonan Doubts Rockefeller Would Make Best Ticket

By J. A. O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

CHICAGO, July 21.— Old Guard Republicans pouring into Chicago for next week's G. O. P. convention are not too unhappy over Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's repeated assertions that he absolutely will not take the vice presidential nomination.

They do not share the view of their less conservative brethren that a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket would be the strongest the G. O. P. could send forth to do battle against the Democratic team of Senators Kennedy and Johnson.

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who has been a rallying point for conservatives the last few years, virtually eliminated himself here yesterday as a prospect for second place on the Nixon ticket.

But he announced that his choice for Mr. Nixon's running mate is Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The Arizona Senator confirmed earlier reports that—barring Gov. Rockefeller—the choice for Vice President has been narrowed down in the Nixon inner circle to two or three names, and that two of these leading contenders are Senator Morton and Henry Cabot Lodge, American Ambassador to the U. N.

Sure of Indecision

He did not indicate who the third possibility might be, but told reporters he was certain Vice President Nixon has not made a final decision.

Senator Morton is scheduled to hold a press conference today, and no doubt will be asked what light he can throw on the vice presidential situation.

The present attitude of Mr. Nixon's supporters is that they must take Mr. Rockefeller at his word on his unwillingness to take second place. But they also make it clear that the New York Governor would be most acceptable to them if the convention could persuade him to change his mind.

Senator Goldwater was asked if he shares the view that a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket would be the strongest combination.

"No, I don't," replied the Arizona Senator, "but I would not disagree with that entirely. Senator Morton is my choice."

Need for "Balance"

Another veteran in the conservative wing of the party said privately he did not feel that Mr. Rockefeller would be the best choice for second place because he believes there is a need to pick a running mate who would balance Mr. Nixon's swing to the liberal side in recent years.

Senator Goldwater said his guess is that Mr. Nixon will be nominated for President on the first ballot next Wednesday.

He indicated that he does not go along with those who feel the Vice President has become too liberal. He said that while he does not agree with Mr. Nixon 100 per cent, he regards him as a conservative. But, he added, he feels that Mr. Rockefeller's interpretation of Republican policy is "too far to the left."

Senator Goldwater has some votes for the presidential nomination in his own State and in South Carolina, but he took a realistic view of his remote prospects for either end of the ticket.

He said he could not control what the Arizona delegation might do, but would not want his name placed in nomination unless Mr. Rockefeller is going to be placed formally in the race.

The Senator said he does not think Mr. Nixon will pick him for Vice President because they are both from the Southwest. He pointed out that his home in Arizona is only 325 miles from where Mr. Nixon lives in California.

Draft Still Active

But, in minimizing his own chances of getting on the Republican ticket, Senator Goldwater also took a dim view of Mr. Rockefeller's chances. The Senator predicted that in balloting for President he would get more votes than Mr. Rockefeller.

The general feeling here that Mr. Nixon will win a sweeping first-ballot victory has not discouraged the backers of the draft Rockefeller movement—at least on the surface.

William M. Brinton, chairman of the Draft Rockefeller Committee, carried on a running word battle yesterday with Leonard Hall, Mr. Nixon's manager, over whether Mr. Nixon can beat Senator Kennedy.

It began with the release by Mr. Brinton of the results of a poll he had taken over the last week end, which he said showed Senator Kennedy running ahead of Mr. Nixon in five key States — California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Texas.

Mr. Hall replied that the Brinton statement was contrary "to all the national polls we have heard about," and added, "We are going to win."

Mr. Brinton came back with another mimeographed statement, suggesting it would be difficult for Mr. Hall to discredit the poll taken since the Democratic convention because the Republican National Committee has in the past used the same polling organization.

Text of Hatfield Speech

N.Y. Times

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of the speech by Gov. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon placing the name of Vice President Nixon in nomination for the Presidency at the Republican National Convention:

The White House is not for sale—its lease is up for renewal. And the American people are the landlords who will determine the tenants for the next four years.

Now again, our country has a man to match the momentous need. Now again we call upon one who knows the awesome responsibility. He knows the titanic tensions that test our times. Again and again he has demonstrated courage in crisis from Caracas to the Kremlin. Fortunate are we that a man such as he is willing to rededicate his talents to the highest service of our land.

Never before has a Vice President been such a full participant in the making of national policy. Never before has a Vice President so intimately shared in the shaping of major international decisions. He has known what it is to bear the full executive burden.

Yet he is one of us. Like so many of us, he owes unending gratitude to parents who nurtured him. And to a wife whose love and companionship have earned for them, and for us, the respect and affection of uncounted millions from Ghana to Warsaw. He has known hard times. He has known hard work. He has trod the path of peacemakers. But he will not surrender the hopes, the ambitions, the achievements of this nation. Nor will he apologize or express regrets for this country's policies of self-preservation.

At this hour when the world itself is half-slave and half-free the leadership in the White House is the beacon for free men and all who would be free.

May I present in nomination a fighter for freedom, a pilgrim for peace, the Vice President of the United States, the Honorable Richard M. Nixon.

Cabinet Question Must Be Answered

Lodge Has Rendered A Service to Negro

By WILLIAM G. NUNN, SR.
(Executive Editor)

Negro Americans must be grateful to Henry Cabot Lodge, vice presidential nominee on the Republican ticket!

Mr. Lodge, a former senator and former United States ambassador to the United Nations, has rendered 20,000,000 Americans a service they should forever remember.

He is the man who has "forced" the civil rights issue right smack back into the middle of the presidential campaign.

• He opened his mouth in Harlem . . . and he's continued to keep it open ever cince. He's forced an "off-the-record" meeting with Vice President Richard M. Nixon!

He's put the Democratic nominees . . . Kennedy and Johnson . . . on the "spot" from which they can't wiggle off, unless they want to be embarrassed..

■

THE DAILY papers are making much of the issue . . . intimating that Lodge and Nixon don't see "eye-to-eye" on this "Negro-in-the-Cabinet" issue.

• Personally, Negro Americans should refuse to fall for this line of guff.

• They should follow the Lodge line . . . take the bit into their teeth . . . and ask everybody in sight some straightforward questions!

They should insist that both Nixon and Kennedy answer the following questions:

• 1. Do you intend to name a Negro in your cabinet, if elected? (This stereotype about the "best available man, regardless of race, creed or color," should be looked upon as just so much hog-wash.)

• 2. Do you intend to name Negroes (and how many) to the diplomatic posts around the world . . not only among the nations of Africa and Asia, but in Europe and South America as well?

• 3. Will you name a Negro to the next vacancy on the U. S. Supreme Court bench?

These are three questions which deserve straight-forward answers!

■

THESE ARE questions which Negro political leaders of both parties should be told: give us the answers!

• If the candidates "hedge" on these answers . . . be careful!

• If Negro political leaders don't have the guts to get the answers . . . then let them know they can't lead you!

For Negro voters . . . answers to these questions are important!

Someone . . . some place . . . between now and Nov. 8, should be frank and honest; not evasive and deceitful.

■

HENRY CABOT Lodge has given Negro voters a ready-made issue.

But Henry Cabot Lodge doesn't name the cabinet . . . if the Republicans win.

• That is the task of Richard Milhaus Nixon.

• If the Democrats win . . . John H. Kennedy will "call the shots" for his cabinet members.

The die is cast.

We know the personal preference of one of four men!

Let's find out where the other three stand.

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'LILY WHITES' WIN SEAT IN CHICAGO

Atlanta Journal + Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 7/24/60
Page

By KENNETH TOLER
Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., July 23 — Mississippi Republicans are taking quite a bit of political history to the national convention in Chicago.

For the first time, the delegation will be all-white.

And there will be only one delegation.

In the past, two delegations have attended the national conventions—the so-called "black and tan" faction and the "lily white" wing. A Negro has headed the former, with a white party member leading the latter.

And, in the past the "black and tan" group, headed by Negro Attorney Perry W. Howard of Washington and Jackson, has won recognition, except for once in the 30s.

* * *

AT THE URCOMING convention, the delegation will be headed by Wirt Yerger Jr., young insurance company executive of Jackson, who has already been given recognition by national party leaders.

MISSISSIPPI

All of the 50 delegates who will cast the state's 12 votes are white—and young and energetic. The Yerger group has become active in Mississippi politics and has stepped out on state issues which the Democrats have continued to side-step—such as legislative reapportionment and local option liquor legalization.

Because of its active participation in state politics, the national party leaders have recognized the Yerger faction over the old "black and tan" faction. It has been handling patronage formerly in the hands of Attorney Howard and his group.

* * *

IT WAS FOUR years ago that the "lily whites" first cracked the Republican line in Mississippi.

They went to the national convention, but were given only partial recognition when the Howard delegation was accorded a one-vote majority among the recognized delegates.

Rather than accept the "half-a-loaf," Mr. Yerger's forces stepped aside and sat in the convention as "observers," segregated from the integrated Howard delegation.

Once back home, the Yerger faction began active participation in state affairs by qualifying a candidate for the legislature in Hinds County. They lost as was expected, but from there the organization has grown.

* * *

THE YERGER FORCES convinced national party leaders of their ability to build a stronger Republican organization in this states rights Democratic stronghold and was given recognition.

Figuring in the transfer of recognition was the fact that Attorney Howard is growing old and had become less active in Mississippi as he continued his Washington residence and law practice.

At a recent state convention, the Republicans met for the first time in the state Capitol. The makeup was new and younger faces of men and women prominent in the state.

A representative of the Republican national committee attended and confirmed that the Yerger forces were the recognized group.

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona keynoted the convention to give support to the "conservative" position of the Yerger forces. And he left with its endorsement for the vice presidential nomination.

The state delegation favors Vice President Nixon, who has also given his official blessings to the new party leadership in Mississippi.

* * *

MR. YERGER said his forces will work for a "moderate" plank on civil rights in an effort to capture votes of Democrats who are enraged over the platform adopted by their party.

He left early to bolster those efforts to be presented by Jim LeLaurin of Meridian and Mrs. Marie Goodman Jenkins of Red Banks, who will represent the Mississippi party on the platform committee.

Mr. Yerger said his group's national committeeman, Dr. Van C. Temple of Hattiesburg, and committeewoman, Mrs. Balfour Miller of Natchez, have been assured recognition. Attorney Howard is stepping down as is his Negro national committeewoman, a Mrs. Redmond of Jackson.

"We have a golden opportunity to capture a lot of Democratic votes if our plank on civil rights is more moderate," Mr. Yerger said.

The Week in Mississippi

Bruised and battered but unyielding, **Gov. Ross Barnett returned** from the Democratic national convention **with plans for a reconvened state convention** to authorize a presidential elector ticket "we can support." **The plan is to field an independent slate under a Democratic party of Mississippi label. A "loyal" slate backed by former Gov. J. P. Coleman, is also to appear** on the ballot, however, without the "Democrat" label.

Dr. T. Russell Nunan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Greenville since 1946, **has accepted a call** (effective Oct. 23) to the First Church in Montgomery, Ala. He was born in Atlanta and formerly held the pastorate at Porterdale, Ga. Dr. Nunan, currently serving as moderator of the Mississippi synod, was graduated from Davidson College in North Carolina. Mrs. Nunan is the former Miss Cora Clark of Crossnore, N.C.

REPUBLICAN

34d 1960 REPUBLICAN THURSTON B. MORTON
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Morton, Possible Choice for V-P, Seasoned Leader

Times Picayune
Senator Former Assistant
Secretary of State
New Orleans La.
Mar 1960
34d

By NORMAN WALKER

CHICAGO (AP)—Thruston B. Morton, Republican party chairman and a long shot Republican choice for vice president, got his first political job at the age of 12.

That was as a page boy in the Kentucky State Assembly. Now he represents his state in the United States Senate.

Morton, 52, is a seasoned politician who never lost an election. He served three terms in the House of Representatives in Washington before getting a diploma in 1956 from Kentucky voters to take over his present Senate seat.

Morton, well-liked in private among Democrats as well as Republicans in Washington, likes to take out after the rival party.

HITS DEMO PLATFORM

He did just that in a Republican convention opening session speech Monday night.

In referring to the Democratic platform, Morton came out slugging: "The Republican party submitted the new Democratic platform to our top government fiscal experts, and asked for a wholly unbiased estimate of its cost to the taxpayers, if its promised subsidies, gifts and loans were ever made effective.

"The answer was a staggering 15 to 20 billion dollars a year, on top of the money we're spending now."

The most trouble Morton gets into is about his first name—most people mispronounce it thrust-on when it's really threws-ton. Others misspell it Thurston.

BEATS PARTY DRUMS

During the past 16 months that Morton has served as chairman of the Republican National Committee, he has given the job a real whirl. He traveled 55,000 miles into 45 states beating the party drums to get them booming for the 1960 campaign.

An outstanding speaker, he has a favorite story he frequently tells. It's about the Kentucky county judge who invited two candidates for state office to the same meeting to speak because the judge was tired of sweeping out the courthouse twice every election.

The judge gets up a record crowd of about 38 people, as Morton tells the story, and gives a glowing introduction without mentioning either candidate. Then the jurist turns to both men, saying: "Now which one of you polecats wants to talk first."

HELD HIGH POST

Morton served as assistant secretary of state for over three years before his Senate victory over Democrat Earle Clements. In the State Department job, Morton travelled into most countries of the world so that now he knows people in most American outposts on a first-name basis.

At the 1952 Republican convention here in Chicago Morton helped swing Kentucky's votes to Dwight D. Eisenhower from Robert A. Taft.

An Episcopalian, Morton was born in Louisville, Ky., on Aug. 19, 1907. His grandfather once was Kentucky's lieutenant governor. He's a graduate of Yale, where he was a member of the rowing team.

FOUGHT IN PACIFIC

He joined the Navy before World War II and spent 51 months on active duty, most of it in the Pacific aboard minesweepers and destroyers.

After the war, Morton returned to Louisville to manage a family grain and milling firm.

But he became intrigued with politics in this manner: "I discovered the government was really running our business through the OPA and other government agencies. This was all Greek to me, having been away four years. I decided to run for Congress. Because if the government was running my business, I wanted some part in it."

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Nixon Woos Deep South Vote Today

Birmingham Talk Slated At Noon; Atlanta Stop Next

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon comes to Birmingham Friday bringing his Republican presidential campaign into the South for the second time in less than two weeks.

He will arrive by air shortly before noon, speak from the city hall steps shortly afternoon, and then enplane immediately for Atlanta for the second stop of his one-day swing.

His motorcade from Birmingham's municipal airport will follow the same route to the city hall taken by Dwight Eisenhower when he campaigned for the presidency here in 1952.

FROM SAME SPOT

And Nixon will speak from the same place—the east steps of city hall, facing a well-kept and flower-dotted lawn—where Eisenhower drew a crowd of 30,000.

The Volunteers for Nixon-Lodge, an organization of independents and Democrats as well as Republicans, says it is hopeful Nixon will better the Eisenhower turnout.

The U.S. Weather Bureau forecast partly cloudy skies and temperatures in the lower 80s.

But if rain should develop, the speech will be shifted across the street to Birmingham's municipal auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 5,000.

Mrs. Nixon is scheduled to accompany the vice president to Birmingham and Atlanta.

LAND AT 11:05

The Nixon plane is scheduled to land at 11:05 a.m. (CST).

Earlier plans for Nixon to address a gathering of aircraft workers at the Hayes Corp. plant next to the airport were called off Thursday. Caldwell Marks, a self-described Democrat for Nixon who is in charge of arrangements, said Nixon instead would speak a few words to the airport crowd, then board a motorcade for the city hall.

The motorcade will move the four miles to the business district, then go along the main street to the city hall on the other side of the downtown area.

Nixon will be introduced by Jack Warner, an industrialist of Tuscaloosa and president of the State Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Lamar Jackson, pastor of Southside Baptist Church in Birmingham, will give the invocation.

In speeking in Birmingham, Nixon will be addressing a crowd in one of the Alabama counties (Jefferson) carried by Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.

But Alabama, as a state, hasn't given its electoral votes to a Republican presidential candidate since Reconstruction days nearly a century ago.

REPUBLICAN VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON

WELCOME, MR. VICE PRESIDENT

Jackson Daily News

Commanding a troupe of several hundred cavaliers and soldiers of fortune, the famed explorer Hernando de Soto moved into these parts in 1541 and in May of that year, he discovered the Mississippi River. The invading Spaniard claimed this territory in the name of Charlev V, Emperor of Spain. Jackson, Miss.

Many exciting things have happened in the past 419 years down here since De Soto gathered his armored troops on the banks of the river and supped on roasted maize and prune loaves from the Indians and fish from the Father of Waters.

Today, a new type of explorer "discovers" Mississippi. He is the Vice President of the United States. He and his wife are on a political safari in an effort to stake a political claim on this territory in the name of the Republican Party.

Although he comes to Mississippi as a candidate with hardly more chance of conquering Mississippi for the Republican Party than De Soto had of finding rivers of molten gold, our visitor, however, is the Vice President of this nation. All Mississippians will welcome the Vice President and his wife to this state.

Were it not for major football games in Memphis and Starkville and the fact that the dove season is open and this is prime bass catching weather, more of our citizens would be on hand to welcome the Vice President.

As the Vice President "discovers" Mississippi we sincerely trust that he will look about him with utmost attention. Having been abused and slandered as barbaric tribes engaged in an alleged "reign of terror," Mississippians are pleased that the second ranking American citizen has decided to take a first-hand look at the Magnolia State.

We invite the Vice President's attention to a few things which he can see during his brief visit. He will be able to:

Notice the happy smiles on the faces of our citizens.

Notice that we all wear shoes and clean clothes.

Notice our handsome buildings and clean streets, the libraries, churches, farms and factories.

Observe the excellent architecture of the historic Governor's Mansion, the restored Old Capitol, take a good look at the glossy, deep green sheen of our magnolia trees.

We would be pleased if the Vice President would visit our schools—white and colored—all built without any help from Washington. Mississippians planned these excellent facilities of education. We built them and we're paying for them. We expect to continue to operate them ourselves as great institutions contributing to the upgrading of young minds to be of service in keeping our national posture strong. Mississippians have never shirked their responsibilities in any patriotic assignment.

We venture to write in advance of his appearance here that the Vice President will not witness any misconduct by our people, nor will he view any wild-eyed snake-dancers performing their idiotic waltzes to the tune of paid organizers and rabble rousers chanting to pink punk puppets. These characters are not peculiar to our region.

We hope the Vice President will take a special look at both races living in harmony and happiness here in the Deep South.

For a state which has absorbed an almost insufferable amount of unjustified abuse from outside propagandists, Mississippi joyfully welcomes the Vice President and his party to see us as we are.

His journey into this state may not rate the same historical significance of the explorer De Soto, but as the Vice President "discovers" our state we cheerfully hope that he learns more of our customs and traditions which enable us to have the third lowest crime rate in the nation and some of the highest scholastic achievements by our young serious-minded students.

We would like for the Vice President to know that we have an abiding, deep-seated, heartfelt and chest-thumping pride in this great American state.

We are depressed at efforts to dissolve our borders and turn us all into common, dangling puppets dictated to from Washington bureau. We expect to continue to repel all efforts in that direction, and we recognize vicious ultimatums and assaults on our traditions and customs in political party platforms as handiwork not of God but mere mortals and fully subject to our disgust, disrespect and repudiation.

Again, we welcome the Vice President of the United States to Mississippi. He is a guest in our house, and he and his party will receive the fullest measure of hospitality good manners direct.

34d 1960

Still-Smiling Nixon Concedes, Flies In

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

By VERNON SCOTT

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—A still-smiling Vice President Richard M. Nixon conceded defeat Wednesday before flying back to Washington to help prepare a place in the White House for the man who beat him out.

Nixon, after doggedly refusing to concede early Wednesday morning when the vote totals were running strongest against him, finally gave up when Sen. John Kennedy cinched the needed electoral votes.

"We have no hope electorally," said his campaign manager, Robert Finch, as the Nixon party left the hotel where Nixon watched the returns and waited. Only a handful of well-wishers waited for him there and even fewer accompanied the vice president, Mrs. Nixon and their red-eyed children to the airport.

But even as the vice president wired his congratulations to Kennedy, Finch said Nixon still was hoping to carry the popular vote.

Nixon, who talked and smiled as he mingled with the few supporters at Los Angeles' Ambassador Hotel and and at International Airport, had no further comment, however.

His flight to Washington aboard a chartered Boeing 707 jet was delayed almost three hours because of a fuel leak that had to be repaired.

While thep lane was being repaired, mementos of Nixon's hard-driving campaign trip were tossed pell-mell into the plane's baggage compartment. Included was a huge "key to the White House" someone had given the Republican hopeful.

Aides said the vice president, under President Eisenhower's offer to Kennedy, would be instrumental in briefing the Democratic winner for the turnover of administration in Washington.

There were both tears and cheers for Nixon as he walked from the Ambassador Hotel.

The tears included those of his youngest daughter, Julie, 11, whose eyes were red from weeping. Nixon walked with his arm around her, saying at one point, "Come on, sweetie."

Shouts of "You'll be back! You're still the best man!" rose from a crowd that lined the hotel corridor and sidewalks when the Nixon party left for the airport to the jet.

The vice president shook numerous hands along the way, asking one friend, "How's your tennis?"

As he and his wife and daughters pulled away, Nixon called, "Goodbye, everybody."

Observer Predicts Middle-Of-Road Platform For Republican Party

Talladega Daily Home, Talladega, Ala., Wed. 7/20/60

By OVID A. MARTIN

CHICAGO —(AP)— Republican platform drafters are obviously partial to a conservavtive point of view, but the chances are they'll come up with a middle-of-the-road banner for the party to carry in 1960.

The 103 - member Resolutions Committee heard speeches by nine political, industrial, economic, and scientific leaders Tuesday.

It gave its most enthusiastic reception to those who criticized what they called a trend toward a welfare state.

It cheered those who called for a bold cutback in government participation in the economic life of the nation.

The committee will hear other spokesmen today, advocating in some cases more federal spending and in others less federal activity in the economic and public welfare fields.

The committee's reactions Tuesday were in sharp contrast to the way its counterpart at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles greeted its witnesses.

The Democrats warmly applauded those urging a bolder government role in the nation's life, and this was reflected in their platform.

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona was the darling of the day for the Republican committee members. He is perhaps the party's bitterest critic of government spending and related programs.

His introduction drew a standing ovation that included many wild cheers. When he finished he was given another ovation.

By contrast, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York drew a polite reception. He is an advocate of government assistance in some welfare fields and of government efforts to speed the nation's economic growth.

Some party leaders said they believed the platform will fall somewhere between the conflicting viewpoints of Goldwater and Rockefeller.

They based this on the belief that Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the probable presidential nominee, will urge a middle road.

Goldwater told the committee he is concerned that his party might lose its identity "in a mistaken effort to adopt the tactics and practices of the spend-and-spend, elect-and-elect architects of the New Deal and the Fair Deal."

Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, said he would prefer party defeat to adoption of what he called a spending platform.

Rockefeller, on the other hand expressed concern over what he called the slow pace of the nation's economic growth.

"Stagnation and timidity are alien," he said. "Let us, then, act in economic affairs as in political affairs, with a vigor and a resolve and a confidence worthy of the men who helped America grow toward greatness from the day of the nation's birth."

The New York governor offered what he called a "grand design" for uniting the free nations of the world under regional groupings for a common defense and for furthering their economic political and social structures.

"Such a design," he said, "would provide a structure of strength for the values of personal freedom we most deeply cherish and most passionately proclaim."

LIKE DEMOCRATS'

The Fla. Times-Union

Negro Asks Strong GOP Rights Plank

Jacksonville Fla.

Thurs, 7-21-60

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—A Negro leader told Republicans today they can't expect to get many Negro votes in November if the GOP fails at least to match the Democrats in writing a strong civil rights platform plank.

The advice was served on the Republican Resolutions Committee by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, in answer to a question put by Thomas E. Stagg Jr., a committeeman from Louisiana.

Stagg wanted to know what percentage of the Negro vote may go to the Republicans if they matched or outdid the Democrats on civil rights.

Wilkins replied he didn't know about percentages but "if you're thinking in bare political terms you can't lose—you can't afford not to be for a strong civil rights program." Wilkins implied that if the GOP wanted to attract Negro voters it would have to bid at least as high as the Democrats.

Different View

A different view has been given the GOP platform drafters by Sen. Barry Goldwater. The Arizona Republican said the federal government should concern itself in the civil rights field only with elimination of discrimination in the field of voting rights.

Goldwater argued the right to a ballot is the only civil right guaranteed in the Constitution. He said equal treatment in employment, education, housing and so on are civil liberties — not guaranteed by the Constitution, and thus outside governmental enforcement obligations. Some Southern Republican delegates shared Goldwater's viewpoint.

Charles H. Percy, youthful president of the Bell & Howell Co., and platform committee chairman, made a point of being on hand at a labor subcommittee hearing to quiz AFL-CIO President George Meany. Percy said both Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller agree that tax reforms to encourage business expansion are needed to improve the economy.

Meany, asked what he thought of this stand, said he considered government planning to boost production and federal spending to meet unfilled needs would create more jobs and more customers for industry, making the nation stronger in the process.

Percy didn't disagree directly but said, "I believe the way to stimulate the economy is to get costs down and prices down." He said lack of such reductions is the reason for growing foreign competition in the domestic market.

Meany, noting that the steel industry is operating at only about half its capacity, said the problem now is not increased capital investment, though that should not be discouraged. The labor union chief said President Eisenhower's administration has neglected to marshal America's resources to attain full employment.

Shipley Calls on GOP For D. C.-Vote Plank

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By a Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, July 20—Carl L. Shipley, GOP chairman for the District of Columbia, appealed against strong opposition for a Republican platform for the Nation's Capital.

Chron 7-21-60

Robert A. Taft Jr. of Ohio, son of the late Senator and chairman of the platform subcommittee on finance and administration, told the Washington Post, however, that he did not think any such plank belonged in the platform.

Taft said that if the platform was to be kept short and relate to the general theme of the convention it should contain only pledges "affecting all the people directly."

Taft said he favored home rule for the District as well as the constitutional amendment to permit District residents to vote in presidential elections. But he said he did not think they should be mentioned in the party platform.

Shipley, who departed late today for Washington, said he was confident the Platform Committee would overrule Taft and include a pledge to the District. This is the eleven-word plank Shipley proposed at a meeting of Taft's subcommittee today:

"We favor adequate Federal financing and suffrage for the Nation's Capital."

Shipley originally proposed a longer declaration but modified it when he ran into Taft's opposition last night. This morning, Shipley testified, he checked with the District's Negro leaders and they agreed to the shorter version.

"They expect us to deliver the bacon," he declared.

"I sincerely hope that you will find a way of getting this in the platform." Shipley said, "or you may have a new Republican chairman in the District of Columbia."

He said he did not want to emphasize home rule, as some District leaders do, but the need for "two or three times" as much Federal financing and the pending constitutional amendment.

"We have reached the maximum tax levels we can sustain in the District," Shipley said. "If we increase the tax rate we will lose more taxpayers and will descend to the morass of bankruptcy."

The District already has every tax anyone can devise, Shipley said. With the Federal Government owning 53 per cent of the property the community must have a larger Federal contribution to survive.

"The idea has gotten around that the District is composed of civil rights zealots who want the vote," Shipley said. "It is imperative that the District of Columbia be mentioned in the Republican platform this year."

Shipley met with Taft last night to try to persuade him to mention the District. He said he told Taft the District had been mentioned six times previously in Democratic platforms, three times in Republican platforms and once, in 1896, in the Populist platform. Shipley made the same argument before the subcommittee this afternoon.

Nixon Takes Direct GOP Platform Hand

Atlanta Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 7-22-60

By VINCENT J. BURKE
(United Press International)

CHICAGO (UPI)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon took a direct hand Thursday in shaping the Republican Party platform he plans to run on this fall in his campaign against Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy.

But at the same time, the platform writers were also keeping in touch with aides of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in hopes that he could support it wholeheartedly in the event he is lured into accepting second place on the ticket.

Despite the popularity of Nixon in this pre-convention activity, the platform committee, which wound up public hearings on the various planks, promptly headed into a controversy over the issue that has plagued the Democrats for so long—civil rights.

Reliable sources reported that Nixon has informed the platform drafters that he favors a strong statement of party policy on the issue to counter the sweeping plank adopted by the Democrats in Los Angeles last week.

But spokesmen for Southern delegates to the convention demanded a moderate or "conservative" stand on civil rights. They cited Nixon's own words to back up their demand.

Thad Hutcheson, Texas Republican chairman, quoted from a Nixon speech in Houston last month as support for the Southerners' appeal for "gradualism" on civil rights. He quoted the vice president as saying:

CITED RECENT BOOK

"I believe that in this area, we must recognize that the passage of a law does not solve the problem. We must recognize that the law is only as good as the will of the parties to keep it."

Robert R. Snodgrass, a GOP national committee and co-chairman of the Georgia delegation, quoted Nixon passage as saying the civil rights problem "will not be solved by the Supreme Court decision or a new commission but in the hearts and minds of men."

The Southerners vigorously denounced the Democratic plank which called for an end to segregation in practically all aspects of American life. They said the Democrats will never be able to live up to it.

Before the Southerners spoke up against a strong plank, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating of New York told the subcommittee he was looking for a Democrat to join with him in sponsoring a bill at the post-convention session of Congress to put the Democratic plank into effect.

He predicted the Democrats would put their 1960 promises in "the same old 'deep freeze' of inaction."

SAYS LAWS SUFFICIENT

Besides the civil rights plank, Nixon was also said to have relayed to the platform writers his views on the farm problem and medical care for the aged.

James T. Adams, speaking for the Conference of Southern and Southwestern delegates, also told the civil rights subcommittee that laws now on the books are sufficient to protect Negro rights and "a breathing spell is in order."

He said the Democrats "sought to spell out the doom of our country" by adopting their ultra-liberal plank.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, the chairman of the foreign policy subcommittee, also told newsmen he has consulted Nixon Rockefeller, and others on the preparation of the plank outlining the GOP position on the U. S. role in world affairs.

Must Match Democrats

Warning to Republicans On Strong Rights Plank

The News & Observer
Raleigh, N. C.
June 16, 1960

CHICAGO (AP)—A Negro leader told Republicans Wednesday they can't expect to get many Negro votes in November if the GOP fails at least to match the Democrats in writing a strong civil rights platform plank.

The advice was served on the Republican Resolutions Committee by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in answer to a question put by Thomas E. Stagg Jr., a committeeman from Louisiana.

Negro Vote.

Stagg wanted to know what percentage of the Negro vote may go to the Republicans if they match or outdid the Democrats on civil rights.

Wilkins replied he didn't know about percentages but "if you're thinking in bare political terms you can't lose—you can't afford not to be for a strong civil rights program." Wilkins implied that if the GOP wanted to attract Negro voters it would have to bid at least as high as the Democrats.

A different view has been given the GOP platform drafters by Sen. Barry Goldwater. The Arizona Republican said the federal government should concern itself in the civil rights field only with elimination of discrimination in the field of voting rights.

Goldwater argued the right to a ballot is the only civil right guaranteed in the Constitution. He said equal treatment in employment, education, housing and so on are civil liberties—not guaranteed by the Constitution, and thus outside governmental enforcement obligations. Some Southern Republican delegates shared Goldwater's viewpoint.

On Hand.

Charles H. Percy, youthful president of the Bell & Howell Co., and Platform Committee chairman, made a point of being on hand at a labor subcommittee hearing to quiz AFL-CIO President George Meany. Percy said both Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller agree that tax reforms to encourage business expansion are needed to improve the economy.

Meany, asked what he thought of this stand, said he considered government planning to boost production and federal spending to meet unfilled needs would create more jobs and more customers for industry, making the nation stronger in the process.

Percy didn't disagree directly but said, "I believe the way to stimulate the economy is to get costs down and prices down." He said lack of such reductions is the reason for growing foreign competition in the domestic market.

Up for approval by convention—

The Bi-ham News Bi-ham, Calif.

Text of the platform offered by Republican Party

CHICAGO, July 27—(AP)—The text of the revised civil rights plank approved by the Republican Platform Committee:

Adopted 7-27-60

This nation was created to give expression, validity and purpose to our spiritual heritage—the supreme worth of the individual. In such a nation—a nation dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal—racial discrimination has no place. It can hardly be reconciled with a Constitution that guarantees equal protection under law to all persons. In a deeper sense, too, it is immoral and unjust. As to those matters within reach of political action and leadership, we pledge ourselves unreservedly to its eradication.

Equality under law promises more than the equal right to vote and transcends mere relief from discrimination by government. It becomes a reality only when all persons have equal opportunity, without distinction of race, religion, color or national origin, to acquire the essentials of life—housing, education and employment. The Republican Party—the party of Araham Lincoln—from its very beginning has striven to make this promise a reality. It is today, as it was then, unequivocally dedicated to making the greatest amount of progress toward that objective.

Not Sectional

We recognize that discrimination is not a problem localized in one area of the country, but rather a problem that must be faced by North and South alike. Nor is discrimination confined to the discrimination against Negroes. Discrimination in many, if not all, areas of the country on the basis of creed or national origin is equally insidious. Further we recognize that in many communities in which a century of custom and tradition must be overcome heartening and commendable progress has been made.

The Republican Party is proud of the civil rights record of the Eisennower Administration. More progress has been made during the past eight years than in the preceding eight years. We acted promptly to end discrimination in our nation's capital. Vigorous executive action was taken to complete swiftly the desegregation of the armed forces, veterans' hospitals, Navy yards, and other Federal establishments.

We supported the position of the Negro school children before the Supreme Court. We believe the Supreme Court school decision was right and should be carried out in accordance with the mandate of the court.

Although the Democratic-controlled Congress watered them down, the administration's recommendations resulted in significant and effective civil rights legislation in both 1957 and 1960—the first civil rights statutes to be passed in more than 80 years.

Hundreds of Negroes have already been registered to vote as a result of Department of Justice action, some in counties where Negroes did not vote before. The new law will soon make it possible for thousands and thousands of Negroes previously disenfranchised to vote.

By executive order, a committee for the elimination of discrimination in government employment has been re-established with broadened authority. Today, nearly one-fourth of all Federal employes are Negro.

The President's committee on government contracts, under the chairmanship of Vice President Nixon, has become an impressive force for the elimination of discriminatory employment practices of private companies that do business with the government.

Other important achievements include initial steps toward the elimination of segregation in Federally-aided housing; the establishment of the civil rights division of the Department of Justice, which enforces Federal civil rights laws, and the appointment of the bi-partisan Civil Rights Commission, which has prepared a significant report that lays the groundwork for further legislative action and progress.

The Republican record is a record of progress—not merely promises. Nevertheless, we recognize that much remains to be done.

Each of the following pledges is practical and within realistic reach of accomplishment. They are serious—not cynical—pledges made to result in maximum progress.

1. Voting

We pledge:

—Continued vigorous enforcement of the civil rights laws to guarantee the right to vote to all citizens in all areas of the country; and

—Legislation to provide that the completion of the sixth primary grade in a state accredited school is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

2. Public schools

We pledge:

—The Department of Justice will continue its vigorous support of court orders for school desegregation. Desegregation suits now pending involve at least 39 school districts. Those suits and others already concluded will affect most major cities in which school segregation is being practiced.

—It will use the new authority provided by the Civil Rights Act of 1960 to prevent obstruction of court orders;

—We will propose legislation to authorize the attorney general to bring actions for school desegregation in the name of the United States in appropriate cases, as when economic coercion or threat of physical harm is used to deter persons from going to court to establish their rights.

—Our continuing support of the President's proposal, to extend Federal aid and technical assistance to schools which in good faith attempt to desegregate.

We oppose the pretense of fixing a target date 3 years from now for the mere submission of plans for school desegregation. Slow-moving school districts would construe it as a three-year moratorium during which progress would cease, postponing until 1963 the legal process to enforce compliance. We believe that each of the pending court actions should proceed as the Supreme Court has directed and that in no district should there be any such delay.

3. Employment

We pledge:

—Continued support for legislation to establish a commission on equal job opportunity to make permanent and to expand with legislative backing the excellent work being performed by the President's committee on government contracts.

—Appropriate legislation to end the discriminatory membership practices of some labor union locals, unless such practices are eradicated promptly by the labor unions themselves;

—Use of the full-scale review of existing state laws, and of prior proposals for Federal legislation, to eliminate discrimination in employment now being conducted by the Civil Rights Commission, for guidance in our objective of developing a Federal-state program in the employment area; and

—Special consideration of training programs aimed at developing the skills of those now working in marginal agricultural employment so that they can obtain employment in industry, notably in the new industries moving into the South.

4. Housing

We pledge:

—Action to prohibit discrimination in housing constructed with the aid of Federal subsidies.

5. Public facilities and services

We pledge:

—Removal of any vestige of discrimination in the operation of Federal facilities or procedures which may at any time be found;

—Opposition to the use of Federal funds for the construction of segregated community facilities;

—action to ensure that public transportation and other government authorized services shall be free from segregation.

6. Legislative procedure

We pledge:

—Our best efforts to change present Rule 22 of the Senate and other appropriate congressional procedures that often make unattainable proper legislative implementation of constitutional guarantees.

We reaffirm the constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments. We applaud the action of the businessmen who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishments, and we urge others to follow their example.

Finally we recognize that civil rights is a responsibility not only of states and localities; it is a national problem and a national responsibility. The Federal government should take the initiative in promoting inter-group conferences among those who, in their communities, are earnestly seeking solutions of the complex problems of desegregation—to the end that closed channels of communication may be opened, tensions eased, and a co-operative solution of local problems may be sought.

In summary, we pledge the full use of the power, resources and leadership of the Federal government to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin and to encourage understanding and good will among all races and creeds.

34d 1960

GOP Promises "Realistic" Rights Plank

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 7-19-60
P. 1

CHICAGO (UPI)—Republican policy framers Monday promised a "realistic" civil rights platform and got ready for Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to shoot off the first fireworks of the 1960 GOP national convention.

Charles H. Percy, chairman of the convention platform committee, and Sen. Thruston Morton of Kentucky, the Republican national chairman, said the Republicans would not try to match the "unrealistic" civil rights promises contained in the liberal platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention last week.

Republican leaders served notice Monday that their party isn't going to promise as much as the Democrats in bidding for votes of northern Negroes and Midwest farmers.

They said American voters are "realistic" enough to know that the ulta- liberal platform adopted by the Democrats at Los Angeles last week is loaded with promises that can't and won't be kept.

Republicans will not be goaded by the Democrats into abandoning their plans to draft a "somewhat moderate" platform containing a "realistic" civil rights plank, the GOP policy framers said.

They rejected as "unrealistic" the far-reaching Democratic plank on civil rights.

The GOP platform on civil rights and other issues will be "responsive to the needs of the country and not a reaction to the Democratic Party and the Democratic ticket," Morton said.

But Republican unanimity on platform plans was likely to be severely shaken when New York's Rockefeller checked in late Monday with an arsenal of platform proposals of his own.

DRAFT MOVEMENT SLATED

The millionaire governor scheduled an evening news conference and an appearance before the open- session of the platform committee Tuesday as a "draft Rocky" movement tried to get up steam on the Chicago convention grounds.

Morton said he considered the personable New Yorker a "potential candidate" to take the Republican presidential nomination away from Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

He also repeated his belief that a GOP ticket of Nixon for president and Rockefeller for vice president - a ticket Rockefeller insists will never become a reality — would be a formidable one.

But Morton said there would "have to be leadership" to draft Rockefeller for the presidential nomination. He said he had seen no signs of such leadership outside Rockefeller's home state of New York.

The "draft Rockefeller" devotees nevertheless provided most of the convention color fully a week before the formal opening next Monday. The Hilton Hotel convention headquarters and the street outside were tricked out with banners urging "pick a winner — draft Rockefeller" and "Rocky's our man."

PERCY ADMITS CONFLICT

One "draft Rockefeller" spokesman figured the campaign had already rounded up 275 first ballot votes for the New Yorker.

Morton and Percy looked for Rockefeller to stir up platform -framing controversy over the issue of medical aid for the elderly. Percy admitted there is sharp conflict between Rockefeller's belief that the program should be administered through Social Security channels and Nixon's stand that it shouldn't.

Percy was hopeful, however, of working out a defense platform which would be specific and still manage to satisfy the Rockefeller and Nixon camps. Rockefeller has called for $3 billion a year more government spending for defense.

On the civil rights and farm issues, the GOP policy planners indicated they would not try to outpromise the Democrats.

The promises of Negro voters in the Democratic platform are unrealistic because they can't and won't be kept, Percy said.

On farm policy, platform committee Vice Chairman Melvin Laird of Wisconsin said the GOP wouldn't match the Democratic call for a return to fixed farm supports of 90 per cent of parity.

Nixon doesn't want to woo the farm vote that way, Laird said.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

GOP Platform Head Can't Say Rocky Will Like It Now

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Wed. 7-13-60

WASHINGTON — (UPI—Chairman Charles H. Percy of the Republican platform drafting committee said Thursday he has no idea at this stage whether the final product will be acceptable to New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Percy had a private conference Wednesday with Rockefeller. The governor has been outspoken in his policy differences with Vice President Richard M. Nixon and the Eisenhower administration on defense spending, medical care for the aged and other issues.

Percy and GOP National Chairman Thruston B. Morton discussed the platform at a joint news conference.

Percy said he would confer with Nixon at a breakfast meeting Friday morning.

Percy said he was certain of one thing: His 104-man committee must write a platform that Nixon "will be glad to run on."

Morton predicted the committee would have more trouble with plans dealing with farm policy and medical care for the aged than with other issues. He foresaw little difficulty with defense and foreign policy planks.

Percy and Morton called the news conference to announce a departure from the Republican committee's customary procedure. This time it will hear "major presentations" on its overall theme of "building a better America" from eight prominent speakers before dividing into subcommittees to hear the usual pleas from "special interest groups."

Rockefeller, a leader of the party's liberal wing, was listed among the eight speakers along with Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), a leader of the conservative wing who has been critical of the Eisenhower administration for what he regards as departures from this philosophy.

Rocky Rejects Bid to Second Nominee Nixon

NEW YORK (AP) — Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said Sunday he had declined a request to second the nomination of Vice President Richard M. Nixon as the Republican presidential nominee at the GOP National Convention in Chicago.

Rockefeller said at a news conference that a person, whom he declined to identify, had made the request.

The governor said he considered the request unofficial. He said he declined it because he had said earlier he would take no official part in the convention activities.

Rockefeller also said, as he has before, that he would accept a genuine draft by party leaders for the presidential nomination.

He said he would not accept the vice-presidential nomination even if it were offered personally by President Eisenhower.

Rockefeller has said all along he does not want the No. 2 spot—that he feels he can do more for the people of New York as governor than he could do as vice president.

The governor at first was interviewed on the ABC-TV "College News Conference" program. He was asked if he would place Nixon's name in nomination for the presidency, or second the nomination, if asked to do so.

Rockefeller responded: "I have said I would not take part in any of the formal activities."

Later, at a news conference he revealed he had been requested to second Nixon's nomination and had declined.

"I can't tell you by whom I was asked and I do not know if it was an official question from the Nixon camp," Rockefeller said.

During the program, the governor conceded that "for all practical purposes" Nixon "has this nomination" for the presidency.

Rockefeller said the coming election campaign would be "a tough fight." He said he based this prediction on what he termed the strength of the Democratic ticket of Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

However, even with Johnson on the ticket. the Democrats will not win the entire South, said Rockefeller. He added he would do "everything to keep my state on the Republican side" in the coming election.

Asked if he would accept a Cabinet post if the Republican party wins the presidential race, Rockefeller said, "My preference, frankly, is to remain in Albany."

Strong Rights Plank Is Urged For G.O.P.

By The Associated Press

Washington, July 17.—Senator Jacob K. Javits said Sunday that the Republican Party is courting disaster if it softens its civil-rights stand to appeal to Southern voters.

The New York Republican proposed a civil-rights plank for the party's 1960 platform closely matching the one adopted last week by the Democrats and adding an anti-filibuster provision to help get it through Congress.

He said he has submitted his proposals to the G.O.P. platform committee and intends to push for them when he appears before the committee in Chicago Wednesday.

Javits' suggested plank parallels the Democratic one in its support of Southern sit-in demonstrations against segregated lunch counters, its promise of greater federal activity to speed school desegregation and its broadening of the attorney general's authority to seek injunctions to enforce all civil rights.

Goes Step Further

It goes further than the Democrats did to put the president in the civil-rights picture by proposing a White House conference on civil rights in 1961. And it hits hard at Senate filibusters, which have blocked or watered down previous civil-rights legislation.

"We shall strive at the opening of the 87th Congress next January for effective changes . . . to prevent the filibuster weapon from being used against civil-rights bills," says the proposed draft.

Strong Civil Rights Plank Urged for GOP Platform

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) said today the Republican party is courting disaster if it softens its civil rights stand to appeal to Southern voters.

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34d 1960

REPUBLICAN

PLATFORM
GOVERNOR ROCKEFELIER

Rocky Urges Strong GOP Rights Plank

The News + Courier
Charleston, S.C.

Dec. 7-19-60

CHICAGO (AP)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York urged the Republican party Monday night to adopt a stiff civil rights platform, including a ban on racial discrimination in any business operating under federal license.

He called for legislation under which employers operating with government permission—such as airlines, radio and television stations—would have to agree there would be no discrimination in their employment practices.

GO EVEN FURTHER

This proposal, made at a crowded news conference Rockefeller held shortly after arriving in this convention city, would, he said, "go even further" than the Fair Employment Practices Commission plan advocated by the Democrats in the program they adopted at their convention last week.

He also said the Republican platform should have specific recommendations regarding the right of all citizens to vote, equal work opportunities, equal educational opportunities and equal opportunity to live wherever a person chooses.

APPEARS TODAY

Rockefeller will appear Tuesday before the first session of the committee drafting the party program to be adopted by the GOP convention, which opens next Monday.

The New York governor, still limiting himself to a draft as presidential nominee—an assignment nearly everybody else thinks will go to Vice President Richard M. Nixon—admitted he did not expect a draft, and he felt the possibility of one was extremely remote.

He was met on his arrival at a downtown hotel by a group of 250 demonstrators carrying draft Rockefeller signs. The demonstration was arranged by a draft Rockefeller committee. The governor said he had not been in touch personally with the committee, but members of his staff had

Gov. Rockefeller Asks 'Race Equality For All'

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Sat. 7-23-60

P. 3

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller called on the Republican Party to prove its capacity for leadership by adopting a platform advocating broad government reforms, bold defense measures and promises of race equality for all.

Rockefeller urged his fellow Republicans to write a platform reflecting courage, imagination and intiativie instead of merely containing collections of cliches.

He made his comments in submitting to the GOP the platform he would like to see his party campaign on for the presidency this year.

Rockefeller, who has said he would be available for the GOP nomination, submitted a 10-page, single-spaced proposed platform summarizing the proposals he has made in statements and speeches in recent weeks.

Rockefeller, in a covering letter to Platform Committee chairman Charles H. Percy, said he was aware that "the fullness and frankness of my diiscussion of these issues has not been understood by all members of the Republican party."

He did not mention specifically his challenge to Vice President Richard M. Nixon to outline his own views on the issues before the convention, but said:

"I am still convinced, however, of this fact: the issues before our nation are so serious, and the need for party clarity and leadership so great, that only through such discussion can the party hope to serve the nation — or itself — with force and vigor.

"Precisely because I believe that the nation needs the leadership that the Republican party can give, I believe just as deeply that the party must prove its capacity for such leadership. The necessary proofs are clear and basic: truthfulness and courage, imagination and initiative."

Rockefeller said political platforms have tended in recent years to fall into some disrepute.

He urged a stepped up civil defense program, development of adequate retaliatory powers and a military force capable of meeting any threat, even "local aggression."

Rockefeller renewed his appeal for creation of the posts of first secretary of the government executive assistant to the president, and director of the office of executive management, to ease the burdens of the presidency.

Every person able to work should be able to find employment at good wages, Rockefeller said. Health insurance should be available to the aged,

he said, and there should be equal opportunity for housing and jobs regardless of race.

34d 1960

Excerpts From Speech by Governor

The New York

Following is the text of an address by Governor Rockefeller at a luncheon of the New York Republican Club yesterday.

New York

I have a strong sense of history repeating itself—unhappily. Russia was the immediate cause of the Monroe Doctrine's proclamation in 1823—for Czarist Russian imperialism then was just as arrogant in its threat to the security and freedom of the United States and the Western Hemisphere as Communist Russian imperialism is today. And the threat to peace, to freedom, to democracy and to human dignity that again confronts us in the world and confronts us dramatically right here in the Western Hemisphere—this time Communist instead of Czarist or Nazi—is of even more deadly potential than that of twenty years ago, despite the fact that the world is not now engaged in a shooting war.

I am deeply aware that since the end of the last war, due to our preoccupation elsewher ein the world, we have let deteriorate the vitality and strength of one of the priceless associations of free men—namely that of the Pan-American Union. Now, again, we are faced with the urgent necessity of revitalizing those historic ties in the face of a grave emergency.

Let us, then, examine the nature of the challenge, the implications of that challenge raised by the recent events in Cuba, and, finally, what we must do about it.

These grave times demand that we face realistically this fact:

That we live in a world of basic conflict between those who believe in the dignity of the individual everywhere as a creation of God and in the freedom of each to develop his fullest potential in realization of his human aspirations, and those, on the other hand, who hold to the concept that the individual has no higher destiny than to serve as a cog in the machinery of a Godless and all-powerful state.

In this struggle we have attained the high privilege of becoming the symbol and the hope of those who believe in national and individual freedom.

The nature, duplicity and relentlessness of the challenge is vividly brought home in the words of Nikolai Lenin, who said in 1922:

"Our immutable aim is, after all, world conquest. Soviet domination recognizes neither liberty nor justice. It is erected knowingly upon the annihilation of the individual will, upon unconditional submission to the work relationship as in other human relationships. We are, after all, the masters. Repression is our right. It is our duty to employ absolute severity and in the accomplishment of such a task great cruelty can signify supreme merit. By the employment of terror and its auxiliaries, treason, perjury, and the negation of all truth, we shall reduce humanity to a state of docile submission to our domination."

The New York Times

ASKS INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE: Governor Rockefeller addressing luncheon of New York Young Republican Club yesterday. He called for talks among foreign ministers to begin in August. Because of the heat, the Governor suggested that the diners remove their coats.

Soviet Premier Is Quoted

For those who delude themselves by thinking that the Communist aim of world domination or the duplicity of their strategy to achieve it have changed in the light of Mr. Khrushchev's protestations about "peaceful coexistence," let me quote from Mr. Khrushchev's statement of only last Saturday when he said:

"One should not forget that now the United States is no longer at an unreachable distance from the Soviet Union as it was before. Figuratively speaking, in case of necessity, Soviet artillerymen can support the Cuban people with their rocket fire if aggressive forces in the Pentagon dare to start an intervention against Cuba."

Against this background of the ruthless, relentless threat of a world-wide Communist drive to subvert and subjugate all free men, we cannot avoid the grave implications of the recent events in and relating to Cuba—a major Western Hemisphere nation only ninety miles off our coastline.

The legitimate aspirations of the Cuban people—for freedom and for human dignity—led to a revolution which had widespread popular support in the United States, for it was a revolution to overthrow a tyrannical dictator.

Tragically, it now appears clear that, due to lack of experienced democratic leadership in Cuba—a lack for which free democratic nations share some of the responsibility—the Communists have been able to infiltrate, exploit and increasingly direct the efforts of the revolutionary government.

As a result, it is plain that the hopes of the Cuban people for freedom and individual opportunity are not only being betrayed and frustrated, but that there is emerging an even more ruthless tyranny than previously existed.

At the same time, Cuba is now being used as the principal Communist base in the Western Hemisphere from which men, money and propaganda are moving into the other American republics on an unprecedented scale, boring into the political and social fabrics of these nations with the objective of undermining their governments and destroying the forces of democracy and Western-Hemisphere unity.

In all realism, we must face the fact that certain other of the weaker Western-Hemisphere nations are currently vulnerable to this onslaught. It is conceivable that pro-Communist governments of the Castro type might be established through revolutionary coups in one or more of these countries in the near future.

Should additional Communist-dominated, Castro-supported governments come into power, it coudl destroy the entire structure of inter-American unity and the strength of the democratic forces in the Western Hemisphere so essential to the security of all the Americas.

We must also face up to the possibility that Mr. Khrushchev's planned visit to Cuba may be accompanied by the announcement of a military pact giving Russia air bases, missile bases and submarine bases in Cuba.

Decisive action now is imperative. But the nature of our action is of the utmost importance.

Our basic objective must be to revitalize the strength and unity of the Western Hemisphere and the forces of democracy in the individual countries.

To accomplish this objective, we must act in concert with our neighbors in the hemisphere. Drastic unilateral action against Cuba on our part would thwart our own aims.

I warmly applaud the objectives set forth in the President's statement and I am confident that he will have the full backing of the American people in his efforts. Now is the time for all-out, positive action.

For we cannot wait until after the elections this November to take the measures necessary to reunite the hemisphere.

Program Is Proposed

Therefore, I recommend immediate consultation at the highest level with leaders in the other American republics to prepare for an inter-American conference of foreign ministers to be held in August to accomplish the following:

1. Agree upon the goals and plans for a major Western-Hemisphere cooperative effort to achieve immediate action for industrialization and agrarian reform together with a broad program of economic and social development.

To translate this into specific programs of action in the individual nations and to design from these a truly meaningful social and economic fabric for the Western Hemisphere as a whole will require intensive analysis and planning. By strengthening the organization and expanding the staff of the Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States, this existing body could well become the central instrument for developing the necessary plans in cooperation with government and private groups in each of the respective countries.

Problems of particular importance which must be dealt with include education at all levels, technical training, public health, modernizing of tropical agricultural production, land reform, processing and distributino of foodstuffs, irrigation, power and transportation, industrial development and research, saving and venture capital investment, and urban development and low-cost housing.

2. Set as the ultimate goal the creation of a Western Hemisphere economic union encompassing regional economic groupings within the hemisphere.

On the basis of present rates ofp opulation growth there will be approximately one billion people in the Western hemisphere by the turn of the century, only forty years from now.

Having an economic union as an ultimate goal, and recognizing the importance of regular steps in the economic field toward this goal in the interim period, we would importantly broaden and strengthen the framework within which the Economic and Social Council of the O. A. S. could develop its plans for economic and social growth in the hemisphere necessary to meet the real needs of this vast population.

3. Agree upon steps leading to the creation of a Western Hemisphere confederation—a political framework essential to the realization of economic and social growth.

This confederation would be the basis for permanent Western-Hemisphere unity and strength within which the forces of democracy in the individual countries could find stability and thrive.

4. After these steps have been taken, the conference then will be able to deal with confidence with the problem posed by present developments in Cuba and the intervention of outside powers in Western-Hemisphere affairs.

Joint policies of inter-American action must be planned and agreed upon to meet any and all contingencies in both the economic and military spheres if we are to insure protection of the freedom of all the people of the Western Hemisphere.

5. To give validity and meaning to such an inter-American effort, it should beif it is fully realized howapproval to the program, and supported by a United Statesfundamental it is to ourto make the necessary appro- Marshall Plan type of pro-national security and thepriations at its forthcoming gram for Latin America. security of the WesternAugust session. In this way; I am delighted to note that Hemisphere. the Congress can give mean- the Administration currently I trust that the Congressing and substance to the is considering such a pro-will realize this and putforthcoming inter-American gram. I am confident that aside its election-year pre-conference this program will not become occupations to give its whole- a matter of partisan politics hearted endorsement and

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM
GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER

ROCKEFELLER SETS PLATFORM GOALS

The New York Times

6,000-Word Summary Sent to Committee Chairman —Nixon Is Silent

P. 1

Sun. 7-10-60

Text of Rockefeller memorandum on platform, Pages 54-55.

New York

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Governor Rockefeller made public yesterday a memorandum detailing his view of what should be in the Republican party platform of 1960.

The memorandum was drawn up after a three-hour meeting last week with Charles H. Percy, chairman of the party's Platform Committee, and at Mr. Percy's request.

The Governor plans to be in Chicago on July 19, a spokesman said, to urge his views before the Platform Committee.

The nearly 6,000-word memorandum covered the full range of public policy, and summarized many of the programs previously urged by Governor Rockefeller.

Its clearest conflict with the present Republican Administration was in the area of health insurance for the aged.

The Governor urged that such insurance be administered through the existing Social Security program. The Eisenhower Administration has been firmly opposed to this.

Would Shape Platform

When Governor Rockefeller withdrew as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination last December, he spoke of the gravity of the issues facing the nation, and said:

"I shall speak with full freedom and vigor on these issues that confront our nation and the world."

Since then it has become increasingly clear that he had decided, since he could not displace Vice President Nixon as the nominee, to try to shape the platform upon which Mr. Nixon must stand.

Mr. Percy, who is president of the Bell & Howell Company, camera makers, has been caught in the middle between the views of Mr. Nixon and the Governor. Last week he met with both men in an attempt to find common ground.

The Vice President, who was in Washington yesterday, declined comment on Governor Rockefeller's memorandum.

The Governor's memorandum was entirely concerned with future policies, and did not review any of the criticisms of Administration policy he has voiced.

"We must greet, not with fear and vacillation, but with encouragement and hope," he said in its introduction, "the new forces emerging everywhere across the earth to herald a new age—new in nations, new in technology, new in demands and aspirations."

The New York Times

Foreign-Policy Views

In the field of foreign policy he urged that this country take the lead in creating regional political confederations, first in the North Atlantic, then in the Western Hemisphere and then in the other areas of the world.

"Only such larger political unities," he said, "can meet the political, economic, military and social problems that—by their size and swiftness of their growth—could overwhelm the capabilities of isolated nations struggling to grapple with them alone."

In national defense he urged a policy directed toward defense against surprise attack, and preservation of the ability to retaliate, rather than creating the ability to deliver a devastating first blow.

"To rely," he said, "upon a first-strike capacity would be to place the weight of our military strength most heavily upon a line of action most intolerable to American purpose, conscience and policy."

Lists Specific Proposals

He urged a series of specific defense measures to achieve such a policy, but did not repeat his earlier estimate that these measures would cost $3,500,000,000 in addition to present defense spending.

The Administration has contended that such an additional expenditure is not necessary to national security.

On government organization, the Governor urged reorganization of defense planning and command to achieve greater unification. And he suggested a new unit in the Office of Executive Management to help Federal, state and local agencies get along better.

He also urged two new posts: First Secretary of the Government to assist the President in national security and international affairs, and Executive Assistant to the President to assist in domestic affairs.

On the subject of arms control, Governor Rockefeller urged the resumption of underground nuclear testing. The Governor argued that only those tests should be banned that can be detected by some inspection system.

Opposes Disarmament

The United States and the Soviet Union should join in a common effort, he said, to find more effective means of detection. But this country should reject all proposals for simple or total disarmament.

On the subject of stimulating economic growth—which the Vice President has ridiculed as "growthmanship"—the Governor urged revision of tax policies to stimulate investment, and elimination of featherbedding or other restrictive practices.

He urged the amendment of the labor laws to enlarge the powers of Presidential fact-finding boards, and to authorize the President in emergencies to appoint arbitrators to settle labor disputes.

Gives Farm Plank

To deal with farm problems he urged a program to find jobs for families unable to make a living from the land, the removal of more land from production, the elimination of ineffective production controls and the sale of surplus agricultural products abroad.

His recommendations in the field of health were confined to health insurance for the aged.

In education he urged "prompt and substantial aid for Federal school construction" and expanded programs to support higher education.

In civil rights he called for vigorous action by th Justice Department to bring about school desegregation and to ensure the right of all qualified persons to vote. And he urged enforcement of equal job opportunities and access to public facilities.

In housng, however, he restricted his call for prohobition of discrimination to public housing and multiple-dwellings financed with Federal aid. He made no reference to private housing.

Rights Planks Hailed by Nabrit

The Washington Post
By Erwin Knoll
Staff Reporter

James M. Nabrit, jr., civil rights lawyer and newly appointed president of Howard University, said yesterday that he found the civil rights planks of the Democratic and Republican platforms "amazing" and eminently satisfactory.

Washington, D.C.

"Each party has more in its platform on civil rights than we had ever dreamed," Nabrit commented on the WTOP-TV program "City Side." He recalled that the parties were once reluctant to mention civil rights at all.

7-31-60

Nabrit called the civil rights planks "spiritual and moral and hopeful," and said they reflect the general sentiment of the American people.

Between the Democratic and Republican civil rights pledges Nabrit found "in essence, not too much difference."

"I'm for both, and I'll take either," he declared.

In his comments on the University, Nabrit said Howard's main goal under his presidency would be achievement of higher quality "in teaching and in research, in the calibre of its students and the maturity of the faculty."

2 Ed

Though Howard enrolls increasing numbers of white students, including many from abroad, its main function will continue to be higher education for "a definite disadvantaged area"—Negro students from the South, Nabrit said.

That would be Howard's role for another 20 years "even if tomorrow all schools in the South were opened to Negroes without restriction," he said. And he clearly did not think that would happen tomorrow.

Nabrit said faculty members at Howard and other auniversities "have not been as active as they could have been in associating themselves with the problems of the community."

Professors can make worthwhile contributions to community efforts in health, urban renewal, housing, delinquency control and education, he suggested, and will probably be increasingly involved in such activities "as the community makes clear that it welcomes such participation."

GOP Group Seeks Racial Time Period

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser
Fri. 7/22/60

CHICAGO (AP) — An informal group of Southern and Southwestern delegates to the Republican National Convention appealed Thursday for what they called a breathing spell in the movement to end racial discrimination.

Such a period, they said, would give existing legislation and programs time to work out. They said laws passed during the Eisenhower administration and orders issued by courts are sufficient to bring about equal treatment of the races.

Views of these delegates were placed before a platform subcommittee by James T. Adams, a delegate from Shreveport, La.

"The greatest concern we present to you," he said, "is that we might exchange states rights and human rights for a civil rights program and be much worse off after the exchange."

MODERATE STAND

Adams said a moderate stand by the Republicans would open the way for many Southern Democrats to shift to the Republican party.

Adams said most Southerners, like Northerners, dislike racial discrimination. The Dixie delegates, however, do not believe, Adams said, the federal government can, or has the function, to regulate and change the nature of man.

"Do not injure the cause of the Negro by granting him all the federal laws he requests, letting him achieve his goal on paper, and then withholding from him and all citizens true freedom and rights that our constitution reserves in the 10th amendment to the states, or to the people."

Adams said many Southern Democrats are disgusted not with only the bold civil rights plank adopted by their party at Los Angeles last week, but also with that convention's advocay of what he called the welfare state.

TEXAN HELPS

A Texan helping to shape the platform expressed the belief the civil rights plank will be "reasonable and responsible."

John C. Tower of Wichita Falls, a member of the subcommittee on civil rights, told a reporter that he and other Southerners in the group are seeking a moderate pronouncement.

He noted that five of the 14 members of the subcommittee are from the South, and he added: "We feel we are getting a fair hearing."

Tower, Republican nominee for a U.S. Senate seat, said no minority report is in prospect, and added that "we'll cross that bridge if we come to it."

Tower is pitted against Sen. Lyndon Johnson in he Texas Senate contest. Texas law, he explained, permits Johnson to run simultaneuosly for the Senate and for vice president on the Democratic ticket.

Fifty-Seven Delegates At Republican Confab

The Call, Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7/29/60

CHICAGO. — Twenty-two delegates and 35 alternates were seated at the Republican National Convention here.

They come from 19 states and the District of Columbia. None come from Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands. Georgia has only four delegates; Mississippi none; South Carolina one and Maryland, 4.

In 1956, Georgia had four delegates; Mississippi under Perry Howard, national committeeman, had 9; South Carolina, 7; and Maryland, 4.

The list from the office of Val Washington, Republican National Committee headquarters in Washington, follows:

ARKANSAS

ALTERNATES

Murray Thompson Royal

CALIFORNIA

DELEGATES

Paul R. Williams, 1690 Victoria Avenue, Los Angeles.

ALTERNATES

George R. Vaughns, 7031 Colton Blvd., Oakland.

DELAWARE

DELEGATES

John O. Hopkins Jr., 1010 French Street, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DELEGATES

J. Flipper Derricotte, 1135 Fairmont Street, N.W.

J. Franklin Wilson, 1513 Varnum street, N.W.

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Jack Rogers, 4834 Sheriff Road, NE.

Mrs. Ida S. Taylor, 421 T Street, N.W.

GEORGIA

DELEGATES

William J. Shar, 250 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3

A. C. Touchstone. 564 S. 9th St., Griffin.

ALTERNATES

L. B. Toomer, 2711 W. Broad St., Savannah.

Clayton Yates, 228 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta.

ILLINOIS

DELEGATES

Philander S. Neville, 4320 So. Vincinnes Ave., Chicago.

Val J. Washington, 4546 So. Vincinnes Ave., Chicago.

ALTERNATES

Euclid L. Taylor, 5338 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Mrs. Viola S. Montoya, 6200 So. Champlain Ave., Chicago.

Roy J. Evans, 3336 So. Indiana Ave., Chicago.

Mrs. J. Rogers (Jewel Stratford —1131 East 50th St., Chicago.

INDIANA

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Henrietta Goodman, 4819 McCook Ave., East Chicago.

IOWA

ALTERNATES

William Parker, 301 Lafayette Bldg., Waterloo.

KANSAS

DELEGATES

P. A. Townsend, 416 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Helen Duke, 834 Ohio, Wichita.

KENTUCKY

DELEGATES

C. M. Travis, Monticello

ALTERNATES

Jesse H. Lawrence, 1732 Hale Avenue, Louisville.

LOUISIANA

DELEGATES

Jesse Cook, 1922 Industry Street New Orleans.

Noah Copelin, 1311 Ligardi St., New Orleans.

MARYLAND

DELEGATES

John C. Woodland, 1205 Myrtle Ave., Baltimore 17.

Augustus D. Knox, 624 S. Paca Street, Baltimore 30.

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Louisa B. Thomos, 624 S. Paca Street, Baltimore 30.

George Russell, Baltimore.

MICHIGAN

DELEGATES

Alf Thomas, 308 Josephine, Detroit.

William D. Brooks, 12150 Dequindre, Detroit.

ALTERNATES

B. F. Smith, 325 Horton, Detroit

MISSOURI

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Cora Bell Ball, 4732 Vernon Ave., St. Louis 13.

Charles. Robinson, Jefferson City.

Mrs. Gertrude Haugh, Kansas City.

NEW JERSEY

John Henry Chester, 400 N. Ohio Avenue, Atlantic City.

William L. Stubbs, 29 Avon Avenue, Newark.

NEW YORK

DELEGATES

Harold C. Burton, 10 East 138th Street, New York City.

Cary D. Blue, 163 W. 131st Street, New York City.

Mrs. Ruth Best, 696 Green Avenue, Brooklyn.

ALTERNATES

Julius Adams, 596 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City.

OHIO

Augustus G. Parker, 10606 Grantwood Avenue Cleveland.

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Lillian W. Burke, 829 East Blvd., Cleveland.

Ragland T. Reid, Columbus.

John Kellogg, Cleveland.

C. Leroy Hacker, Springfield.

OKLAHOMA

ALTERNATES

T. H. Harris, 326 N. Greenwood, Tulsa.

Mrs. Mamie L. Robinson, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA

William Upsher, 817 S. 21st St., Philadelphia.

Tomlin Campbell, 1850 N. Willington St., Philadelphia.

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Robert L. Vann, 14th St., Oakmont.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ALTERNATES

I. S. Leevy, 1831 Taylor Street, Columbia.

TENNESSEE

DELEGATES

George W. Lee. 526 Beal Avenue, Memphis.

ALTERNATES

Ben G. Olive Jr., 740 Walker Avenue, Memphis.

A.W.B. Johnson, 4710 Walnut Grove Rd., Memphis.

WISCONSIN

Alternates

George Hamilton, Milwaukee.

GOP Platform Makers Steer Nixon Road Down the Middle

By Carroll Kilpatrick
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, July 20—Republican Party platform drafters drove the Nixon road today trying to avoid what they regarded as Goldwater hazards on the right and Rockefeller hazards on the left.

But it was a bumpy road they traveled as representatives of some 100 organizations begged, threatened and pleaded with eight different platform subcommittees to incorporate their views in the Party document.

Like the Democrats, Republicans were having plenty of trouble with civil rights, for they want a plank that will satisfy Negroes in the North and yet not antagonize Southerners as much as the Democratic civil rights plank.

Buzz-Saw of Criticism

Chairman Charles H. Percy, of Illinois, chairman of the Platform Committee ran into a buzz-saw of criticism when he declared that it was essential to build a strong Republican party in the South.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People promptly told Percy he had been "greatly disturbed" by some things he had read in Eastern papers "that you will not try to make the plank as strong as the Democratic plank."

Mitchell said that the Democrats "gave a Christmas present to the Republicans when they named Lyndon Johnson" as their vice presidential nominee. "If you want to shoot Santa Claus," Mitchell told the Republicans, "you can come up with a lot of generalities on the rights plank."

Roy Wilkins, chairman of the leadership conference on civil rights and executive secretary of the NAACP, challenged the Republicans to write a civil rights plank as "study" as the Democrats did.

"Surely, in the light of its own history, and in view of the portent of our times, the Republican Party will not miss this opportunity to make plain its commitments," Wilkins said.

Reminder From Javits

Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.) urged the civil rights subcommittee to go further than the Democrats by recommending changes in the rules governing Senate filibusters.

"We are the Party of Lincoln and we cannot afford to be lukewarm on civil rights," the New Yorker said.

But North Carolina GOP State Chairman William E. Cobb and Virginia State Chairman I. Lee Potter charged that the Democratic plank was too strong to win votes in the South and that the GOP should not follow suit.

"We're extremely optimistic at this point that we will have a moderate civil rights platform and one in sharp contrast with that of the Democratic Party," Cobb said.

Almost as troublesome as civil rights was the agricultural issue, which Vice President Richard M. Nixon has called his most difficult domestic problem. Midwestern Republicans have before them a warning that the farm vote can be decisive this year.

A Republican leader who surveyed the North Dakota wreckage last month after Democratic Rep. Quentin Burdick defeated Republican Gov. John E. Davis in the special Senate race told them that the GOP was beaten by a slogan: "Beat Benson with Burdick."

Shaken by Benson

In the light of this advice, Republicans here were shaken by the statement which Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson put out in Washington yesterday, reaffirming his stand and indicating he would fight throughout the campaign for his point of view.

Nixon, who is expected to reject the Benson theories, is understood to have drafted the farm plank, as he has some of the other planks. Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R-Wis.), chairman of the platform subcommittee on agriculture. told newsmen he has been in frequent touch with the Vice President by telephone as late as yesterday.

"I know his views," Laird said.

Laird's subcommittee heard from all the well-known farm spokesmen and from the newly organized Farm Policy Council. The Council, representing farmers from six Midwest states, urged the retirement of approximately 80 million acres of cropland, almost a fifth of the total.

"To obtain this adjustment we are willing to accept the retirement of this land either on a mandatory or voluntary basis," the Council said in a statement.

"eW feel that because of the critical economic situation of farmers today, this program should be put into effect on a crash basis, with the entire 80 million acres retired the first year.

"The program can be modified, up or down, year by year after that."

The American Farm Bureau Federation, on the other hand, opposed Government intervention, as it has done in the past, and generally supported the Benson philosophy of permitting prices to be fixed in the market place.

There was controversy also on labor and business proposals. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, asked for "vast" new welfare-spending proposals, many of which the Eisenhower Administration has opposed.

On the other hand, Arthur H. Motley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, contended that heavier Federal spending would result in slower economic growth.

Associated Press

The Rev. Daniel Webster Wynn, of Tuskagee, Ala., testifies before the civil rights unit of the Republican Platform Committee.

United Press International

Shirley Field, 37, a Portland, Ore., attorney and state legislator heads the GOP platform subcommittee on health, welfare and housing.

NAACP Man Says Negro Vote Hinges On GOP Rights Plan

CHICAGO (AP)—A Negro leader told Republicans Wednesday they can't expect to get many Negro votes in November if the GOP fails at least to match the Democrats in writing a strong civil rights platform plank.

The advice was served on the Republican Resolutions Committee by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in answer to a question put by Thomas E. Stagg Jr., a committeeman from Louisiana.

Stagg wanted to know what percentage of the Negro vote may go to the Republicans if they matched or outdid the Democrats on civil rights.

Wilkins replied he didn't know about percentages but "if you're thinking in bare political terms you can't lose—you can't afford not to be for a strong civil rights program." Wilkins implied that if the GOP wanted to attract Negro voters it would have to bid at least as high as the Democrats.

A different view has been given the GOP platform drafters by Sen. Barry Goldwater. The Arizona Republican said the federal government should concern itself in the civil rights field only with elimination of discrimination in the field of voting rights.

Goldwater argued the right to a ballot is the only civil right guaranteed in the Constitution. He said equal treatment in employment, education, housing and so on are civil liberties—not guaranteed by the Constitution, and thus outside governmental enforcement obligations. Some Southern Republican delegates shared Goldwater's viewpoint.

Charles H. Percy, youthful president of the Bell & Howell Co., and Platform Committee chairman, made a point of being on hand at a labor subcommittee hearing to quiz AFL-CIO President George Meany. Percy said both Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller agree that tax reforms to encourage business expansion are needed to improve the economy.

Meany, asked what he thought of this stand, said he considered government planning to boost production and federal spending to meet unfilled needs would create more jobs and more customers for industry, making the nation stronger in the process.

Representatives To Rebublican Confab Listed

CHICAGO — (NNPA- — Colored delegates and alternates on the roll of the Republican national convention, which opens here Monday, totaled 55, as compared with 89 on the roll of the Democratic national convention in Los Angeles.

Delegates in the Democratic convention, however, had a half vote each, while delegates to the Republican convention have a whole vote.

The list of colored delegates follows:

Arkansas — Alternate: Murray Thompson, Royal.

California — Delegate: Paul Williams, Los Angeles, alternate, Geo. R. Vaughn, Okland.

Delaware — Delegate: John O. Hopkins, Jr., Wilmington.

Georgia — Delegates: William J. Shaw, Atlanta, and A. C. Touchstone, Griffin; alternates: L. B. Toomer, Savannah, and Clayton Yates, Atlanta.

Illinois — Delegates: Philander S. Neville and Valores J. Washington, both of Chicago; alternates: Euclid Taylor (at large), Mrs. Viola S. Montoya, Roy J. Evans, and Mrs. Jewel S. Rogers, all of Chicago.

Indiana — Alternate: Mrs. Henrietta Goodman, East Chicago.

Kansas — Delegate: P. A. Townsend (at large), Topeka; alternate, Mrs. Helen Duke, Wichita.

Kentucky — Delegate: O. M. Travis (at large), Monticello; alternate, Jesse H. Lawrence, Louisville.

Louisiana — Delegate: Jesse Cook, New Orleans; alternate, Noah Copelin, New Orleans.

Maryland — Delegates: John C. Woodland (at large) and Augustus D. Knox, both of Baltimore; alternate, Mrs. Leana B. Thomas and George L. Russell, Jr., both of Baltimore.

Michigan — Delegates: Dr. Alfred Thomas (at large), William B. Brooks and Randolph W. Wallace, all of Detroit; alternate, B. F. Smith, Detroit.

Missouri — Alternates: Mrs. Cora Bell Ball, St. Louis, and Loren Wells, Pilot Grove.

New Jersey — Alternates: John Henry Hester (at large), Atlantic City, and William I. Stubbs, Newark.

New York — Delegates: Mrs. Ruth Best, Brooklyn, and Harold C. Burton and Cary D. Blue, both of New York City; alternates, Julius Adams (at large) and Mrs. Marion Sullivan, both of New York City.

Ohio: Delegate: Augustus G. Parker, Cleveland; alternates, John W. Kellogg (at large) and Mrs. Lillian W. Burke, both of Cleveland.

Pennsylvania — Delegates: William A. Upshur and Tomlin Campbell, both of Philadelphia; alternate, Mrs. Robert L. Vann (at large) Oakmont.

South Carolina — Alternate: L. S. Levy, Columbia.

Tennessee: Delegate: George W. Lee, Memphis; alternate, Ben G. Oliver, Jr., Memphis.

Wisconsin — Alternate: George Hamilton, Milwaukee.

District of Columbia: — Delegates: J. Franklin Wilson and J. Filpper Derricotte; alternates, Mrs. Ida S. Taylor and Mrs. Jack Rogers.

Convention Briefs

CHICAGO.—(UPI)— Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, who presided over five Republican national conventions as permanent chairman, was honored with a silver gavel at the convention Tuesday night.

The gavel presented by National Republican Chairman Thruston B. Morton, was inscribed: "To Joseph W. Martin Jr., whose life has been dedicated to building a better America. July, 1960. Permanent Honorary Chairman, Republican National Convention."

The permanent chairman this year is Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, who ousted Martin from the House leadership two years ago.

CHICAGO.—(UPI)— Former U. S. Sen. William F. Knowland is atttending the Republican national convention, but not as a delegate.

Knowland, whose family owns the Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, is here as a newspaperman.

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CHICAGO.—(UPI)— Four youthful demonstrators for Adlai E. Stevenson showed up Monday night at the Republican convention.

The die-hard little band quietly entered the first balcony of the convention hall and walked the length of the aisle just before Rep. Walter Jud of Minnesota began his keynote speech.

Each carried a cardboard standard. One said "Draft Adlai." Another depicted the well-known Stevenson shoe with the hole in the sole. A third read "Independent Republicans for Stevenson" and the fourth showed an elephant with the word "Adlai" written across it.

A guard walked closely behind the four, apparently to see that they reach an exit swiftly. They did.

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CHICAGO.—(UPI)— The American Red Cross first aid station at the Republican national convention said it probably will dole out thousands of aspirins and sterile dressings for foot blisters before the convention ends Thursday.

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CHICAGO. — (UPI) — The Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., led a crowd of 5,000 persons, mostly Negroes, who paraded before the GOP convention hall Monday night in support of a strong civil rights platform.

Dr. King said the marchers wanted to dramatize the Negro struggle for equality. The marchers carried a variety of signs, some of which said "Jim Crow Must Go," "Adopt a Strong Civil Rights Plank," "End School Segregation" and "Human Dignity Must Win."

34d 1960

REPUBLICAN

AP Wirephoto

DELEGATES RISE IN OVATION FOR FORMER PRESIDENT HOOVER
In Foreground Is. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller Standing With New York Group

WAR CLOUDS OVER PLATFORM

Factions Slugging Away Backstage As Party Whoops It Up On Camera

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, (AP) — Republicans shunted a civil rights scrap to the sidelines Monday night to whoop it up harmoniously in a national convention session that struck an old party keynote of peace and prosperity.

The GOP got the second session of the day going at 7:06 p.m. and called it quits three and a half hours later—after cheering oratorical thunder against the Democrats and kind words about the Eisenhower administration.

Delegates nevertheless were wrangling and split over the racial issue.

But Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the all but certain presidential nominee, said "I believe we have made some progress" in working out an acceptable civil rights plank.

He made the statement to newsmen after a round of conferences with party leaders and delegates on the platform committee starting early in the afternoon and extending into the night — up to the end of the second convention session.

Nixon said the platform committee would take up the plank again Tuesday morning and "we are counting noses right now" to see if votes are available to reconsider the civil rights plank the committee adopted previously.

"It will be close," he said, "but I believe there is less chance of a floor fight now than there was this afternoon.

"If the committee does not reconsider, we will take it to the floor and there I am confident the convention will support the kind of plank we want."

The man who is bent on stepping a notch up the political ladder—to the top—flew from Washington into Chicago and got a thundering welcome on the scene of a convention which almost automatically will hand him the presidential nomination Wednesday night.

But some of the delegates, especially those from Dixie, now may join in grudgingly.

For Nixon promptly laid a firm hand on the convention throttle, rejected a proposed party platform plank on civil rights, and took personal charge of a drive to beef it up. Nixon laid down a virtual ultimatum—that he has to have and intends to get a platform he can run on.

FROM SOUTH, MIDWEST

Various delegates chafed uncomfortably, and hinted at starting a floor fight. Such talk came from the South and from Midwestern states.

Then the platform committee went into an overnight cooling off period.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, Nixon's newly acquired partner in shaping platform planks, stood firmly alongside Nixon in an effort to get a stronger stand on civil rights out of the platform committee.

Thousands of demonstrators marched to the Convention Hall, singing, shouting and waving banners proclaiming "We are marching for freedom now."

Here in the convention session there was nothing but harmonious applause for every stab at the Democrats and every mention of Abraham Lincoln and each of the great achievements the party orators said the GOP had brought the nation.

The GOP clans gave a ringing ovation to Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, champion of conservatism, when he paraded 19 Republican Senate candidates before the convention. He is head of the GOP Senate Campaign Committee.

"We dare not," he cautioned in typical tone, "let ourselves become so fascinated by so-called 'bold' programs that we forget soundness is more important than a superficial thing they call 'boldness.'"

SPECIAL NICHE

But there was one man for whom the Republicans reserved a special niche in the convention and a special tribute.

Herbert Hoover, more honored and revered after he left the White House than he ever was while in it, took over the podium and spotlight.

Mississippi Raises Dump-Nixon Issue

CHICAGO (AP) — Wirt Yerger, chairman of Mississippi's delegation to the Republican National Convention, said Monday night there is a possibility the delegation will abandon vice president Richard M. Nixon because of the civil rights plank in the platform.

The group will caucus Tuesday, he said, and at that time might decide to swing its 12 votes from Nixon to Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz).

Mississippi's delegates came to Chicago pledged to support Nixon for president and the conservative Goldwater for vice president.

However, Nixon's insistence on a stronger civil rights plank has caused some dissatisfaction, Yerger said.

Rockefeller 2d Place Draft Talk Revived

Washington Post D.C., Mon. 7/25/60 p.1

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, July 24 — A proposal that top party leaders "draft" Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for second place on a Richard M. Nixon presidential ticket, despite Rockefeller's flat advance turn-down of the post, touched off a flurry at Republican national convention headquarters today.

The proposal was made by Oregon's young Governor Mark O. Hatfield, who will place Nixon's name in nomination for President.

What was even more surprising, he made it at a news conference arranged for him by Vice President Nixon's press secretary, Herbert G. Klein. Hatfield said he thinks party leaders ought to "pull out all the stops and go all the way" to get Rockefeller to take second place.

New Yorkers in Session

Klein was quick to disclaim foreknowledge of Hatfield's remarks of the vice presidency, however. Klein recalled both Nixon's and Rockefeller's statements that this was pretty much a closed issue, and said:

"I think you have to take the two men at their word."

Rockefeller, who has said in effect he wouldn't even serve if elected, renewed his determination to stay out of the No. 2 contest at a meeting of the New York delegation today.

Significantly, Rockefeller remained "available" for a genuine presidential draft, but he said he did not expect it to occur.

Lodge Is Favorite

The vice presidential carousel, in which Rockefeller shows such emphatic disinterest, meanwhile whirled more dizzily than usual despite indications that Nixon's own preferences are pretty well set.

If Rockefeller won't take the No. 2 post, and that seems well established, Nixon and other top party leaders are said to prefer (1) Ambassador to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge; (2) Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), GOP National Chairman, or (3) Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton, in roughly that order.

But Chairman Morton suggested that Vice President Nixon might follow the example of Adlai E. Stevenson in 1956 and put the vice presidential choice up to the convention. If this is done, Morton said, "we could confine it to a small number of candidates acceptable to him (Nixon). A situation like that could develop."

Vice Presidential hopes meanwhile were being kept alive everywhere, well outside the periphery of the so-called inside list.

The extreme right boom for Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.) continued booming.

• The Illinois delegation threw unanimous support behind Senate Republican leader Everett Dirksen, who told newsmen he is willing to make the fight.

• The West Virginia delegation plugged quietly for 37-year-old Gov. Cecil H. Underwood, the state's first Republican Governor in 24 years.

• Supporters of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell claimed a majority of the New Jersey delegation, but one New Jersey delegate, Philip B. Hofmann, tossed in the name of Defense Secretary Thomas S. Gates.

Hatfield's proposal that Rockefeller be "drafted" for second place, despite the New Yorker's loud advance "no," reflected the position of a considerable number of friends as well as foes of the Governor.

P.14-A

Prior to Oregon's presidential primary, Hatfield was regarded as a Rockefeller man. Some opponents of the Governor, however, are not blind to the fact that refusal to accept a tendered nomination could ruin Rockefeller politically.

In answer to a question, Hatfield said he would like to see Rockefeller "pressured" if necessary to accept the No. 2 role, because it would help assure victory for the ticket. He said he knew Nixon had promised to "respect" his wishes, but he thought the escond place "draft" should go ahead anyway. If it did, he said he thought it would be "very difficult for Rockefeller to withdraw his name."

The Governor is understood to have told friends he would rise in the convention and decline the post if he is nominated for it.

It would'nt be the first time a vice presidential nominee had rejected the honor. In 1844, Sen. Silas Wright of New York was nominated for Vice President by the Democratic convention, on Martin Van Buren's third term ticket. He first wired his refusal, then followed up with a written disclaimer. George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania then was nominated instead.

In 1924, Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, was nominated on the second ballot for a place on the GOP ticket with Calvin Coolidge. Lowden declined in a letter that had been prepared in advance, and reiterated his refusal when the convention adjourned overnight. The convention then nominated Charles G. Dawes.

Almost exactly 100 years ago, Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama refused to accept second place on the 1860 Democratic ticket with Stephen A. Douglas after the convention had adjourned. The National Committee filled the vacancy by naming Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia.

Benson Declaration Stirs Political Fires

By Ovid A. Martin

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—A number of political questions have been fired up by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's statement that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller would be the Republicans' strongest Presidential candidate.

First and foremost was the question of what effect Benson's action might have on his continuance in the Eisenhower Cabinet.

Some GOP leaders from Midwestern farm areas, where Benson has been under sharp attack b ysome farm groups, speculated that the Secretary might quit shortly after the convention if Vice Presiden Richard M. Nixon is nominated for President.

This speculation was based on the view that President Eisenhower himself favored Nixon and would look askance at a member of his Cabinet downgrading the Vice President.

Doubt He'll Resign

Those close to eBnson doubt he has any intention of stepping out of his post until the new Administration takes over in Janaury. It also is doubted by many that the President would ask Benson to resign.

Mr. Eisenhower has stood firmly behind his Secretary of Agriculture during past storms.

Some observers believe that Benson told the President of his decision to speak out for Rockefeller and was given a go-ahead to do so.

Influencing Benson's future status as a Cabinet official alsi is the contention of some that a retirement by the Secretary at this time would be interpreted generally—certainly by the Democrats—as an admission that Benson has been wrong in his policy of trying to get Government out of Agriculture.

The Nixon camp here was not displeased with Benson. The Vice President's aides saw in the development a divorcement between the two that they say may help Nixon in farm areas where Benson has been criticized.

Nixon Opportunity

Certainly Nixon took advantage of Benson's action at a news conference in Washington yesterday. It gave him an opportunity not previously afforded for drawing a line between his fram views and those of Benson. Previously Nixon, as a member of the Eisenhower team, had not felt free to draw this line.

Nixon told the news conference that eBnson's farm policies were closer to those of Rockefeller than his. He said the New York Governor was sympathetic toward the Benson approach while he, Nixon, favored a new one because he said the other had brought about a deadlock between the Republican Administration and the Democratic-controlled Congress. This, Nixon said, has prevented enactment of new programs needed to solve the farm price and surplus problems.

One other question being asked here relates to what role, if any, Benson might play in the coming campaign. Will Nixon want Benson to participate? Would not his participation help the Democrats center their farm belt fire on Benson?

Associated Press

Oregon Gov. Mark Hatfield, who will place Vice President Richard L. Nixon's name in nomination for the presidency at the Republican National Convention this week, meets the press with his wife at Convention headquarters in Chicago.

34d 1960

REPUBLICAN

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
CIVIL RIGHTS PLATFORM
NAACP ....ETC

Leaders, NAACP, 7,000 Picketed For Rights Plank

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
Sat 7-23-60

By "CHES" WASHINGTON

LOS ANGELES—Credit the NAACP, our clergymen, our congressional leaders and 7,000 dedicated Los Angelenos with furnishing the peaceful but persistent motivation that helped make the strong Democratic party civil rights plank a reality.

Also A. Philip Randolph and Rev. Martin Luther King, the freedom marchers.

Of course, you can't discount the impact of the international situation, such as Khrushchev's challenges and the Congo, on the party leaders and delegates.

But the determined rallies and tireless picketing by interracial crowds made an indelible and emphatic imprint upon the platform makers at this historic Democratic national convention.

■

THE RALLIES started with a prayer service at People's Independent Church. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York City and Roy Wilkins, the NAACP leader who had made an impressive plea to the platform drafters earlier, spoke dynamically and convincingly. A picket parade to one of the downtown Woolworth stores to give backing to the student sit-ins followed.

Sunday, a mammoth rally was held at the Shrine Auditorium, preceded by an imposing picket march of 3,000 persons (one-third white) from the Sports Arena (the convention scene) to the rally site.

■

IT WAS there that Senator John Kennedy openly declared his stand in favor of civil rights for all Americans. And it was there that Congressman Powell again stirred the multitude in a dramatic address.

Rev. Martin Luther King also scored there by charging that "the glaring denials of basic freedoms in the South are done in the name of 'state's rights'."

"But 'state's rights' are only valid as they serve to protect larger human rights," he declared.

Senator Symington of Missouri spoke sincerely to the packed crowd of 7,000, and Senator Humphrey of Minnesota was given a great ovation for his genuine and democratic Americanism.

A touch of humor was added to the meeting by the MC, the NAACP's Clarence Mitchell, who said that while they were waiting for Congressman Powell to join the picket line, the Representative drove up in a white Cadillac.

"If he had to join us that way," he declared, "he could have used an integrated car."

However, the entire demonstration, designed to emphasize the Negro's insistence on a strong civil rights program, was a rousing success. And the picketing and the mass meetings will go down in the records as this city's most impressive, convincing and successful interracial effort in its long and colorful history.

Wilkins Says Johnson OK, Action Man

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
Montgomery Advertiser
Mon 7/18/60

NEW YORK (AP)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, indicated Sunday night that he does not object to Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson as the Democratic vice-presidential nominee.

Wilkins said the idea of a Texan as vice president "takes a bit of getting used to." But he added that Johnson is a "doer."

"He may not do as much as I would wish but he'll get something done, just as he got through a civil rights bill," Wilkins said.

"When it came out, it was just about that big, but he got it through."

Wilkins said: "Mr. Johnson is from Texas and a good majority leader, although no special friend of civil rights, except generally speaking. And I think personally it is fair to say that Sen. Johnson himself doesn't have any personal prejudices."

Asked if he expected the Republicans to adopt as strong a civil rights plank as the Democrats did, Wilkins said: "I would hope that they would and I am going to be in Chicago to try to persuade them to. But I have seen some—well, let's say, inept ness on the part of some of my good Republican friends."

Asked how much appeal Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, has to Negro voters, Wilkins replied: "There is not as much enthusiasm, let's say, for Mr. Kennedy as there was for Adlai Stevenson in 1952.

"On the other hand, I don't think it is fair to say that Mr. Kennedy has no friends among the Negro people in this country and that they will en masse refuse to vote for him or be reluctant to do so."

Wilkins added that Vice President Richard M. Nixon's voting record on civil rights has been "good."

"We count him friendly toward civil rights," he said of Nixon, who seems almost certain to be the Republican presidential nominee.

South Warns On Tough Civil Rights Plank

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Philadelphia Pa
Fri 7-8-60

By WILLIAM J. EATON

LOS ANGELES, July 7 (UPI).—Backers of strong civil rights action urged Democratic platform writers Thursday to draft a tough plank on the issue. But Southerners called for "moderation" and warned against extremism that would drive Dixie voters out of the party.

Negro leaders, student "sit-in" spokesmen, and representatives of other groups demanded that the party vow at next week's national convention to end all forms of racial discrimination and kick out segregationists.

BACKED BY UAW

They got backing from Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, who called for personal pledges from Democratic candidates to work for across-the-board civil rights reform.

But Sen. Spessard L. Holland (Fla.), in an unscheduled plea on behalf of hitherto silent Southern members of the committee, took over the witness chair to "ask for moderation."

"Southerners here, almost without exception, believe that an immoderate and extreme plank will simply drive most Democratic voters out of our party in the South and accomplish exactly the opposite of what the previous witnesses wish to accomplish," Holland said.

SERVICE TO NATION

Holland said he was speaking not only for himself but also for Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N. C.), James O. Eastland (Miss.), John Stennis (Miss.), and other Southerners on the 108-member platform committee.

"The Senators for whom I speak, in particular," he said, "are here with one purpose—to try to bring out of your considerations and findings a platform on which we can stand in unity, not just for the aggrandizement of Democrats but for service to the Nation."

Holland spoke after spokesmen for Negro student "sit-in" demonstrators accused the Democrats of "playing political football" with the civil rights issue. They asked for a 1960 platform plank indorsing a broad government action to halt segregation in schools, at polling places and on the job.

The committee, in its third day of hearings designed to help it write a Democratic manifesto for approval by the convention next Tuesday, heard many special interest pleaders.

MRS. MILLER SPEAKS

Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, grand old lady of Democratic national conventions from Slippery Rock, Pa.; made her traditional plea to the party to support equal rights for women. She is a member of the Platform Committee.

She spoke as chairman of the National Woman's Party "whose one objective" is enactment of an equal rights for women amendment to the Constitution.

Mrs. Miller, a delegate to every convention since 1924, acknowledged she was making "a several times repeat performance" on behalf of her amendment, which the party has indorsed for 16 years but which has never managed to get through Congress.

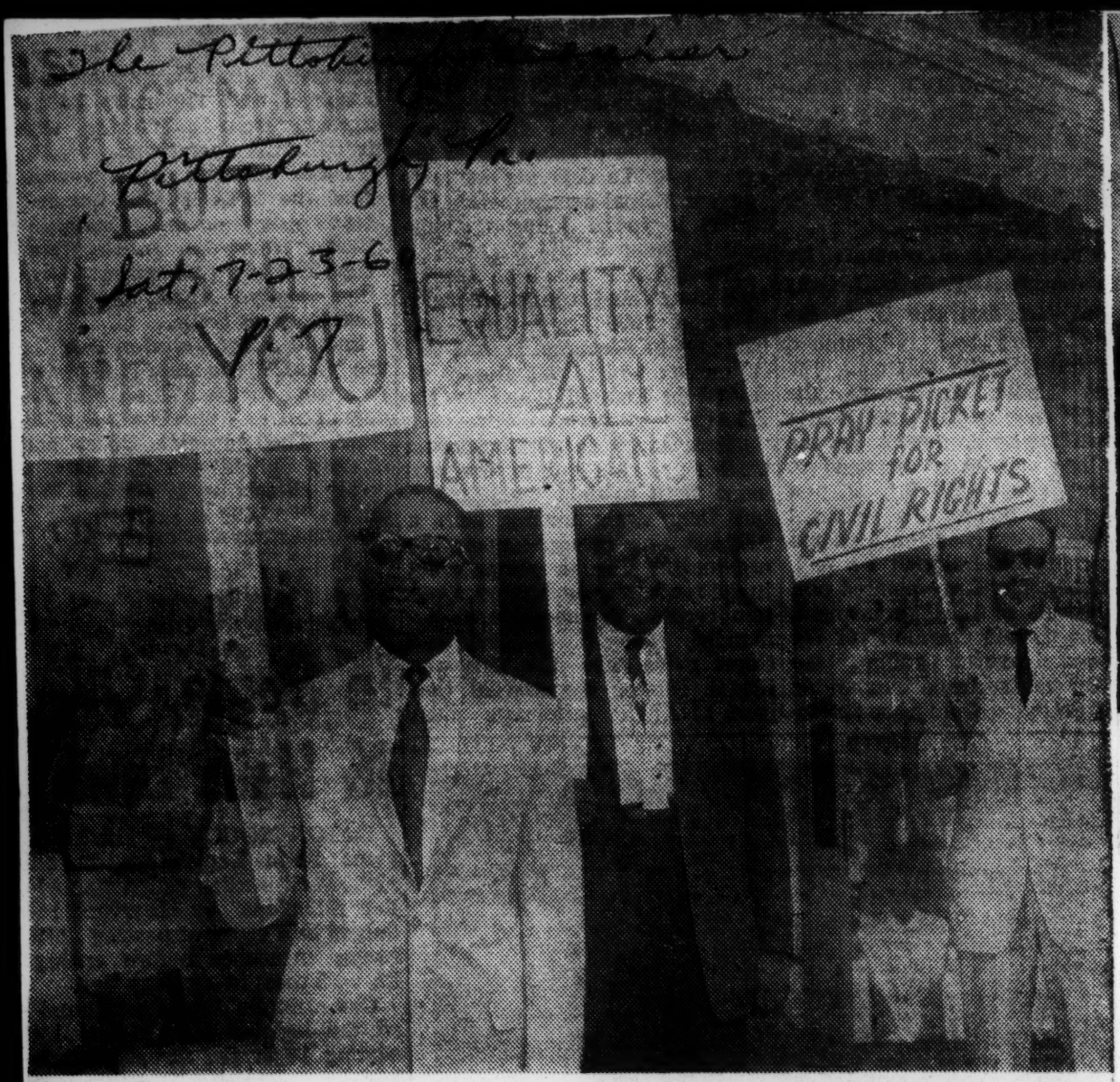
The textile industry asked for support in curbing imports and the National Coal Policy Conference appealed for limitations on crude oil shipments here. Alaska's committeewoman, Helen M. Fischer, urged a plank to boost the 49th State as a source of hydroelectric power.

DIVISIVE ISSUE

But the main fight within the committee appeared certain to center on how the party should phrase its stand on the divisive issue of Negro discrimination.

Southern forces on the committee were poised to resist any effort to write in iron-clad guarantees to satisfy Negro leaders on the explosive rights issue.

Roy Wilkins, head of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, kicked off testimony for the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a group of 33 national organizations.



CHANGING TIMES — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, right; Rev. L. Sylvester Odom, center, Los Angeles pastor, and Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. joined the picket lines urging a strong civil rights plank in the Democratic platform. Their mission was successful.

AP Wirephot

Roy Wilkins (right), chairman of the leadership conference on civil rights, confers with Chairman Chester Bowles before the start of a session of the Democratic National Convention Platform Committee. Wilkins appeared before group to urge "specific" proposals. At center is James C. Thomson, Jr., Bowles' aide.

34d 1960

REPUBLICAN

ALABAMA

LEAVES JULY 18

Talladega Woman Expected To Be Re-Elected National Committeewoman For GOP

Mrs. Tom Abernethy of Talladega, Republican National Committeewoman for Alabama, will leave July 18 for Chicago to serve on two major committees meeting in advance of the GOP national convention that begins a week later.

The Talladegan, who is expected to be elected to a second term on the National Committee along with Committeeman Marvin Mosteller of Mobile, will serve on the important platform and rules committees.

The platform committee will hold open hearings on possible controversial issues before drawing the statement of principles upon which the Republican party will base its 1960 campaign for the presidency.

"I intend to work quietly but as diligently as I can for a platform that will be acceptable to Alabamians," she said.

Besides her duties as committeewoman, Mrs. Abernethy will serve as delegate to the convention from the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama.

She and her fellow delegate, Lorenzo Stone of Clay County, were instructed to cast their votes for Richard Nixon for president.

"Which is certainly what I would do if we were uninstructed," she said. "I think Mr. Nixon is the best qualified man for president and I believe he will be elected regardless of whom the Democrats nominate."

Mrs. Abernethy will be accompanied by Mr. Abernethy, an alternate delegate, and the two will be joined in Chicago later by Ed King, who has been appointed an assistant sergeant at arms for the convention.

With other Southern groups the Alabamians will stay at the Morrison, one of Chicago's top hotels.

"And that," Mrs. Abernethy said, "would seem to be in sharp contrast to the hospitality extended Alabamians attending the Democratic convention."

A full program of events, some of them open to all delegates and some by invitation, has been planned for entertainment at Chicago.

During her two weeks in Chicago the Talladega GOP leader will attend these functions among others:

A reception and dinner for members of the National Committee and their wives or husbands given by National Chairman and Mrs. Thruston Morton.

A luncheon given by Mrs. Clare B. Williams, assistant chairman, for committeewomen and other female party dignitaries.

A luncheon given by the Women's Republican Club of Chicago in honor of committeewomen.

A brunch for newly elected women members of the committee.

A reception given for party officials by the National Federation of Young Republicans.

Fashion shows and breakfasts at Marshall Fields and Carson-Pirie-Scott Department stores.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE WOMAN

A "Great Lady" luncheon-tableau, which will be natinally televised from the grand ball room of the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

Planned for all delegates are such things as bus tours of Chicago, river boat rides, complimentary passes to Arlington Race Track, daily receptions at the Congress Hotel hospitality center and tickets to Chicago baseball games.

Mrs. Abernethy was elected to the National Committee at the 1956 convention in San Francisco, which she attended as alternate delegate.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
CIVIL RIGHTS PLATFORM
NAACP.....ETC.

Must Match Democrats On Rights, GOP Warned

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By NORMAN WALKER

CHICAGO (AP)—A Negro leader told Republicans Wednesday they can't expect to get many Negro votes in November if the GOP fails at least to match the Democrats in writing a strong civil rights platform plank.

The advice was served on the Republican Resolutions Committee by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in answer to a question put by Thomas E. Stagg Jr., a committeeman from Louisiana.

Stagg wanted to know what percentage of the Negro vote may go to the Republicans if they matched or outdid the Democrats on civil rights.

Wilkins replied he didn't know about percentages but "if you're thinking in bare political terms you can't lose—you can't afford not to be for a strong civil rights program." Wilkins implied that if the GOP wanted to attract Negro voters it would have to bid at least as high as the Democrats.

A different view has been given the GOP platform drafters by Sen. Barry Goldwater. The Arizona Republican said the federal government should concern itself in the civil rights field only with elimination of discrimination in the field of voting rights.

Goldwater argued the right to a ballot is the only civil right guaranteed in the Constitution. He said equal treatment in employment, education, housing and so on are civil liberties—not guaranteed by the Constitution, and thus outside governmental enforcement obligations. Some Southern Republican delegates shared Goldwater's viewpoint.

TAX REFORM URGED

Charles H. Percy, youthful president of the Bell & Howell Co., and Platform Committee chairman, made a point of being on hand at a labor subcommittee hearing to quiz AFL-CIO President George Meany. Percy said both Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller agree that tax reforms to encourage business expansion are needed to improve the economy.

Meany, asked what he thought of this stand, said he considered government planning to boost production and federal spending to meet unfilled needs would create more jobs and more customers for industry, making the nation stronger in the process.

Percy didn't disagree directly but said, "I believe the way to stimulate the economy is to get costs down and prices down." He said lack of such reductions is the reason for growing foreign competition in the domestic market.

MEANY SPEAKS

Meany, noting that the steel industry is operating at only about half its capacity, said the problem now is not increased capital investment, though that should not be discouraged. The labor union chief said President Eisenhower's administration has neglected to marshal America's resources to attain full employment.

In that connection, Meany said the total number of manhours worked in the American economy is actually less today than when Eisenhower took office. More people are at work, he conceded, but many at only part-time jobs.

Meany said organized labor is "flexible" in considering methods by which employment can be expanded. For example, he said higher tariff walls may be needed for a few hard-hit industries although, in general, labor unions favor free trade.

G.O.P. VIEW URGED ON SOVIET THREAT

The New York Times

Platform Group Hears Call for 'Effective Position'—Rights Plank Debated

New York

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20 — Civil rights and farm issues dominated Republican platform hearings today. At the same time, a sparsely attended foreign policy session heard a warning that the Soviet Union had begun "a new kind of subversion and aggression."

With the Congo's invitation to the Soviet Union to send troops to that area as a backdrop, Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky called for the Republican party to take "a more effective position" against the new Soviet threat than the Democrats did last week in Los Angeles.

Soviet offers to aid the Congo, he said, mean that the Russians are no longer dealing in subtle propaganda and other efforts but are a "manifestation" of a new kind of coercion against newly independent and underdeveloped countries.

Senator Cooper, chairman of the Republican Platform Committee's foreign policy subcommittee, asserted that the Democrats had failed to "take note" of this new Soviet development. It had been "apparent for weeks" prior to the Democratic National Convention, he declared.

His statement came amid these other platform developments:

¶A Negro leader said the Republicans would have to match the strong Democratic civil rights plank if they expected to capture many Negro votes in the Presidential election.

¶Charles H. Percy of Chicago, chairman of the Platform Committee, indicated that the Republican civil rights plank would emphasize the breaking of economic barriers that limit job and promotion opportunities for Negroes. The elimination of such hurdles, he implied, will lead to gains by Negroes and other minority groups in education, housing and other fields.

¶Numerous conflicting ideas on solving the farm problem were laid before another subcommittee. Reresentative Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin said the farm plank would represent Vice President Nixon's farm program in general terms and that there would be "obvious differences" with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

¶Organized labor and business representatives clashed on the question of how to promote economic growth. George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, asked the Republicans, in effect, to endorse the welfare spending programs advocated by the Democrats in their platform. Arthur H. Motley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, contended that heavier Federal spending would slow economic growth in the long run.

The 104-member Platform Committee split into eight subcommittees to take testimony from about 100 individuals. The witnesses represented organizations concerned with almost every phase of the national economy and foreign problems. The subcommittees were quartered in three floors of the Sheraton Blackstone Hotel.

The first day of the two-day session produced more wordage than that compiled in four days of open hearings by the Democrats.

A jam at the civil rights hearing forced a switch with the foreign policy subcommittee. The foreign policy panel started out in the largest room, a ballroom, with the smallest attendance.

In addition to the panels on foreign policy, civil rights and the economy, there were subcommittee on national defense; education, science and technology, Government finance and administration and human affairs.

The subcommittees will wind up tomorrow. The full Platform Committee will meet Friday and Saturday to complete the statement of party principles for 1960. It will be presented to the convention next week. The convention opens Monday.

A conflict in the views of Governor Rockefeller and Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York, whose ideas on most issues frequently dovetail, appeared in testimony on medical care for the aged.

Senator Javits backed a bill he has co-sponsored in the Senate that would finance health protection outside the Social Security System. Governor Rockefeller has followed the Democratic line of using the Social Security System, with its payroll-deduction method.

Senator Javits also called for a strong Republican civil rights statement, one that would mean more than the Democratic plank "because Republicans can deliver on it." He asserted that Democratic factionalism would prevent the Democrats from carrying out the strongest civil rights plank in that party's history.

In proposing a civil rights plank, Senator Javits urged that Republicans strive in the next Congress to change Senate rules to prevent "the filibuster weapon from being used against civil rights bills."

His proposal set no time limit for schools to carry out the desegregation decision of the Supreme Court. The Democratic platform called for school districts to file "first step" integration plans by 1963. This was one of the civil rights stands that caused Southern Democrats to warn that their party would alienate Southern voters in November.

In a colloquy with leaders of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Republican platform chairman, Mr. Percy, said he wanted a "responsible" platform — one that set attainable goals—"because we are young people and we want to be able to come back in four years and say we have carried it out."

ROCKEFELLER CAMP SNIPES AT NIXON

The N.Y. Times

Vice President's Aides Reply —Backers of the Governor Stress 'Can't Win' Theme

New York

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20—Backers of Vice President Nixon and Governor Rockefeller began practice sniping at each other today. They acted for all the world as if they expected a serious battle between the two Republicans at next week's national convention.

The amateurs who are trying to draft Mr. Rockefeller for the Republican Presidential nomination he obviously wants were stoutly proclaiming that they had 300-odd delegates well in hand and could block first a ballot nomination of Vice President Nixon.

The only people who appeared to be taking these claims seriously were those with the soundest reasons for doubting them: The normally confident, well-drilled forces of Mr. Nixon.

Unveil Press Unit

Behaving curiously like the supporters of a candidate running scared, the Nixon staff unveiled an elaborate political press headquarters in the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, poised to spring into mimeographed action at each vagrant Rockefeller claim.

Very few outside the immediate camps of the two Republican rivals—and few inside them—really believed that the mannerly "cold war" between the Vice President and the Governor would catch fire when the convention opens next week.

Every sign seemed to point to an assured first-ballot victory for Mr. Nixon, with Mr. Rockefeller even likely to withdraw altogether before his name could be presented to the 1,332 delegates.

This widespread conviction did not deter the president of the National Draft Rockefeller Committee, a lanky San Francisco lawyer named William Brinton, from flailing away lustily at Mr. Nixon at a midday news conference.

'Nixon Can't Win Slogan

Mr. Brinton eagerly brought out for public inspection the "Nixon Can't Win" slogan that his forces have been circulating more or less privately for many months.

He offered poll results taken in five key states just after the Democratic National Convention closed last week. They uniformly and conveniently showed Mr. Nixon trailing shamefacedly behind Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts by margins closely approaching 2 to 1.

The states were New York, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois and Texas. Mr. Brinton said that a Republican nominee could not realistically expect to be elected in November without carrying at least three of them.

"Aren't you trying to say that Nixon can't win?" A reporter asked.

"It would be very fair to state that would be my conclusion," Mr. Brinton replied.

Delegates Unidentified

While claiming 300 delegates for Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Brinton refused to reveal where the Governor's strength lay outside of the ninety-six-vote New York delegation, which Mr. Rockefeller has kept uncommitted not without some difficulty.

This display of combative spirit immediately stung the Nixon camp into retaliation. Herbert G. Klein, the Vice President's press secretary, called an afternoon news conference with the star attraction Mr. Nixon's campaign manager, Leonard W. Hall of New York.

Mr. Hall, an expansive man with a fine sense of political outrage, virtually pronounced the Rockefeller polls a fraud.

"I guess I know more about polls and see more of them than any person in the United States," Mr. Hall declared, "and I say that these polls are completely contrary to all the polls we've read."

Claims 1,000 Votes

The Vice President's campaign manager maintained that Mr. Nixon had "upward of 1,000 or better" of the 1,332 delegates firmly in his camp. He declared himself "more convinced than ever" that the Vice President could defeat Senator Kennedy in "a good, hard fight."

Mr. Hall was interviewed in a Nixon press room decked out with twenty-five typewriters. Sixteen pay telephones had been installed around two walls. Tomorrow, Mr. Klein explained, a hospitality room would be opened next door. Before the convention is out he will have two more aides helping him with press relations.

The Nixon headquarters was not the only place where Governor Rockefeller's candidacy was still being taken seriously.

'Serious Candidates'

The vice chairman of the convention arrangements committee, Jaren L. Jones, said floor demonstrations would be limited to "serious candidates" and listed Mr. Rockefeller along with Mr. Nixon and Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona in this category.

These candidates will get ten minutes each for adulation, Mr. Jones said, with no time at all to go to "insincere favorite sons."

Senator Goldwater says, as does Mr. Rockefeller, that he is not a candidate and likewise has an organization that says he is. He told a news conference today that he might allow his name to go to the floor if it could, by some strange alchemy, attract Rockefeller delegates and thus aid Mr. Nixon.

Give Testimony at Republican Platform Hearings

Roy Wilkins, secretary of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People speaking yesterday before civil rights and immigration subcommittee. On panel are, from the left, Joseph F. Carlino, chairman, Mrs. Louis Rogers and Mrs. Janet Showalter

Wilkins, Javits For Rights Plank

Baltimore World Telegram Sat. 7-23-60 P. 1

CHICAGO (UPI)—A Negro leader and a Republican senator urged the GOP Wednesday to write into its platform a civil rights plank as strong as the one adopted by the Democrats in Los Angeles last week.

The pleas were made by Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and by Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York.

Wilkins told a platform subcommittee "the Republican Party cannot afford to produce a civil rights platform less strong than that of the Democrats." He said the GOP plank was certain to be measured against the Democratic version.

Javits urged the subcommittee to go further than the Democrats by recommending changes in the rules governing Senate filibusters against civil rights. He also called for a federal law against lynching and elimination of all poll taxes.

"We are the party of Lincoln and we cannot afford to be lukewarm on civil rights," Javits said.

He proposed that Senate rules be changed to permit a constitutional majority of the Senate to cut off debate after 30 days. It now takes a two-thirds majority of those senators present and voting to end debate.

Wilkins called the Democratic civil rights plank "a sturdy yardstick" for judging the GOP declaration. The Democrats endorsed a super - liberal plank calling for an end to racial segregation in practically all aspects of American life.

Wilkins testified as the 104 member Platform Committee split into eight separate subcommittees to hear about 100 representatives of organizations or individuals.

They discussed a wide variety of subjects including government spending, the farm issue and foreign policy.

Conflicting views on government spending were presented to the platform writers by spokesmen for organized labor and organized businessmen.

AFL-CIO President George Meany urged the Republicans to move in the opposite direction. He pleaded called upon the Republicans to endorse "vast" new welfare programs for an end of some of the welfare including some already rejected by programs embraced by the administration.

Arthur H. Motley, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce

Rocky's Fine Program

Baltimore Md. Sun Sat. 7-23-60 P. 16

A dramatic six - point national civil rights program was outlined by New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller in his address to the National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress in Buffalo last week.

He advocated that:

1. The President prohibit at once by executive order discrimination in all federally - subsidized housing and later to all federally - insured housing.

2. The National Labor Relations Board be given authority to deny certification to any union that has discriminatory membership policies.

3. The Federal Government aid financially and with technical advice states and localities having difficulty in ending public school segregation.

4. The Attorney General be empowered to file suits compelling school desegregation in Southern states which continue to defy the Supreme Court decision.

5. The Congress make permanent the Contract Compliance Committee, designed to withhold all work done under government contract from employers who practice racial discrimination.

6. The Federal Government clean its own house by making sure that there is equal employment and promotion opportunity in every agency and that there is equal access to every government facility.

Governor Rockefeller's broad program would certainly hasten the day when America's practices are in line with her preachments.

It's too bad that he is not running for the Presidency, but if he keeps talking like this he is certain to influence the thinking of both Messrs. Nixon and Kennedy.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
D.C. PLATFORM

Shipley Asks Support Of 11-Word D. C. Plank

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
P. 1
7-21-60

By MARY LOU WERNER
Star Staff Writer

CHICAGO, July 21—District Republicans today were optimistic about getting a plan in the G. O. P. platform which calls for "adequate Federal financing" and suffrage for the Capital City.

The revised plank, which District G.O.P. Chairman Carl Shipley pared down from an original proposal, states in its entirety:

"We favor adequate Federal financing and suffrage for the Nation's Capital."

Omitted from the original 64-word plan that Mr. Shipley had planned to submit were any specific mention of a presidential vote, of congressional representation or of home rule.

Mr. Shipley said the 11-word plank he offered covers support for all three phases of suffrage for the District.

However, he said, it is intended to put the emphasis where Republican voters indicated they wanted it in the District primary—on the vote for President and Vice President first, then congressional representation and finally home rule.

National Ticket Vote

"Our proposal de-emphasizes home rule," he acknowledged, noting that the Democratic platform seemed to place heavy emphasis on that point.

Congress just before adjournment approved a constitutional amendment, which now must be ratified by three fourths of the States, to give District residents a vote for President and Vice President. Legislation to give the District representation in Congress and home rule failed to pass.

The District G. O. P. chairman said he had to trim the plank he originally intended to submit because it was apparent the platform-drafters would be more amenable to a brief proposal.

He predicted that the final version he offered will bring some criticism—"they will say the word suffrage does not mean violent support of national representation and home rule."

Stresses U. S. Funds

But he declared that he conferred first with other District G. O. P. leaders, including Negro spokesmen—"they are vitally concerned over this voting matter"—before arriving at the abbreviated plank which he believes stands a good chance of getting included in the platform.

In his presentation yesterday to the drafting subcommittee headed by Robert A. Taft, jr., of Ohio, Mr. Shipley put most stress on additional Federal financial aid in the District.

A Federal contribution two, three or four times as great as the $26 million approved this year will be needed, he told the subcommittee.

"We have increased taxes year after year, and have pending seven new tax proposals. The solution has to be a recognition by Congress and the people of their responsibility to the Nation's Capital," he pleaded. "We have reached the maximum tax levies we can sustain."

Turning to the suffrage situation, Mr. Shipley recited results of the District primary in May. Republicans, he said, were almost unanimous for granting the District a presidential vote, about 12 to 1 for congressional representation and about 4 to 1 for home rule.

Shipley Encouraged

After appearing before the subcommitte, Mr. Shipley said he was encouraged about the chances of the 11-word District plank getting included in the platform. He said Mr. Taft, who earlier questioned why a District plank should be included any more than a Cincinnati plank, had received a number of telphone calls urging recognition of the District.

One other witness who appeared before the subcommittee in behalf of a District plank was Miss Barbara Stuhler, a national director of the League of Women Voters.

Miss Stuhler urged inclusion of a strong plank for District home rule.

She said the league welcomed passage of the constitutional amendment now pending before the States to give the District a vote for President and Vice President—"although we regret that the District will be limited to the same representation in the electoral college as the least populous State."

But voting in the national elections once every four years "is no substitute for voting for members of a local council who would be on the job constantly to take care of local problems as they arise," she declared.

In another development affecting the District yesterday, the temporary rules committee recommended an increase from 8 to 9 in the number of District convention delegates in 1964. District Republicans had sought an increase of two.

D.C. Seen Losing Fight For Plank in Platform

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
P. 1

By a Star Staff Writer

CHICAGO, July 20—Carl L. Shipley, Republican chairman for the District, said today he is fighting a losing battle in getting a District plank in the 1960 Republican platform.

After a five-hour meeting with Robert A. Taft, Jr., chairman of a platform subcommittee dealing with District, Mr. Shipley said:

7-20-60

"Mr. Taft expressed the view that ratification of the constitutional amendment giving District residents the vote for President and Vice President was not sufficiently important to be included in the party's national platform."

He took this position, Mr. Shipley said, despite the fact that the Democratic platform adopted last week in Los Angeles, called not only for a vote for District residents but also local self-government.

In his argument with Mr. Taft, Mr. Shipley said, he pointed out that the District of Columbia had been mentioned six times previously in Democratic platforms, three times in Republican platforms, and once in the Populist platform in 1896. The reference, he emphasized, dealt with voting rights.

Mr. Shipley said Mr. Taft, son of the late Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, was unsympathetic to his appeal. Mr. Shipley said he also asked Mr. Taft to include in the platform a recognition of the responsibility of Congress to provide funds over and above taxes comparable to Maryland and Virginia so as to maintain Washington as it should be as the Nation's Capital.

He said Mr. Taft's attitude was that Washington's problems were no different from Cincinnati's and no more deserving of space in the party's national platform. Mr. Taft lives in Cincinnati.

34d 1960 REPUBLICAN

REPUBLICAN NATI NAL CONVENTION
REP. WALTER H. JUDD

GOP Civil Rights

eynoter Judd Sees GOP Best To Defend U.S.A.

By TOM NELSON
United Press International

CHICAGO — (UPI) — Rep. Walter H. Judd of Minnesota told the Republican National Convention Monday night that the party of Abrahma Lincoln was best fitted to insure the nation's survival in a world civil war.

In a keynote speech on the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's nomination, Judd lashed out at the Democrats for "misrepresenting" the United States as a second - class power. This, he said, invites the very Communist aggression the world hopes to avoid.

Judd defended the Eisenhower administration, pointing to eight years of peace through crisis - ridden times and a level of prosperity surpassing anything the United States ever has known.

"Lincoln and the Republican party led our country through the crisis of 100 years ago," Judd said. "Now we are engaged in a greater conflict — the whole planet is in the throes of the mightiest conflict in all history. It is a world civil war.

"What is it about? It is about exactly the same thing as then: Is government of the people, by the people, and therefore for the people to perish, literally, from the earth."

On the domestic front, Judd accused the Democrats of misrepresenting the GOP as being against various good ends "just because we do not agree with the solutions they advocate."

"Sometimes we are told that to win elections, we Republicans should make countless promises, like those the opposition party made at its convention," he said.

"Maybe that is a way to win elections, but we repudiate it, first because it would not be shooting square with you, the voters; and second, because it would not succeed, for there is no chance of our out-promising the Democrats."

Judd went back to 1952 and referred to the ending of the Korean War under Eisenhower and the prevention of half a dozen other threats from developing into war-Trieste, the Mossadegh uprising in Iran, Guatemala, Formosa, Suez, Lebanon, Quemoy and West Berlin.

Judd said the Democrats were calling for a new initiative in foreign policy although the U-2 flights they criticized so harshly were "brilliant example" of just that.

"If we had not developed U-2 and had not been using it to keep up to date on military preparations within the Soviet Union, we could properly have been charged with inviting another Pearl Harbor," he said.

Turning to the economic situation, Judd said the GOP administration had created a vast expansion of production, trade and jobs.

"There were 61 million jobs when he took over in 1953," he said. "There are 68 million jobs tonight.

"And jobs at higher wages. Wages up 39 per cent in these seven years. Real wages, actual purchasing power, have gone up 20 per cent under this administration."

34d 1960 REPUBLICAN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

Nixon Pushes Drafters To Beef Up Rights Plan

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Southerners Claim Power To Ward Off Liberal Turn

Dec. 7-26-60 P. 1

CHICAGO (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon stepped squarely into the middle of a civil rights row Monday as he arrived to take over leadership of the Republican National Convention.

Nixon dropped all other engagements and set about trying to persuade a balky platform drafting committee to strengthen a compromise civil rights plank that he pronounced unsatisfactory.

A Southern member of the committee, Thomas Stagg Jr. of Louisiana, said several hours after Nixon began his efforts, however, that "we have enough votes to defeat" any move to rewrite the plank.

Stagg is a leading exponent of the moderate viewpoint that prevailed when the plank was adopted.

SCRAP PLANK

Joseph F. Carlino of New York, chairman of the platform subcommittee which has handled the civil rights question, said earlier that a move probably will be made within the committee Tuesday morning to scrap the moderate plank and substitute one more closely reflecting the views of Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Charles H. Percy, platform committee chairman, said no committee member has notified him of any intent to seek reconsideration, however.

Complete Text Of Compromise Plank On Civil Rights Appears On Page 6A

The platform committee met for about three hours late Monday but apparently confined its deliberations to federal aid to education. Percy declined to comment on the progress on that subject.

Stagg said he likewise had no definite word that Carlino or any other exponent of a broader civil rights stand intended to move for reconsideration.

DEFEAT MOTION

"But we have enough votes to defeat Mr. Carlino's motion," Stagg said.

Stagg added that the committee is "resisting any attempt to dictate by Mr. Rockefeller or by any source outside the committee."

Percy interjected to say, with Stagg assenting, that neither Nixon nor Rockefeller had attempted to direct the committee what to do but merely had made suggestions.

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the platform committee's parliamentarian and an advocate of a strong rights plank, reported that he and others were going to "work something out" during the night. He said the fact the committee adjourned without trying to complete action on the platform gave encouragement to those seeking revision of the compromise plank.

Percy said a four-man editing group is putting together the civil rights plank approved by the committee. This is the version Nixon and Rockefeller want changed.

Members of the editing group besides Percy are Sens. Gordon Allott of Colorado and Prescott Bush of Connecticut, and Rep Melvin Laird of Wisconsin.

Percy explained that the plank which was approved was a composite of sections from a number of drafts—all of which needed assembling 2

Nixon, arriving on the convention scene to a tumultuous welcome, joined Rockefeller in insisting on a stronger party stand in the touchy civil rights field.

The vice president, obviously confident of becoming the GOP presidential nominee, said the GOP standard-bearer needs what he considers a strong, honest and specific civil rights plank. A candidate, he said, can't run on principles that compromise his beliefs.

Nixon immediately went into a huddle with Charles H. Percy chairman of the platform committee, and other party leaders including Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the GOP national chairman, on the civil rights situation.

TAKE NEW LOOK

Percy reassembled the 103-member resolutions panel to take a new look at the problem in the light of the Nixon-Rockefeller objections.

After an afternoon session, New Yorker Joseph F. Carlino told newsmen a move might be made Tuesday to adopt a civil rights plank closer to Nixon's views.

Carlino, chairman of the subcommittee which has handled the civil rights question, said he hopes that by Tuesday "the atmosphere will be such that a motion to reconsider will be appropriate." However, Carlino said he wasn't sure whether he would make such a motion then.

The committee considered aid to education proposals, then recessed until Tuesday morning.

ALL-NIGHT BATTLE

The plank adopted by the group early Monday after an all-night battle contained a mixture of liberal and moderate views on racial problems. The minority battled to reverse the vote and obtain the more liberal Nixon-Rockefeller viewpoints.

The tumult over the civil rights plank injected an ironic twist in a convention celebrating the 100th anniversary of the presidential nomination of Abraham Lincoln, who is frequently referred to as the Great Emancipator of Negro slaves.

Nixon cancelled a series of appointments with various state GOP delegations to concentrate on the civil rights problem with party chiefs. It was indicated Nixon is anxious to avoid a floor fight over the issue so as not to get into prolonged convention proceedings Wednesday night when the platform must be adopted before he can be nominated. Delay could mean millions of television viewers might go to bed without witnessing the nomination.

BEFORE WEDNESDAY

Herbert G. Klein, Nixon's press chief, said "We'd like to get an agreement on the platform before Wednesday night."

Rep. Melvin Laird of Wisconsin, vice chairman of the platform committee, said the group could decide to reconsider its recommended civil rights plank by a simple majority vote. However, he said no motion to reconsider was made during the opening hour of a closed committee session Monday afternoon.

The plank approved by the platform committee reportedly pledged vigorous enforcement of voting rights, support of court orders to end school segregation, new legislation to end housing discrimination, and greater job equality on federal or federally aided projects.

STICK TO GUNS

But the plank lacked some of the stiffer Nixon-Rockefeller recommendations.

One of these is the power the two men advocate for the attorney general to prosecute civil rights violations. This power is now largely limited to cases alleging the denial of voting rights.

Congress has balked at enacting legislation, referred to as Title 3, to extend these federal prosecuting powers. But Nixon said Monday a new legislative approach with proper safeguards has been worked out.

Vice President Calls for End Of Racial Segregation

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

BY WILLIAM THEIS

INTERNATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, Chicago — (UPI) — Richard M. Nixon, wielding his strength as the GOP presidential choice took personal command Monday of a Nixon-Rickefeller drive to beat down a conservative policy revolt at the Republican National Convention.

Arrived here 7-26-60

Arriving here to a tumultuous welcome, Nixon immediately branded as "inadequate" the convention Platform Committee's plank on civil rights. He called on the committee to strengthen the plank and include a "commendation" for Negro sit-in demonstrators.

The vice president acted and talked like a man who hoped to obtain his objectives by conciliation. But he left no doubt he was ready to battle it out on the convention floor if necessary. He said the GOP platform must not be "watered down."

Nixon also declared that he and other party leaders would pick his vice presidential running mate. This was his reply to a group of governors who demanded he throw the vice presidential race "wide open."

Nixon's arrival in the convention city over-shadowed the opening session of the GOP's 27th National Convention which got underway at 12:15 p. m., e.d.t., and was devoted to speech-making organizational activities.

Highlight of the second session Monday night was an address by the GOP's grand old man, former president Herbert Hoover.

CONSERVATIVES REVOLT

The Party's conservatives were in revolt against the civil rights policy laid down in the 14-point "communique" which Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller issued after their secret New York conference last Friday.

They were ahead on points when Nixon showed up, having forced the platform committee as the climax of an all-night session - to approve a civil rights plank that fell far short of the Nixon-Rockefeller recommendations.

The foreign policy and defense planks also did not seem to fit the Nixon-Rockefeller specifications. The vice president said he would take a look at them later to see if they went far enough in representing his views.

In their 14-point agreement, Nixon and Rockefeller called for racial integration in all areas of national life and an outright endorsement of Negro sit-in demonstrators.

Nixon said he would use his personal influence with the platform group to get the plank changed and was "hopeful" of success. He served notice that if he failed he would join Rockefeller in a floor fight for their goals.

WITHHOLDS CHOICE

Discussing the vice presidential picture, Nixon said he would not express his choice for a running mate until his nomination for president Wednesday. But he said the candidate must agree with his position on foreign policy, human rights and economics.

Shortly before, a group of governors led by William G. Stratton of Illinois had urged Nixon to let the convention hold a wide-open contest for the vice presidential nominee. They did not want the man who appeared to be the favorite for the spot-United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

Nixon was asked what chance he thought the Republicans had of beating the Democrats' John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson in November with a ticket that did not include Rockefeller.

P. 13

"I think this will be the closest election in the history of America and I think we can win. We are taking nothing for granted and will put on such a campaign as this country has never seen before," he said.

ROCKEFELLER ANGRY

Rockefeller was fuming because the platform's foreign policy plank ignored the Rockefeller - Nixon call for establishment of new "confederations" of free nations. Nixon likewise reaffirmed his support of this recommendation.

The vice president, accompanied by his wife, Pat, arrived in Chicago carrying a rough draft of the acceptance speech he will deliver Thursday night after the convention hands him the presidential nomination Wednesday.

He was greeted by a cheering crowd of 3500 at the airport and then rode triumphantly to his downtown hotel headquarters sitting atop the back seat of a limousine. Beside him and Mrs. Nixon, at the airport, posed the big question of the convention. And Julie, 12, and Tricia, 14, were their daughters.

Rumblings heard of fight on floor

The Birmingham News

By Jack Bell

BY JACK BELL AND WILLIAM T. PEACOCK

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, July 25 —(AP)— A roaring all-night fight over the party stand on civil rights tossed a shower of fireworks into the opening today of the Republican convention. It had once looked like a placid gathering for nomination of Richard M. Nixon for president.

As the party faithful trooped into this big hall, close by the stockyards, it was hard to spot any of the 103 members of the platform-writing committee.

Many of them had scrapped till dawn in a battle that saw moderates tone down the liberal GOP glow emanating from the week-end Nixon-Rockefeller pronouncement of views.

The exact wording of the civil rights plank that came out of this battle was kept secret for the moment. But the word to newsmen was that it contained a mixture of moderate and liberal proposals.

BOTH SIDES talked of a possible floor battle Wednesday when the committee's work will be submitted to the convention.

Nixon said today the civil rights plank approved by the platform committee "is unsatisfactory so far as I am concerned."

Nixon expressed this view at a news conference soon after arrival in Chicago.

Nixon said he will insist on inclusion in the platform of a plank giving approval of lunch counter sit-ins.

HE SAID HE IS "not wedded to any particular language," but that a strong civil rights plank is "essential." He said he will confer with platform leaders and leave it to them to draft the actual plank.

In explaining his civil rights stand, Nixon said he and Rockefeller are agreed that Negroes who purchase other merchandise in stores should not be denied the right to sit at lunch counters in these stores.

Nixon was asked whether the foreign policy plank approved in committee was satisfactory since it did not specifically mention moving toward the regional confederations proposed in the statement of principles he and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York made over the week-end.

HE REPLIED he had not had opportunity to study the plank or discuss it with Rockefeller, and proposed to have talks about it later with governor and others.

Nixon added that he would look at the plank "to see if it sustains the position I shall take in the campaign."

The vice president said his choice as a running mate would not be made on any basis of balancing the ticket as to shades of political views.

NIXON SAID THE vice presidential nominee would have to be "a man who shares my views on the issue of foreign policy, on the issue of human rights, and on the issue of economic policy."

Rockefeller also was prepared to battle on the convention floor for his ideas.

Told today what the committee had done on civil rights, Rockefeller said:

"We will continue to fight—in committee, if possible, and on the floor if necessary."

THE GOVERNOR SAID he understood there was a possibility a motion to reconsider committee action might be in order at its meeting today.

The governor called off plans to attend this morning's opening session of the convention. He planned, instead, to remain in his office in the Sheraton Towers Hotel and keep in touch with platform developments.

DEFEAT OF THE liberals' offerings followed claims by its supporters that many of their members had left the meeting while moderate forces remained in full strength.

Rockefeller himself had opposed earlier not only the civil rights plank chosen by the subcommittee but also the national defense pronouncement adopted by the full committee.

"I will fight right here in Chicago, if necessary," he said, to put across his views.

The platform group obviously missed by a wide margin the terms set out in a compromise last week by Rockefeller and Nixon.

It appeared the platform group is largely rejecting the new look of liberalism that Rockefeller hoped to fasten on the GOP. This was true even though many of Rockefeller's idas have been embraced by Nixon.

THE COMPLETED PLATFORM seemed to be far more moderate than the one adopted by Democrats. Republicans argued, however, that their promises had more chance of attainment than what they described as the something-for-everybody pledge of the Democrats.

Rockefeller's big 96-member New York delegation, endorsing his stand, gave him a free ticket to carry a fight to the convention floor where any platform conflicts still remaining will be thrashed out.

Many party conservatives, after earlier complaining the Nixon-Rockefeller pact was a "sellout" and an attempt to dictate convention policies, decided to accept the platform committee's work. Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona said he planned no protest.

But, Thad Hutcheson, head of the Texas delegation, said a boycott of Dixie delegates from convention sessions was among a number of "spectacular" steps being considered if the full platform group should reverse the subcommittee and accept the Nixon-Rockefeller stand.

THIS CALLED for aggressive action to enforce racial equality in voting, schools, housing and jobs and encouraged businessmen to end lunch counter and other segregation

On the other side, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania predicted the convention would adopt the stronger plank if it came to a vote there. He said he would carry the battle to the full convention if the committee chose the more moderate approach.

Regardless of the civil rights outcome Rockefeller already was in a stew over the defense plank, which he classed as inadquate.

"The plant does not face up realistically to the dangers that threaten the nation," Rockefeller complained.

The defense plank steered clear of the criticisim of President Eisenhower's defense policies inherent in Rockefeller's call for a big defense buildup. It endorsed past GOP performance in this regard and said a no-price-ceiling has been in effect for defense items all along and will continue to do so.

The labor plank lacked the compulsory arbitration technique which Rockefeller had advocated for government handling of national emergency labor disputes.

SIMILARLY, THE economic policy declaration did not include a specific growth rate goal. Rockefeller had called for one of 5 to 6 per cent.

On that point, the economice plank said:

"We accord high priority to vigorous economic growth and recognize that its mainspring lies in the private sector of the economy. We must continue to foster a healthy climate in that sector. We reject the concept of artificial growth forced by massive new federal spending and loose money policies."

Republicans Told Campaign Ahead Toughest Of Century

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

CHICAGO (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon came to Chicago Monday to receive his party's highest honor—its presidential nomination. He advised the GOP to be ready for the fight of its life this fall.

"I expect this will be the closest election in this century," he told a packed news conference.

"I think we will win, especially since we are going to put on a campaign such as this country has never seen," he added.

Nixon flew in from Washington Monday morning, got a welcome from cheering partisans at two airports, and then drove through a friendly, waving lunch-hour crowd to his lake-front hotel.

He hustled almost at once to the suddenly arranted news conference and made these points:

The compromise civil rights plank adopted by the platform committee early Monday morning was unsatisfactory to him. He said he planned to do everything he could to beef it up, and wanted specific commendation of the objectives of sit-in demonstrations

The decision of New York Gov Nelson A. Rockefeller to shun the vice presidency was final and irrevocable, and even President Eisenhower would not try to persuade him to reverse it.

But Nixon added he was confident Rockefeller would support the Republican ticket "from top to bottom and I expect his support to be decisive."

Nixon made it plain that his immediate concern during his first hours at the convention scene would be to try to work out an acceptable platform.

He said he hoped to confer with Rockefeller and other party leaders on not only the civil rights plank, but also on the defense and foreign policy pledges.

Nixon agreed that these latter two differed somewhat from the language in the dramatic 14-point statement he and Rockefeller issued last Saturday. He indicated that in general he found them acceptable.

ARRIVED WITH WIFE

Nixon arrived in this convention city with his wife, Pat, for the climactic week of his political career so far. But his first moments here were devoted to a brief, hectic reunion with his two daughters, Patricia and Julie, who had spent a month in a California summer camp.

In most of his brief talks to the welcoming crowds, Nixon did not fail to stress that he believed a hard, close fight was ahead and to ask for the best efforts of each party worker.

Nixon told reporters at the news conference not to believe stories he would delay the start of his presidential campaign until mid-September.

He said his acceptance speech which is to close the convention Thursday night would make clear when the campaign will begin. He commented with a smile that it appeared to him his Democratic opponent, Sen. John F. Kennedy had been campaigning for the White House for four years.

Alabamians jubilant—

Dixie hails defeat of 'strong' rights

BY JIM FREE, News Washington correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25—Dixie delegates are jubilant today over the defeat of the "strong" Nixon-Rockefeller Civil Rights plank in an all-night session of the Republican National Convention's platform committee.

"This is wonderful news," said Claude O. Vardaman, GOP Chairman for Alabama. "It ought to help us with the Presidential campaign in Alabama this Fall."

Vardaman said that, even if the convention later reverses the platform committee, the action by a majority of the platform committee shows that the South has more friends on Civil Rights in the Republican Party than in the Democratic Party.

FREE

THE TWO Alabama members of the Platform Committee were happy but tired as they returned to their hotel after 7 a.m. today.

M. H. Lanier of Huntsville said the Southerners had agreed in advance to hold their tempers and avoid emotional outburts in the committee discussions.

"Each of us did as much missionary work as we could on members of the committee from outside the South," Lanier said. "We are glad it paid off in the final committee vote as well as in the long, earlier meetings of the subcommittee.

MRS. TOM ABERNATHY of Talladega said:

"It has been a victory worth all the work that has gone into it."

She said the Dixie members got support, especially from Midwest members of the committee. In their discussions the Southerners urged a moderate plank as a matter of right, and not as a matter of political expendiency, Mrs. Abernathy added.

'Wait And See' Says State GOP

Mississippi Republicans See Vicious Campaign In November

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, July 24. — Early arriving members of Mississippi's delegation to the Republican National Convention were inclined Sunday to adopt a wait-and-see policy on the party platform, particularly its civil rights plank.

Delegate Joe A. Moore of Pascagoula said delegates with whom he has talked are disturbed over reports of an ultra liberal platform and strong civil rights plank but added "I think it still can come out all right."

He said the group probably would await developments. The bulk of the delegation hadn't arrived and Mr. Moore said there probably would be no caucus before Monday to consider the situation.

Committed to Nixon

The Mississippi delgation—first all-white group from the state in many years—is more or less committed by the party's state convention to support Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the presidential nomination and Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) for second place on the ticket.

Mr. Moore said the group just might want to "uncommit itself" but "we will wait and see." He indicated leaders of the delegation likely would be in consultation with other Southern groups concerning the possibility of any protest action.

'Vicious' Contest

He said there is no thought of any walkout over civil rights but foresaw the possibility of a minority report by Southern delegations. Southern delegations to the Democratic convention in Los Angeles joined in such a dissent to the Democratic platform.

Mr. Moore said Republicans would wage a strong campaign in Mississippi and predicted a "vicious" contest.

"Mississippi is in the Bible belt and there is no use in not saying so," he said.

Party Sets 1st Session For Today

Big Question at Meet Is Vice-Presidential Candidate

CHICAGO, July 24 (UPI) — With party harmony marred only by rumblings from the right, Republicans open their 27th national convention tomorrow to hammer out party policy and nominate Richard M. Nixon for president.

The big question to be decided involved the convention's choice of a vice-presidential nominee to join Nixon in battling Democrats John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson in the November election.

The other major issue was how far the 1,331 delegates would go in accepting the liberal 14-point policy program proposed by Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller at their dramatic New York conference Friday night.

Rockefeller to Fight

Rockefeller, who stood firm against new demands that he accept the vice presidency, promised Nixon to lead an all-out fight for convention approval of their platform agreement. Aligned against them were GOP conservatives, led by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona.

Goldwater told the Arizona delegation, however, that conversations with platform committee members allayed some of his worst fears about the Rockefeller-Nixon agreement. He said the committee apparently did not intend to incorporate "much at all from the Nixon-Rockefeller 14 points."

But Nixon and Rockefeller won the first round when the platform committee reported out five proposed planks which generally followed their proposals. Among the five was the important national defense plank but Rockefeller indicated he was not satisfied with it.

Major Developments

With the convention set to open at 11 a.m. EDT (noon EST) tomorrow in Chicago's huge International Amphitheatre, there were these major developments:

Gov. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, who will place Nixon in nomination, called on party leaders to "pull out all the stops" in an effort to draft Rockefeller for the vice-presidential nomination. But Hatfield acknowledged he had no reason to believe the governor would change his mind and accept.

Rockefeller, who said yesterday he wouldn't even serve in the vice presidency if elected, renewed before the New York state delegation his determination to stay out of that contest. He was still available for a genuine draft for the presidential nomination but made clear he did not expect that miracle to occur.

Rockefeller was lampooned by Southern Republican delegates for his liberal civil rights views. They picketed the platform committee room with signs reading "Don't Go Down the Rocky Road to Ruin" and "Platform Committee Don't be Railroaded."

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton said Nixon might let the convention choose his vice-presidential running mate after drawing up a small list of acceptable men. Morton and U.N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge are top favorites for the spot.

So certain was Nixon's presidential victory that he already was working on his acceptance speech at his Washington home. His press secretary, Herbert G. Klein, said Nixon was writing it in long hand "on a yellow pad."

The only people who professed any doubt that Nixon would walk off with the nomination were members of the national "Draft Rockefeller" Committee, composed chiefly of what party leaders regarded as "amateurs." Their campaign was getting rougher.

Convention hotels were plastered with draft-Rockefeller leaflets that characterized Nixon as an "albatross" who would only lead the GOP to defeat in November.

"He will take down to defeat with him your state, county, city and precinct tickets," the leaflets said. "If you are a candidate for office, he will hurt your chances.

"Only one Republican can help you get votes in your city, county and precinct . . . You know that man is Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York."

The leaflets sought to stir up an old controversy around Nixon by saying:

"Every Republican knows the vice president is an honorable man. Many of his enemies have seriously and wrongly maligned him. But the result has been fatal. They have pinned on him the kiss of death—He is now the man who cannot win."

Tomorrow's opening convention session—dubbed "Lincoln Day"—will be devoted to a round of speech making and organization chores. It also will hear from the GOP's grand old man, former President Herbert Hoover. Tuesday the high light will be an address by President Eisenhower.

The delegates choose their presidential and vice-presidential candidates Wednesday. The convention will adjourn Thursday night after hearing acceptance speeches from the party's standard-bearers.

Nixon is scheduled to arrive in the convention city at 12:15 p.m. EDT (1:15 p.m. EST) tomorrow and plunge immediately into conferences with state convention delegations. His major effort, besides deciding on a running mate, will be directed at getting the kind of party platform he wants.

Rockefeller told two overflow receptions of the Draft Rockefeller Committee that adoption of the 14-point program he and Nixon worked out would carry the Republican party to victory over the Democrats in November.

He praised Nixon, with whom he had been at political odds during much of the pre-convention maneuverings, as one of the nation's "great political leaders" who adheres to the same basic principles advocated by Rockefeller.

The governor told crowds packed elbow to elbow that the Nixon-Rockefeller program was designed to show the world that democracy can work. He said it was proposed "to make alive the life we preach."

He said he fought to get his beliefs incorporated in the party's platform "to give confidence to our people that the Republicans will lead in shaping policies that will serve the purposes of free men everywhere."

Rockefeller said the United States must take a forthright and definite position to block the "ruthless onslaught" of the Communists throughout the world in the "decade of danger ahead."

Rockefeller was given a rousing welcome. His listeners, including a much larger proportion of delegates and adults than attended previous demonstrations applauded his speeches.

Many of them came hoping to hear the governor say he was seeking the presidential nomination. But he carefully avoided discussing either the No. 1 or No. 2 spot on the ticket and took the opportunity instead to whip up his supporters behind the Rockefeller-Nixon platform program.

GOP opens run with Nixon holding throttle

BY JACK BELL

CHICAGO, July 25—(AP)—A quarreling Republican Party opens its national convention today with Vice President Richard M. Nixon solidly installed as its prospective presidential nominee.

Out of the confetti-tossing, button-passing confusion that marks all gatherings of a political clan, these salient points stood out:

Nixon not only will walk off with the top nomination in a vote set for Wednesday, but he, and he alone, will name his running mate.

Nixon flew in today and won a conqueror's welcome that amounted to a celebration in advance of his apparently sure presidential nomination.

Arriving by chartered plane from Washington, Nixon was introduced for a brief airport speech

as "Mr. President." He let it go at that.

An estimated 2000 spectators were on hand to give Nixon and his smiling wife a greeting that was not too far from a mob scene.

IN HIS BRIEF arrival remarks Nixon referred anew to the civil rights fight boiling in the convention itself. Before his Washington take-off he had said he would back a floor fight if necessary, for a strong declaration. That comment was made just a few hours after the platform committee here, after a tempestuous all-night session had settled on a proposed plank reported to go only partway toward Nixon's views.

At the airport here the vice president said he favors "an honest civil rights plank." A few minutes later, Nixon expressed confidence his views will be incorporated in the final product.

"The planks I stand for will be adopted by the convention because the candidate must be able to stand on the platform." Nixon confidently told reporters.

MEANWHILE, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, backed by the 96-vote New York delegation, began marshaling forces for a floor fight to win a strong civil rights plank.

The governor swung into action after the platform committee approved an approach to civil rights legislation reported to fall short of his proposals.

TODAY'S forenoon convention session was strictly a routine affair, devoted to welcoming addresses and preliminary organization.

Yet it was an occasion also for getting off some initial shots at the common enemy—the Democrats.

Sen. Thurston B. Morton of Kentucky, the Republican national chairman, hooted at the promises he said had been made to everybody in the Democratic platform. To carry them out, he declared, would add 15 to 20 billion dollars a year to government costs.

Morton said the Republicans would adopt "a realstic, honest platform that we can and will fulfill."

The Kentucky senator is one of those figuring high in speculation about a possible vice presidential nominee.

But the betting favorite for the No. 2 spot was, at the moment, Henry Cabot Lodge, ambassador ot the United Nations.

NIXON WILL choose the vice presidential nominee, as is traditional. At his meeting with reporters in Washington, he declined to discuss his choice for the spot except to say it will be a man who shares his views and one who would be qualified for the presidency if it should be necessary for him to take over that office.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York probably would not permit his name to be submitted to the convention as a possible presidential nominee. Even Rockefeller could not find the nucleus that would be required for a successful draft for the top job. Nobody else in this convention could even smell its possibility.

BUT ROCKEFELLER remained an engima, with his position largely incomprehensible to the average delegate moving in the make-believe world of tooting bands and shouting cohorts that precedes the usually dull routine of conventions like this.

From his subterranean position as a non-candidate for either place on the ticket, Rockefeller threatened to shoot off about the only missile that might enliven the prosaic confines of the international amphitheater where the party faithful nominated Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952.

And although he wouldn't say it in as many words, the New York governor's complaint was directed at the heart of the Eisenhower administration's defense program.

THE CONVENTION platform committee adopted language saying the Republicans have provided and will continue to provide "the defenses we need to protect our freedom." The plank promised efforts to improve defense and said "there is no price ceiling on national defense."

Rep. Glenard Lipscomb of California, chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the plank, said it was completed before Nixon and Rockefeller agreed on a statement of principles Friday night, and was not changed later.

THIS OBVIOUSLY wasn't enough for Rockefeller, who has said that the present level of outgo ought to be stepped up by $3½ billion to provide an airborne alert, speed missile production and equip ground forces to cope with any brush fire wars that might break out.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

Nixon Forces Adoption Of Stiffer Rights Plank; Ike Urges World Vote

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Wed. 7/27/60

P.1

No. 2 Spot For Lodge Reported

By WILLIAM THEIS

CHICAGO (UPI)—Richard M. Nixon won a limited civil rights victory at the GOP convention Tuesday night and was said to have tapped Henry Cabot Lodge as his top choice for a vice presidential running mate.

The convention's Platform Committee reversed itself and granted Nixon a strnoger civil rights plank to carry into the November election campaign against Democrats John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Text of rights plank on Page 9.

But the revised plank was not quite as strong as Nixon had demanded although it did all but remove the threat of a convention floor fight by supporters of Gov. Rockefeller for a still stronger GOP declaration.

SEES NIXON PLEASED

The committee discarded the "watered-down" plank it had endorsed a bare 24 hours earlier. Substituted was a plank which committee chairman Charles H. Percy said "embodies views Vice President Nixon has been fighting for.

The new plank was approved by a vote of 56-28.

Percy predicted that Nixon would "certainly be pleased" with the committee's action even though the plank did contain "some compromises." The vice president had said he was not wedded to specific language so long as his views were met.

MORTON CEDED CHANCE

Just as the Platform Committee's action was announced, unofficial word was passed at Convention Hall that Lodge, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was Nixon's favorite for vice president.

The only other man with a chance for the No. 2 spot was Sen. Morton of Kentucky, the Republican national chairman. But he was an outside choice and his name was being kept in the running to placate party conservatives if the need should arise.

All other candidates have been eliminated, including Rockefeller who has taken himself out of the contests for both president and vice president.

Any chance that Rockefeller ever had for the presidential nomination vanished when he announced that his New York delegation would cast its 96 votes for Nixon when the convention votes on its nominees Wednesday night.

ROCKEFELLER OUT

In making the announcement, the governor also again ruled himself out of the running for second spot on the ticket. He did so despite the fact a group of New York delegates still wanted to put him in nomination for the vice presidency.

The rapid-fire off-floor developments came as the delegates in convention hall heard President Eisenhower challenge Soviet Premier Khrushchev to a test of communism versus democracy by holding free elections in every country of the world.

The Platform Committee, in addition to handing Nixon a victory on the civil rights front, also bowed to his demands on national defense by revising that plank. But it acted only after being assured the defense changes had President Eisenhower's okay.

DEFENSE BOOST

The revised plank called for defense production to be speeded up as necessary and pledged more flexibility in funds for the successful Polaris missile program. It also urged "intensified," "courageous" and "new" efforts to meet the Soviet challenge.

The defense action represented a partial victory for Rockefeller, who had called on the GOP to support bigger defense programs. Likewise, Rockefeller had joined Nixon in battling for the stronger civil rights plank.

In their 14-point communique issued last Friday, Nixon and Rockefeller called for "commendation" of Negro sitdown demonstrators and endorsement of racial integration in all phases of American public life.

A LITTLE SHORT

The revised plank was not as strong as Nixon wanted. But it applauded retailers who have abandoned discriminatory practices and reaffirmed the Constitutional right of anyone to assemble peacefully to protest discrimination in business establishments.

The plank also called for legislation authorizing the federal government to start court action to force school integration in certain cases. At present only the individuals concerned can file such suits.

The plank proposed that this authority be given to the attorney general "in appropriate cases, as when economic coercion or threat of physical harm is used to deter persons from going to court to establish their rights."

U.S. ASSISTANCE

The plank pledged the Republicans to oppose use of federal funds for building segregated public facilities. The original draft applied this provision to hospitals, but this proviso was deleted in the committee squabble.

Another provision called for enactment during the August session of Congress of the President's proposal to extend federal assistance, upon request, to schools attempting to desegregate.

It also promised that Republicans would propose legislation to stop racial discrimination in labor unions, and to end discrimination in housing wholly or partially financed by the federal government

Roscoe Drummond Reports

New York Herald Tribune

Nixon to Pick No. 2 Man: It'll Be Lodge or Morton

New York Sunday 7-10-60

By Roscoe Drummond

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Two revealing facts affecting the only unresolved question about the 1960 Republican Presidential ticket can now be authoritatively reported:

Richard M. Nixon will exercise the right of the nominee to select his running-mate.

The decision has been narrowed to two men: it will be either Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Ambassador to the U. N., or Sen. Thruston B. Morton, of Kentucky, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Vice-President Nixon will make his final decision after the Democratic convention this week.

As to the personal qualifications for the larger role he intends the next Vice-President to play, if he is elected, Mr Nixon has no reservations about the fitness of either Ambassador Lodge or Sen. Morton.

It is for this reason that Mr. Nixon intends to delay his decision until he knows who the Democratic Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees will be.

In any event, the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination is not going to be thrown open to convention controversy as was the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination in 1956 when Adlai Stevenson bade the Democratic delegates choose between Senators Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee and John Kennedy, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Nixon intends to accept the traditional responsibility and privilege of choosing the man to run with him.

He will choose between Messrs. Lodge and Morton and will inform the Republican leaders in the early stages of the Chicago convention.

Since the Vice-President confidently expects that the Democrats will nominate Sen. Kennedy, this definitely suggests that, in Mr. Nixon's thinking, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate will be a deciding factor in his choice of his running-mate.

For example, if Sen. Hubert Humphrey becomes Mr. Kennedy's running-mate, it could be argued that he would add some strength to the Democratic ticket in the farm areas and weakness in the South. This would suggest that Mr. Nixon might prefer to have Sen. Morton on the ticket with him because, coming from a border state, he might make a Kennedy-Humphrey ticket seem even less palatable to the South, and because he has a voting record on agricultural issues agreeable to many farmers.

On the other hand, should the Democrats come up with a Kennedy-Johnson nomination, there would be arguments which could tip the scales to Ambassador Lodge. With Sen. Johnson on the opposition ticket, there would be less opportunity for Mr. Nixon to make headway in the South and a need, perhaps, to counter Lyndon Johnson's years and maturity with extra experience in the whole field of foreign affairs. Mr. Lodge has been an active participant in the Eisenhower Cabinet and has had intimate, extensive experience in dealing with the Soviet bloc—and with our own allies—at the United Nations for the past seven years. Through the televising of many of the more explosive Security Council sessions, he has become well known to the whole country.

Chairman Morton has proved himself an effectual political manager and a good campaigner. He managed Sen. John Sherman Cooper's successful campaign in 1952 and he himself won the other Kentucky Senatorship in 1956. He also has

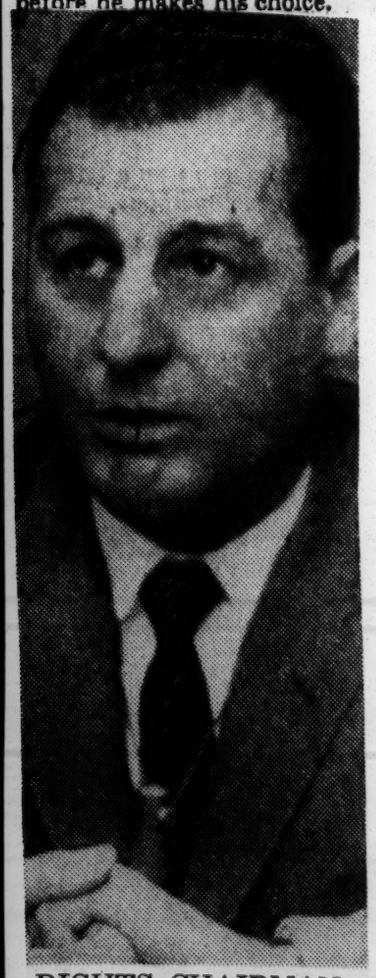
had foreign policy experience as Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations in the early years of the Eisenhower administration.

Should Mr. Nixon's premise be wrong—that Sen. Kennedy will be his opponent—and the Democrats name either Adlai Stevenson or Sen. Johnson, his running-mate would still be either Mr. Lodge or Sen. Morton with, as I would figure it, Mr. Lodge having the edge.

* * *

Mr. Nixon has three main qualifications in mind for the Vice-Presidency. They are: (1) identity of views with the President; (2) fitness to serve as President if necessary; (3) the vigor and strength to perform the multitude of high-level assignments he has in mind for him.

On these qualifications Mr. Nixon rates Messrs. Lodge and Morton as nearly equal as can be figured. The other qualification which he puts last on his list is ability to campaign and political strength where it will help most. It is to resolve this last point that Mr. Nixon is disposed to wait on the outcome of the Democratic convention before he makes his choice.



RIGHTS CHAIRMAN

Joseph F. Carlino

NIXON ADDRESSES CLERGY

Vice President Nixon addresses a group of Negro clergymen from Maryland yesterday at a luncheon given for them by the State's Republican Senators Butler and Beall. He told them racial equality is essential to national security. Maryland State Senators Harry Phoebus is seated right.—AP Photo.

Nixon Opens Southern Campaign Wtih Endorsement Of Civil Rights And Legal Sit-In Objectives

The Talladega Daily Home Talladega, Ala.
Thurs. 8-18-60

By WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

GREENSBORO, N.C. — (AP) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon has kicked off his vote quest in the racial-minded South with an espousal of civil rights, an endorsement of sit-in demonstrations and a plea to keep religion out of politics.

The Republican presidential nominee surprised a capacity crowd in the Municipal Coliseum here Wednesday night by speaking out on civil rights. He said his position on that subject is the same in the South as it is in the North, the East and the West.

He said he stands on the GOP platform as "an honest program that will produce progress" in the area of civil rights and denounced the Democratic platform as one that promises "far more than they can produce."

Tossed In

Nixon tossed his civil rights views in near the end of a formal address to an enthusiastic crowd estimated at more than 12,000.

He was applauded repeatedly as he expounded his position on other topics and called for disregard of party labels. The ardor of his audience dwindled noticeably as he called for "progress" in promoting civil rights. But he won more applause when he added "I recognize that law alone is not the answer" to the civil rights problem.

His audience included a number of Negroes.

Nixon told newsmen later that he does not intend to "avoid or soft soap the civil rights issue" in campaigning scheduled to take him into every Southern state.

"I do not believe in going into the South and demagoguing on civil rights," he said at an impromptu news conference upon his return to Washington. "You have to talk in a reasoned, honest way."

Centered On Difference

In his public address, Nixon did not refer to sit-in demonstrations or to the issue of religion, but centered on what he said were basic differences between the two major parties on domestic and foreign policies.

These differences, he said, bring the Republican party more in line with the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Wilson and justify the departure from Democratic ranks of Southerners who, he said, have been deserted by the Democratic party.

He said the Democrats favor more and expanded federal help, while Republicans advocate increased opportunities for the individual and creation of a" a climate for the individual and for private enterprise to grow."

Won't Outpromise

"If you are looking for promises of what the federal government will do for you," he said, "you should not support me. Our opponents have outpromised us in that field. They cannot outperform us on the results and the goals."

At an earlier news conference, Nixon said he supported the objectives of sit-in demonstrations which students started here early this year and which spread to other states.

Any American who is allowed to go into a store and buy the products it offers for sale, he said should be allowed to use all the facilities of that store. The reference was to refusal of some stores to allow Negroes to use lunch counter and soda fountain facilities while allowing them to purchase general merchandise.

Nixon said sit-in demonstrations should be orderly and not in violation of local laws. Whether these laws are valid, he said is for the courts to determine.

Nixon Says Republican Party Platform Will Not Make Concessions For Votes

The News & Courier Charleston, S.C.

Jas. 7-24-60

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Vice President Richard M. Nixon said late Saturday that he does not anticipate that the Republican party's 1960 platform will make concessions "designed to get votes" to either the South or to Negro balance-of-power minorities in Northern states.

P. 10-C

The virtually certain GOP presidential nominee at next week's Chicago convention told reporters that he believes "that it is essential that we (the Republicans) have a strong civil rights platform plank."

But Nixon said that the plank would be one "of meaning — not words, not of demagoguery, not of promises that cannot be kept."

Nixon's statement was made at a press conference. He was asked by this newspaper's correspondent if he was "disturbed by the prospect that the Republican party might lose its 1952-56 gains in the South in the light of the disturbance of Southern convention delegates over a civil rights platform proposal" agreed on by Nixon and New York Governor Nelson E. Rockefeller.

The Vice President refused to answer the question as to the possible effect of the proposed GOP civil rights plank on the Southern vote in November.

Instead, he cited what he said was his own pro-civil rights voting record since he came to the Congress in 1947 and his own belief that "the problem of civil rights is understandbly difficult for Southern delegates, not only to the Republican convention, but to those who attended the Democratic convention as well."

The Vice President made no direct reference to the strong terms of the Democratic platform plank on civil rights, because "I feel that no useful purpose can be served by name-calling or finger-pointing."

Instead, he said that at a conference he had asked Rockefeller to hold with him last night, he had told the governor that "civil rights is not a Southern problem, it is national problem, and we need to look into things in our own cities and our own states of New York and California which are not up to the high standards of human rights which this country should observe."

On this basis, said Nixon, he and Rockefeller had agreed that the GOP rights plank should be "in terms of an honest program in which we would stand for those things which are attainable . . . . not those things which can be promised. . . not a platform designed to get votes."

Nixon's press conference, at which Attorney General William P. Rogers was an inconspicuous guest, was summoned hastily after Nixon had learned in advance that Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson was announcing his own preference for Rockefeller as the Republican presidential candidate. Rogers, long the principal Eisenhower administration spokesman on civil rights, is Nixon's closest personal political advisor.

Nixon, Rockefeller Put Heat on GOP

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga

Jas. 7-26-60 P. 1

By EUGENE PATTERSON
Editor, Atlanta Constitution

CHICAGO—Vice President Nixon and Gov. Rockefeller gave the Republican Party's platform committee two choices Monday—either to eat its moderate words on civil rights, or be fed them.

The co-hosts at the party's convention simply refused to accept the rights plank which the committee adopted in violation of their wishes for something stronger.

Nixon canceled all engagements and called in platform committee members, including Southerners, to bring them into line. Nixon's press secretary, Herbert Klein, said Nixon simply desired these meetings to "assist" the platform writers, not to "ram" anything.

Then the party leaders summoned the groggy platform drafters back into session at 3 p.m. and sent word to them on how it would have to be—beef up the mutinous moderate plank they spent all last night writing or face a floor fight led by Nixon and Rockefeller themselves to strengthen it.

But the stubborn Southern-led platform committee failed to yield Monday night and adjourned until Tuesday morning. Liberals said they expected a move to reconsider the mild plank Tuesday. Southerners claimed they have the votes to beat the motion. That would lead to a major floor fight Wednesday.

P. 8

Joseph Carlino, chairman of the civil rights subcommittee, which adopted the softened plank over his protest, explained the Rockefeller-Nixon position as he entered the reconvened platform session:

"The plank is going to be changed, in this committee I hope, or else on the convention floor. The civil rights plank is going to have to adhere to the views of the vice president. That cannot be done by compromise. This committee will simply have to reconsider, or else face a floor fight."

MADE IT CLEAR

Nixon himself made it clear this was an ultimatum. He said the plank as adopted was "inadequate" and "unsatisfactory as far as I am concerned."

Rockefeller said he felt the same way. He mobilized the 96-vote New York delegation to lead a floor fight, if necessary, to liberalize the plank.

The moderate plank referred to Negro lunch counter sitdowns only by inference. Nixon said he would insist on "commendation" of the sitdowns. "This practice (of lunch counter segregation) is unjustified and must go," he said.

Nixon added a proviso similar to one stated by Democratic nominee John F. Kennedy, but not included in the Democratic platform. He said he did not endorse sitdowns "in violation of the law."

John Power of Texas, leader of the conservatives in the platform committee, said he did not see how his side could give any more ground regardless of the vice president's request.

National committeeman Robert Snodgrass of Georgia said the Georgia delegation would accept the decision of the platform committee, regardless of whether it reconsidered or fought.

In a caucus aboard a bus bound for the first convention session, the Georgia delegates indicated a preference for Nixon for president. They held up their hands for a Life magazine photographer. Chairman W. B. Shartzer said the delegation probably would commit itself formally on Tuesday or Wednesday.

VOTING RIGHTS

The platform plank that Nixon and Rockefeller refused to accept pledged the party to enforce voting rights, curb literacy tests for voters, extend federal aid to schools requesting it while trying to desegregate, move against union restrictions against Negroes and other matters similar to points in the Democratic platform.

Unlike the Democrats, however, it dodged any naming of FEPC and made only the palest reference to the Negro demonstrations.

Nixon moved rapidly to take charge Monday. Rockefeller issued most of the statements Sunday. "If there is a floor fight, we will win it," Nixon said. Asked if "we" meant he and Rockefeller, Nixon said he wanted a plank "I" can stand on.

"DICTATED TO"

Since Nixon went to Rockefeller's New York apartment Friday night and agreed with him on a strong platform, members of the platform committee here have done a lot of grousing about being "dictated to" from Manhattan. Rockefeller had been the chief target of their wrath with Nixon out of the limelight. But Nixon took over emphatically Monday.

He found not only Southerners but many Northern and Midwestern and middle-roaders unhappy about his sudden demand for liberal planks. They were smarting under his and Rockefeller's orders.

Few observers here doubted Nixon's ability to whip them into line. But the platform committee's rebellion was somewhat embarrassing.

LED TO AGREEMENT

It is generally assumed that Nixon's need for New York's electoral vote in November led him to make his agreement with Rockefeller and back it up here at all costs. He appeared ready to cede the South to the Democrats in the election and make his drive in the key urban areas as a requirement for November victory. This would require a liberal platform.

A floor fight would dramatize Nixon's emergence as an aggressive liberal to voters in these areas. But it would also carry the possibility of destructive setbacks as irritable as this one has become. This explained Nixon's major effort throughout the afternoon to force a change in the mind of the platform committee by private persuasion and pressure.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

(AP Wirephoto.)

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER TAKES FIRM STAND
Objects To "Dictation" By Nelson Rockefeller

Conservative Hits Party Left Wing

The News & Courier
Charleston, S. C.

CHICAGO (AP) — Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona Saturday challenged the platform agreement between Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller as a "Munich" for the party.

Accusing Nixon of a "sell-out" on nearly every point that had separated him from Rockefeller, Goldwater said Nixon's trip to New York, which resulted in the accord, "can be interpreted in no other way than as a bid to appease the Republican left."

GOP DEFEAT

If incorporated in the finished platform, the Arizona senator said, the principles laid down by the two party chieftains would result in a GOP defeat in November.

Goldwater, a leader in the ultra-conservative wing of the party, named Rockefeller as "leader of he Republican left."

In a statement he said he has long admired the New Yorker's devotion to his principles but believes that "many of the governor's principles are not good for the party and are not good for the nation. I am even less attracted to the principles of some of his supporters."

PAYING COURT

The substance of the Nixon-Rockefeller platform proposals in themselves may not be the important point, Goldwater went on.

"What seems far more significant," he said, "is the spectacle of the party's prospective candidate for the presidency paying court on the leader of the Republican left.

"And even more damaging than this is the spectacle of these two party leaders grandly assuming the responsibility of dictating to the Platform Committee and to the convention the beliefs of the Republican party."

PEOPLE'S TRUST

Goldwater asked if the GOP can expect the people's trust if the platform "is the result of a political deal."

"I believe this to be immoral politics," the senator said. "I also believe it to be self-defeating."

If the arrangement should go through unchallenged, Goldwater said, "it will be a Munich in two senses, that it subordinated principle to expediency; and that it guaranteed precisely the evil it was designed to prevent—in this case a Republican defeat in November."

Earlier, Goldwater had asserted that Nixon "surrendered" to Rockefeller.

Goldwater told a news conference he regards it as highly probable that the platform proposals laid down by the two leaders after a New York conference "will not be accepted" by the party convention opening Monday.

RESPECTFUL VOTE

At the same time, the Arizona senator said he thinks the convention would give Rockefeller a "respectful vote" for the vice-presidential nomination the New York governor has said he would not accept. Goldwater added that he would not be surprised if the ticket is Nixon-Rockefeller.

Goldwater said he is disappointed over some proposals in the Nixon - Rockefeller agreement — proposals which he said Nixon told him in a telephone conversation Friday would not go into the platform.

Goldwater rejected a reporter's suggestion that he might feel he was "betrayed." He was only disappointed he said.

RIGHTS PLANK

Goldwater said Nixon told him he wanted a general civil rights plank but not any pledge for the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The Arizona senator said that by referring to equal opportunities for jobs in their statement, Nixon and Rockefeller seemed to be favoring an FEPC.

"This platform has several things in it I was told by Mr. Nixon yesterday would not be in it," Goldwater said.

Asked if he would support the ticket if what he described as an 'ultraliberal" platform were adopted, Goldwater said he could not conscientiously campaign for such a platform. He is chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

CAMPAIGN FOR NIXON

But in a choice between the Democrats' John F. Kennedy and Nixon, Goldwater said he could campaign vigorously for Nixon.

The Arizona senator said in a statement read to newsmen that if Rockefeller's views are going into the platform the New York governor should become an announced candidate for the presidential nomination to test out the acceptance of those views.

Related Reports

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Bulletin

HAVANA (AP) — The Castro government and Red China Saturday night signed a five year trade pact under which Peiping will acquire a half million tons of Cuban sugar annually.

The agreement is regarded as a forerunner of the eventual establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries.

34d 1960 REPUBLICAN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

Nixon Tells GOP to End Wrangling on Rights, Demands Tough Plank

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Wis. 7-26-60 p. 1

Gets Wild Welcome To Chicago

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago AP)—Republicans wrangling over civil rights opened their Nixon-for-president national convention Monday with a peace and prosperity keynote and heavy oratorical barrages at the Democrats.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon arrived from Washington by plane and got a thundering welcome on the scene of a convention which almost mechanically will bestow its presidential nomination on him Wednesday night.

But some of the delegates, especially those from Dixie, now may join in grudgingly.

LAYS FIRM HAND

For Nixon promptly laid a firm hand on the convention throttle, rejected a proposed party platform plank on civil rights, and took personal charge of a drive to beef it up. Nixon laid down a virtual ultimatum—that he has to have and intends to get a platform he can run on.

Various delegates chafed uncomfortably, and hinted at starting a floor fight. Such talk came from the South and from Mid-western states.

Then the platform committee went into an overnight cooling off period.

ROCKEFELLER AIDS

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, Nixon's newly acquired partner in shaping platform planks, stood firmly alongside Nixon in an effort to get a stronger stand on civil rights out of the platform committee.

Here in the convention session there was nothing but harmonious applause for every stab at the Democrats and every mention of Abraham Lincoln and each of the great achievements the party orators said the GOP had brought the nation.

It was Rep. Walter H. Judd of Minnesota, 61, a slender former medical missionary in the Orient, who gave the traditional keynote address and trudged out once more the time-tested peace and prosperity theme of the GOP.

Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, temporary convention chairman, took a similar peace and prosperity tack—and even heavier swings at the Democrats.

P. 9

Men of the opposition, Underwood told his whoop-it-up-audience, paraded across their political platform, degraded America before the eyes of the world and "played Russian roulette with the American people and American progress."

Underwood parodied the famous "blood, sweat and tears" phrase of a famous Britain, Sir Winston Churchill, to slap briskly at Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy.

Kennedy, he said, "has taken the low road of mud, threats and smears."

DIG AT JOHNSON

Referring to the acceptance address of the Massachusetts senator, Underwood said:

"In the most vicious speech of his career, that rich young man said the cards need to be cut. I say that we Republicans here in Chicago will cut our own cards. We would be foolish not to when we are playing with a gambler who can hide a Texan up his sleeve."

That last was a dig at the surprise choice of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas as the Democratic vice-presidential nominee. And the Republicans loved it.

The GOP clans gave a ringing ovation to Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, champion of conservatism, when he paraded 19 Republican Senate candidates before the convention. He is head of the GOP Senate Campaign Committee.

Most of the struggle and controversy over the party platform and civil rights broke out miles away from convention headquarters near Chicago's Loop.

OATH TO FIGHT

Both Rockefeller and Nixon took something of a blood-brother oath to fight this issue out on the convention floor if need be.

The New York governor kept tab on developments from his own hotel suite.

Nixon threw away his schedule, passed up meetings with 29 state delegations and met instead with members of the platform committee.

Nixon's stock dived in the Virginia delegation. Walter M. Gambill of Richmond said he figured half the 30-vote delegation would desert Nixon if members were cut loose.

For a much different reason, an incipient revolt was brewing in South Dakota. Delegation leaders tagged the civil rights plank as "too liberal."

National committeeman Carroll Lockhart said some of state's 14 convention votes—committed so far to Nixon—might wind up "some place else" if it appears that Nixon is responsible for the more liberal tinge.

It was a bit before noon, with the convention's first, routine, morning session in full swing, when Nixon flew into town.

From thousands of partisans, Nixon received a roaring, colorful, Windy City welcome.

Associated Press Wirephoto

NIXON GREETS CROWD AT HEADQUARTERS HOTEL
With Him Are Daughters Julie, Left, and Patricia

SOUTHERNERS ASK MILD RIGHTS STAND

Associated Press Wirephoto

BIG GAVEL RULES GOP CONVENTION
National Chairman Thruston Morton Wields Huge Rapper

Nixon Speech Cited In Plea To Go Easy

Democratic Plank Attacked By Group As Too Drastic

CHICAGO, July 21 (UPI) —Spokesmen for Southern delegates to the Republican National Convention cited recent statements by Richard M. Nixon today to back up their demands for a moderate or "conservative" GOP stand on civil rights.

Representatives of the 10-state conference of Southern and Southwestern delegates made their plea before the convention subcommittee charged with drafting a civil rights plank for the party platform.

Thad Hutcheson, Texas Republican chairman, quoted from a speech Nixon made in Houston last month in support of his appeal for civil rights "gradualism." Hutcheson quoted the vice president as saying:

"I believe that in this area we must recognize that the passage of a law does not solve the problem. We must recognize that the law . . . is only as good as the will of the parties to keep it."

In the same vein, Robert R. Snodgrass, a GOP national committeeman and co-chairman of the Georgia convention delegation, read to the subcommittee an excerpt from Nixon's recent book, "The Challenges We face."

Book Excerpt Read

As read by Snodgrass, the Nixon passage said the civil rights problem "will not be solved by Supreme Court decisions or a new commission but in the hearts and minds of men."

The Southern Republicans ripped into the ultra-civil rights plank adopted by the Democrats at their Los Angeles convention last month. They said the Democrats would never live up to it.

The Democratic plank called for an end to segregation in nearly all segments of American life. It also spoke sympathetically of Negro "sit-in" demonstrators trying to force integration of such public places as restaurants and lunch counters.

Before the Southerners testified at the GOP hearing, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.) spoke out for a strong civil rights plank. He told the subcommittee the Republicans must make it clear that the GOP is a "party of performance and not just promises."

Keating enlivened the proceedings by announcing he would seek a Democrat to join him in introducing the Democratic civil rights plank as a Senate bill when Congress reconvenes next month for a post-convention session.

No Takers Predicted

But Keating predicted he would find no takers. He said the Democrats would put their 1960 promises in the "same old deep freeze" with past planks on the subject.

Robert T. Adams, of Shreveport, La., told the subcommittee Republicans would not be "true to our conscience if we held out to the Negro race the false hope" that their goal could be reached by more laws "or by methods which trample on the freedoms and rights of other men."

He called on the platform writers "to set forth our belief that the constitution, and civil rights statutes passed during the Republican Administration" are enough to protect civil rights at this time.

"We believe, my friends, that a breathing spell is in order," he said.

Referring to sit-in demonstrators, Adams said he could not condone an action in which organized groups "invade private property for the purpose of disrupting and disorganizing private business."

Nixon-Rocky Policy Gets Opposition

The News + Courier
Charleston, S. C.
Jun. 7-24-60

CHICAGO (AP)—Republican platform drafters Saturday night unanimously voted to reaffirm that, while they welcome constructive suggestions, they and the Republican National Convention will write the GOP policy statement. P. 10-B

Rep. Hamer Budge of Idaho proposed the resolution after Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller announced an agreement on a wide variety of proposals which they urged the platform committee to adopt.

CLOSED SESSION

Budge's resolution was adopted at a closed session of the committee, called to act on a number of platform planks which were fashioned earlier by subcommittees.

The action indicated that there was at least some opposition within the platform committee and the convention itself to the liberal-tinged policy compromise achieved by Nixon and Rockefeller.

There was some violent grumbling, and a heated open protest from Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, against the 14-point set of platform principles agreed upon by the vice president and the New York governor.

Among the first sections of the proposed platform to win approval from the full 103-member committee were those dealing with agriculture, government finance, and federal administration. The texts were not made public immediately.

CONTROVERSIAL ITEMS

Such controversial items as civil rights and foreign policy were put off until Sunday.

The approved Budge resolution instructed committee Chairman Charles H. Percy to reaffirm the group's determination to write the platform with the concurrence of convention delegates. The entire platform will be presented to the convention for action next Wednesday night.

After some discussion, Budge reported, his proposed resolution was set aside in favor of a substitute which, he said, was approved by voice vote without audible dissent. There was only a minor difference in language between the two resolutions, he added.

Party leaders still were predicting that the draft of principles agreed upon by Nixon and Rockefeller would be adopted next week.

Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, GOP National Committee chairman, predicted after a conference with Charles H. Percy, platform chairman, that "in general the platform will approach the points specified."

Morton said he'd never considered Nixon and Rockefeller too far apart anyway, certainly not so much as the public seemed to think.

AWAY FROM IKE

The Nixon-Rockefeller agreement appeared sure to steer the GOP away from many of the policies President Eisenhower has been following and closer to doctrines contained in the platform of the rival Democrats.

But there was much grumbling among conservatives over the far-ranging terms of the Nixon-Rockefeller policy pact reached at a secret eight-hour meeting in the governor's New York apartment.

Goldwater, a possible protest candidate for the GOP presidential nomination, said he would fight against letting the platform be dictated by Rockefeller.

"I am going to insist that the Platform Committee be allowed to use its prerogatives in selecting the type of platform the Republican party will stand on and not take dictation from the governor of New York," he added.

Maybe it's time, Goldwater suggested, that Republicans drop charges the Democrats rigged their convention.

South Carolina Nixon Backers Are Criticized

The Evening Star
Washington, D. C.
June 7-14-60

ORANGEBURG, S. C., July 19 (AP).—South Carolina's Republican national committeeman yesterday criticized two State delegates to the G. O. P. National Convention who say they will vote for Vice President Nixon on the first ballot for the presidential nomination. P. 13

W. W. Wannamaker, jr., of Orangeburg said that such action as announced by W. Tate Baggett of St. Stephen would be disloyal to the party and to the Republicaan State Convention. He said it would also violate a written pledge.

Mr. Wannamaker also charged that one other delegate, whom he did not identify, plans to depart fro mthe wishes of the State party because the delegate's "inordinate desires for a political appointment sometimes warp his good judgment . . ."

The South Carolina party has committed its 13 votes to Senator Goldwater of Arizona on the first ballot.

Mr. Wannamaker noted the State convention unanimously indorsed Senator Goldwater and instructed its 13 delegates to tthe national convention to vote for him. The unit rule also was imposed.

Mr. Baggett has said he would vote for Mr. Nixon on the first ballot, and that possibly three or four other delegates would do the same.

Nixon Expected To Win on Rights

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By VINCENT J. BURKE

CHICAGO (UPI)—A leader of the Southern GOP moderates Monday night flatly predicted defeat of any move to reconsider adoption of the civil right plank opposed by Vice Presdent Nixon.

The forecast was made by Tom Staff Jr., Louisiana member of the platform committee's civil rights group.

June 7-26-60

It came as the civil rights chairman, Joseph R. Carlino of New York, said he believed the threat of a floor fight over this issue appeared to be diminishing. Carlino indicated he would move to reconsider Monday's adoption of the plank Nixon and Rockefeller find inadequate. But Stagg told newsmen: P. 8

CAN DEFEAT

"We have enough votes to defeat Mr. Carlino's motion to reconsider."

These other developments highlighted the platform scramble:

The platform drafters by a close vote bowed to Nixon's will and included in their education plank a pledge of federal grants to help local communities build schools. This reversed a subcommittee which had voted against the Nixon idea.

MONROE DOCTRINE

The committee hailed President Eisenhower's reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine and pledged to "join the republics of the Americas against any intervention in our hemisphere."

The plank said merely the United States should encourage such regional groupings in the countries of Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

IMMIGRATION PLANK

Planks on immigration and human needs were released, the latter carrying the controversial recommendation on medical care for the aged. The latter calls for aid to those "needing it"—a departure from the Nixon-Rockefeller 14-point statement.

In its immigration plank, the platform drafters said that "immigration has been reduced to the point where it does not provide the stimulus to growth that it should nor are we fulfilling our obligation as a haven for the oppressed."

It said that "Republican conscience" demands that the number of immigrants accepted be doubled, that the 1960 census be substituted for the 1920 count in determining national quotas, and that U.S. immigration policy be based upon the merit of each individual applicant for admission into the United States.

The issue of medical care for the aged has been one of the chief points of differences between Nixon and Rockefeller. Rockefeller favors a program within the Social Security system as proposed by the Democrats; Nixon favors the administration's federal-state "subsidy" plan.

Nixon Sees Closest Election

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By JOE HALL

CHICAGO (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon came to Chicago Monday to receive his party's highest honor—its presidential nomination. He advised the GOP to be ready for the fight of its life this fall.

June 7-26-60

"I expect this will be the closest election in this century," he told a packed news conference. P. 1

"I think we will win, especially since we are going to put on a campaign such as this country has never seen," he added. P. 14

Nixon flew in from Washington Monday morning, got a welcome from cheering partisans at two airports, and then drove through a friendly, waving lunch-hour crowd to his lake-front hotel.

MEETS PRESS

He hustled almost at once to the suddenly arranged news conference and made these points:

The compromise civil rights plank adopted by the platform committee early Monday morning was unsatisfactory to him. He said he planned to do everything he could to beef it up, and wanted specific commendation of the objectives of sit-in demonstrations.

The decision of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to shun the vice presidency was final and irrevocable, and even President Eisenhower would not try to persuade him to reverse it.

Nixon said he hoped to confer with Rockefeller and other party leaders on not only the civil rights plank, but also on the defense and foreign policy pledges.

DIFFER SOMEWHAT

He agreed that these latter two differed somewhat from the language in the dramatic 14-point statement he and Rockefeller issued last Saturday. He indicated that in general he found them acceptable.

In most of his brief talks to the welcoming crowds, Nixon did not fail to stress that he believed a hard, close fight was ahead and to ask for the best efforts of each party worker.

Nixon told reporters at the news conference not to believe stories he would delay the start of his presidential campaign until mid-September.

He said his acceptance speech which is to close the convention Thursday night would make clear when the campaign will begin. He commented with a smile that it appeared to him his Democratic opponent, Sen. John F. Kennedy, had been campaigning for the White House for four years.

IT'S NOT TRUE

Nixon was asked about a newspaper story that Kennedy had given him $1.000 in 1950 to aid in his Senate race against former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D-Calif). He answered flatly, "It's not true."

He said he expected that he and ... agree on a recommendation to the ... would get to convention for the No. 2 spot.

...ther after the presidential nom... ination We d n e sd a y night, and ...ing mate.

Nixon Puts Rights Ahead of the South

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 7/23/60
P. 1

By W. H. LAWRENCE

(Copyright 1960 by the New York Times Co.)

CHICAGO—Vice President Nixon's campaign strategists have decided not to woo the South at the possible risk of losing important heavy blocs of electoral votes in the North and Northeast.

A qualified authority said the South had not been written off by the Republicans, but that the Nixon camp was resisting pressure to soften the civil rights plank and take other measures in an open bid for backing of normally Democratic states south of the Mason-Dixon line.

"We cannot risk the North and New England simply on a chance that these things might help us in the South," the source said.

That is why the vice president's running mate may well be Henry Cabot Lodge, U.N. ambassador and former Massachusetts senator, unless unexpectedly Gov. Rockefeller of New York should indicate he would accept the second-place spot he repeatedly has spurned.

A consequence of the Nixon strategy has been to diminish speculation that Sen. Morton of Kentucky might leave the national chairmanship to run for vice president. As a border state leader, Morton might have had appeal for the South.

Nixon's advisers do not underrate the importance of Sen. Johnson's surprising decision to take the vice presidency on a ticket headed by Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts. This will, they feel, help hold the South in line for the Democrats, although efforts are being made to organize influential Southern Democratic personages in a "Democrats for Nixon" drive.

TO VISIT SOUTH

The vice president's campaign aides let it be known Friday that the starting of his formal campaign would be delayed until mid-September, but he hoped to cover each of the 50 states, including tours of the South, between then and election. Sen. Kennedy plans an earlier start, about Sept. 1, in the two newest states, Hawaii and Alaska, breaking with the long-standing tradition that campaigns do not get under way until Labor Day.

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, former Republican national chairman and member of the Nixon strategy board, told newsmen Friday that the vice president would wage "the hardest and most intensive campaign, with the most complete coverage ever undertaken by a political campaigner in the history of the country."

MID-SEPTEMBER

Scott and Herbert G. Klein, the vice president's press secretary, said Nixon had important engagements in August and early September that would delay his campaign until after Labor Day and perhaps until mid-September.

One engagement, of course, is the post-convention session of Congress arranged by the Democratic leaders when it became clear that the legislative business could not be finished in time for final adjournment before the two political conventions. This also will engage the attention of Kennedy and Johnson.

34d 1960 REPUBLICAN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
PLATFORM

Text Of Civil Rights Plank OKd Tuesday

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 7/27/60

CHICAGO (AP) — Text of the Civil Rights Plank adopted Tuesday night by the Republican Platform Committee:

This nation was created to give expression, validity and purpose to our spiritual heritage—the supreme worth of the individual. In such a nation—A nation dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal — Racial discrimination has no place. It can hardly be reconciled with a constitution that guarantees equal protection under law to all persons. In a deeper sense, too, it is immoral and unjust. As to those matters within reach of political action and leadership, we pledge ourselves unreservedly to its eradication.

Equality under law promises more than the equal right to vote and transcends mere relief from discrimination by government. It becomes a reality only when all persons have equal opportunity, without distinction of race, religion, color or national origin, to acquire the essentials of life—housing, education and employment. The Republican Party—the party of Abraham Lincoln — from its very beginning has striven to make this promise a reality. It is today, as it was then, unequivocally dedicated to making the greatest amount of progress toward that objective.

We recognize that discrimination is not a problem localized in one area of the country, but rather a problem that must be faced by North and South alike. Nor is discrimination confined to the discrimination against Negroes. Discrimination in many, if not all, areas of the country on the basis of creed or national origin is equally insidious. Further we recognize that in many communities in which a century of custom and tradition must be overcome heartening and commendable progress has been made.

The Republican Party is proud of the civil rights record of the Eisenhower administration. More progress has been made during the past eight years than in the preceding 80 years. We acted promptly to end discrimination in our nation's capital. Vigorous executive action was taken to complete swiftly the desegregation of the armed forces, veterans' hospitals, Navy yards, and other federal establishments.

We supported the position of the Negro school children before the Supreme Court. We believe the Supreme Court school decision was right and should be carried out in accordance with the mandate of the court.

WATERED DOWN

Although the Democratic-controlled Congress watered them down, the administration's recommendations resulted in significant and effective civil rights legislation in both 1957 and 1960 —the first civil rights statutes to be passed in more than 80 years.

Hundreds of Negroes have already been registered to vote as a result of Department of Justice action, some in counties where Negroes did not vote before. The new law will soon make it possible for thousands and thousands of Negroes previously disenfranchised to vote.

By executive order, a committee for the elimination of discrimination in government employment has been reestablished with broadened authority. Today, nearly one-fourth of all federal employes are Negro.

The President's Committee on Government Contracts, under the chairmanship of Vice President Nixon, has become an impressive force for the elimiation of discriminatory employment practices of private companies that do business with the government.

Other important achievements include initial steps toward the elimination of segregation in federally-aided housing; the establishment of the civil rights division of the Department of Justice, which enforces federal civil rights laws; and the appointment of the bi-partisan Civil Rights Commission, which has prepared a significant report that lays the groundwork for further legislative action and progress.

The Republican record is a record of progress—not merely promises. Nevertheless, we recognize that much remains to be done.

Each of the following pledges is practical and within realistic reach of accomplishment. They are serious—not cynical—pledges made to result in maximum progress.

1. Voting. We pledge:

—Continued vigorous enforcement of the Civil Rights Laws to guarantee the right to vote to all citizens in all areas of the country; and

—Legislation to provide that the completion of six primary grades in a state accredited school is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

2. Public schools. We pledge:

—The Department of Justice will continue its vigorous support of court orders for school suits now pending involve at least 39 school districts. Those suits and others already concluded will affect most major cities in which school segregation is being practiced.

—It will use the new authority provided by the Civil Rights Act of 1960 to prevent obstruction of court orders;

4. Housing. We pledge:

—Action to prohibit discrimination in housing constructed with the aid of federal subsidies.

5. Public facilities and services. We pledge:

—Removal of any vestige of discrimination in the operation of federal facilities or procedures which may at any time be found;

—Opposition to the use of federal funds for the constructing of segregated community facilities;

—Action to ensure that public transportation and other government authorized services shall be free from segregation.

6. Legislative procedure. We pledge:

—Our best efforts to change present rule 22 of the Senate and other appropriate congressional procedures that often make unattainable proper legislative implementation of constitutional guarantees.

We reaffirm the constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments. We applaud the action of the business-men who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishments, and we urge others to follow their example.

Finally we recognize that civil rights is a responsibility not only of states and localities; it is a national problem and a national responsibility. The federal government should take the initiative in promoting inter-group conferences among those who, in their communities, are earnestly seeking solutions of the complex problems of desegregation—to the end that closed channels of communication may be opened, tensions eased, and a cooperative solution of local problems may be sought.

In summary, we pledge the full use of the power, resources and leadership of the federal government to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin and to encourage understanding and good will among all races and creeds.

—We will propose legislation to authorize the attorney general to bring actions for school desegregation in the name of the United States in appropriate cases, as when economic coercion or threat of physical harm is used to deter persons from going to court to establish their rights.

—Our continuing support of the President's proposal, to extend federal aid and technical assistance to schools which in good faith attempt to desegregate.

We oppose the pretense of fixing a target date 3 years from now for the mere submission of plans for school desegregation. Slow - moving school districts would construe it as a three-year moratorium during which progress would cease, postponing until 1963 the legal process to enforce compliance. We believe that each of the pending court actions should proceed as the supreme court has directed and that in no district should there be any such delay.

3. Unemployment. We pledge:

—Continued support for legislation to establish a commission on equal job opportunity to make permanent and to expand with legislative backing the excellent work being performed by the president's committee on government contracts.

—Appropriate legislation to end the discriminatory membership practices of some labor union locals, unless such practices are eradicated promptly by the labor unions themselves;

—Use of the full-scale review of existing state laws, and or prior proposals for federal legislation, to eliminate discrimination in employment now being conducted by the Civil Rights Commission, for guidance in our objective of developing a federal-state program in the employment area; and

—Special consideration of training programs aimed at developing the skills of those now working in marginal agricultural employment so that they can obtain employment in industry, notably in the new industries moving into the South.

Text Of Proposed GOP Civil Rights Plank

CHICAGO (AP)—The Republican Platform Committee Monday voted a compromise civil rights plank. One committee source released a version which he said was subject only to minor changes in wording.

Rep. Melvin Laird of Wisconsin, vice chairman of the platform drafters, later said however that the revisions had been more extensive than indicated by this version. Laird said some sections were deleted and other language added.

Text of the released version:

This nation was created to give expression, validity, and a purpose to our spiritual heritage —the supreme worth of the individual. In such a nation—a nation dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal—racial discrimination has no place. It cannot be reconciled with a Constitution that guarantees equal protection under law to all persons. In a deeper sense, too, it is wrong and unjust. As to those matters within reach of political action, we pledge ourselves to their elimination.

In every community where racial tension exists today—a problem not limited to any section of the nation—there is need for constructive voluntary action by people of all races. Equality of opportunity if we rely on federal law alone. (Sic) —sentence incomplete.

Since 1953, the Eisenhower-Nixon administration has accomplished the following:

Complete desegregation in the District of Columbia.

Complete desegregation in the armed forces and other federal establishments.

The appointment and promotion of Negroes to positions of responsibility heretofore unattainable.

Supported the civil action which led to the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation of school children.

Firmly and swiftly moved to ensure compliance with this new law of the land.

Sponsored effective legislation to guarantee all our citizens their constitutional right to register and vote.

Ended job discrimination in the federal government.

Established an effective committee on government contracts, under the vigorous leadership of Vice President Nixon, which is bringing to an end discriminatory practices among government contractors.

Taken positive action to end discrimination in housing constructed with the financial assistance of the federal government.

This vigorous program has made it clear that the Republican party will not condone or tolerate continued segregation and discrimination in the field of education, housing, voting or employment. While recognizing that historic patterns of social organization and human relationships cannot be dismembered and rear with pride to the very real progress already made in many areas as proof of the feasibility and practicability of the programs elsewhere. Freedom from discrimination and fear can and must become a reality for all our citizens.

We pledge the following:

Vigorous enforcement of voting rights. Where present laws prove inadequate we will propose legislation to end discriminatory practices of any kind that result in the denial of full political equality.

In some areas literacy tests are used to prevent qualified citizens from voting. We insist that this denial of equal protection and application of the laws cease at once. If persisted in by local officials in defiance of existing constitutional guarantees, we will support legislation providing that an objective standard of educational achievement be considered conclusive proof of literacy.

The Department of Justice will continue its vigorous support of court orders for school desegregation. We will use the full authority of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 to prevent obstruction of court orders should it occur, and will act at the most effective means available to end any threats, violence or other pressures to prevent Negroes from attending nonsegregated schools.

We urge enactment, during the forthcoming August session of Congress, of the President's proposal to extend federal aid and technical assistance to schools requesting it which in good faith are attempting to desegregate.

We oppose the pretense affixing a target date three years hence for the submission of mere plans for school segregation. This could be construed as a three-year moratorium on progress. We believe that each of the pending court actions should proceed as the Supreme Court has directed.

We will continue to urge adoption of the President's proposed legislations to establish a commission on equal job opportunities.

Unless discriminating practices of some trade unions against Negroes relative to union membership, job opportunities, and apprenticeship training are ended we will propose appropriate federal legislation to end such restriction.

We will propose legislation to end discrimination in housing and community facilities partially or wholly financed by the federal government.

We pledge our best efforts as a party to change congressional procedures which have frequently impeded orderly consideration of legislaton in support of the constitutional rights of our people.

We reaffirm the constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments. We applaud the action of the businessmen who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishments, and we urge others to follow their example.

Finally we recognize that civil rights is a responsibility not only of states and localities: it is a national problem and a matter of concern. We, therefore, pledge the full use of the resources and executive leadership of the federal government to encourage understanding and good will among all races and creeds with the full realization that racial discrimination in the United States causes us to risk repudiation as a nation of law-abiding citizens and is harmful to our moral position as a leader of the free world.

Despite the considerable progress made during the last seven years, vestiges of discrimination in all areas of national life remain.

There have been instances of lynching, obstruction to school desegregation, and unequal and unreasonable application of laws for voter registration. Nor is sufficient progress being made towards the elimination of discrimination in employment and housing.

We commend those who are earnestly attempting to overcome the obstacles they face, but to those who would obstruct, circumvent and oppose progress we issue a stern advice—comply as swiftly as circumstances permit by your own methods and in your own way or other methods will be necessary to compel compliance. The course of events leaves you no alternative.

New York's Gov. Rockefeller addresses the Republican Platform Committee in Chicago yesterday. Seated are (left) Representative Laird of Wisconsin and Dr. Gabriel Hauge, the committee's executive secretary and a former economic adviser to President Eisenhower.—AP Wirephoto.

G.O.P. Shapes Party Platform To Suit Nixon

Planks Agreed on Before Hearings On Subject End

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

CHICAGO, July 20—A Republican platform tailored to Vice President Nixon's views was in the works here today.

The 1960 G.O.P. convention's platform committee will continue with the formalities of public hearings, but it is possible to predict now what form the platform will take.

It will hew to a middle line—and nothing all the witnesses in the public hearings in the next two days will say can possibly change this.

According to all available opinion here, the platform will:

1. Fully indorse the Eisenhower administration's foreign and military policies, and bypass New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's call to boost military spending.

2. Call for a firm voice against Communist Russia and take a specific position regarding Soviet Premier Khrushchev's overtures to the Cuban Castro regime.

3. Emphasize the need for sound economic policies, a balanced Federal budget and retirement of the national debt to underscore what the Republican policy makers consider "a pie-in-the-sky" platform adopted by the Democratic convention.

4. Dispose of such controversial subjects as the farm problem and medical care for the aged in a broad fashion that will allow Mr. Nixon to write out his own specific program after he wins the Republican nomination, as everyone here expects he will without any difficulty.

According to a close aide, Mr. Nixon's specific farm program will not be unfolded until the campaign gets under way in September.

The same can be said for the other politically vexing problem of medical care for the aged.

Terminal Date Set

Mr. Nixon, his close advisers here say, will adhere to his course of standing by the administration's position until the end of the session of Congress, in August. Then, it is said, he will begin expressing his own views even if they may differ from those entertained by the President and his administration.

The groundwork for a Nixon platform was laid yesterday when the committee heard nine witnesses, all but one following the Nixon administration line.

The dissenting voice was that of Gov. Rockefeller. His objections, in the light of past statements, seemed muted. He asked, as he has before, for a $3.5 billion increase in military and civil defense expenditures.

The Platform Committee gave its most enthusiastic reception yesterday to those who criticized what they called a trend toward a welfare state. It cheered those who called for a bold cutback in Government participation in the economic life of the Nation.

Goldwater Applauded

Senator Goldwater of Arizona was the darling of the day for the committee members. He is perhaps the party's bitterest critic of Government spending and related programs. His introduction drew a standing ovation that included many wild cheers. When he finished he was given another ovation.

By contrast Gov. Rockefeller drew a polite reception. He is an advocate of Government assistance in some welfare fields and of Government efforts to speed the Nation's economic growth.

Party leaders said they believed the platform will fall somewhere between the conflicting viewpoints of Senator Goldwater and Gov. Rockefeller, because Mr. Nixon will urge a middle road.

The platform committee today broke up into subcommittees.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States placed before the committee a statement calling for a political climate that would encourage private investment in business and industrial enterprise. It declared, however, that Government intervention to force faster economic growth would lead to a curtailment of individual liberties.

Warning on Slump

But the AFL-CIO urged more positive measures by the Government to increase the rate of economic growth. It said unemployment is rising and said a depression might result unless the Government steps in with programs for building more schools, housing, for helping economically - depressed areas and for increasing farm income.

"We cannot bring full opportunity to the people, we cannot keep pace with our growing population, we cannot strengthen our national economy by clinging to ancient and outworn slogans about the glories of private enterprise," said AFL - CIO President George Meany in a prepared statement.

The National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., urged the Republicans to commit their party to a "strong independent business program" and a stronger enforcement of anti-trust laws.

The American Farm Bureau Federation told the committee that it is morally wrong to delude farmers into thinking their best interests lie in policies that promise bigger Government farm program benefits.

"The Republican platform," it said, "should include a farm plank that will offer freedom instead of control, prosperity instead of payments, expanded markets instead of Government storage of surpluses."

Textile Imports Hit

Jackson E. Spears, spokesman for the American Textile Industry, said imports are injuring the Nation's textile producers.

"Our plea is that you write a plank which will open the way for a complete re-examination and reshaping of our Government's policies and programs in the foreign trade area."

I. L. Kenen, executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, Washington, outlined for one subcommittee a plan to achieve Arab-Israeli peace.

Mr. Kenen said the United States should call anew for direct Israel-Arab negotiations, should grant economic aid to both sides and should seek guarantees to preserve the sovereignty of the countries of the Middle East.

Clarence L. Coleman, jr., president of the American Council for Judaism, New York City, reiterated the stand he took before the Democratic platform committee in Los Angeles two weeks ago. Mr. Coleman said Israel is not qualified "morally, religiously, politically or historically to represent American Jews."

34d 1960

As written by GOP—

Text of plank on civil rights

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Rep. Melvin Laird of Wisconsin, vice chairman of the platform drafters, later said, however, that the revisions had been more extensive than indicated by this version. Laird said some sections were deleted and other language added.

The plank:

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IN EVERY COMMUNITY where racial tension exists today—a problem not limited to any section of the nation—there is need for constructive voluntary action by the people of all races. Equality of opportunity if we rely on federal law alone. (sic—sentence incomplete.)

"Since 1953, the Eisenhower-Nixon administration has accomplished the following:

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"End job discrimination in the federal government.

"Established an effective committee on government contracts, under the vigorous leadership of vice president Nixon, which is bringing to an end discriminatory practices among government contractors.

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THIS VIGOROUS PROGRAM has made it clear that the Republican Party will not condone or tolerate continued segregation and discrimination in the field of education, housing, voting, or employment. While recognizing that historic patterns of social organization and human relationships cannot be dismembered and rearranged in an instant, we point with pride to the very real progress already made in many areas as proof of the feasibility and practicability of the programs elsewhere. Freedom from discrimination and fear can and must become a reality for all our citizens.

"WE PLEDGE the following:

"Vigorous enforcement of voting rights. Where present laws prove inadequate we will propose legislation to end discriminatory practices of any kind that result in the denial of full political equality.

"In some areas literacy tests are used to prevent qualified citizens from voting. We insist that this denial of equal protection and application of the laws cease at once. If persisted in by local officials in defiance of existing constitutional guarantees, we will support legislation providing that an objective standard of educational achievement be considered conclusive proof of literacy.

"The Department of Justice will continue its vigorous support of court orders for school desegregation. We will use the full authority of the civil rights act of 1960 to prevent obstruction of court orders should it occur, and will act at the most effective means available to end any threats, violence, or other pressures to prevent Negroes from attending nonsegregated schools.

"We urge enactment, during the forthcoming August session of Congress, of the president's proposal to extend federal aid and technical assistance to schools requesting it which in good faith are attempting to desegregate.

"WE OPPOSE the pretense of fixing a target date three years hence for the submission of mere plans for school desegregation. This could be construed as the three-year moratorium on progress. We believe that each of the pending court actions should proceed as the Supreme Court has directed.

"We will continue to urge adoption of the president's proposed legislations to establish a commission on equal job opportunities.

"Unless discriminating practices of some trade unions against Negroes relative to union membership, job opportunities, and apprenticeship training are ended, we will propose appropriate federal legislation to end such restriction.

"We will propose legislation to end discrimination in housing and community facilities partially or wholly financed by the federal government.

"WE PLEDGE our best efforts as a party to change congressional procedures which have frequently impeded orderly consideration of legislation in support of the constitutional rights of our people.

We reaffirm the constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments, and we urge others to follow their example.

"FINALLY WE recognize that civil rights is a responsibility not only of states and localities: It is a national problem and a matter of concern. We, therefore, pledge the full use of the resources and executive leadership of the federal government to encourage understanding and good will among all races and creeds with the full realization that racial discrimination in the United States causes us to risk repudiation as a nation of law abiding citizens and is harmful to our moral position as a leader of the free world.

"Despite the considerable progress made during the last seven years, vestiges of discrimination in all areas of national life remain.

"There have been instances of lynching, obstruction to school desegregation, and unequal and unreasonable application of laws for voter registration. Nor is sufficient progress being made towards the elimination of discrimination in employment and housing.

"We commend those who are earnestly attempting to overcome the obstacles they face, but to those who would obstruct, circumvent and oppose progress we issue a stern advice—comply as swiftly as circumstances permit by your own methods and in your own way or others methods will be necessary to compel compliance. The course of events leaves you no alternative."

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PLATFORM
THE SOUTH

Fireworks Fly As Platform Writers Scrap Over GOP Civil Rights Plank

Nixon And Rockefeller Are Ready To Back Floor Fight

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega Ala.

By JACK BELL and WILLIAM T. PEACOCK

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago —(AP)—A roaring all-night fight over the party stand on civil rights tossed a shower of fireworks into the opening day of the Republican convention.

It had once looked like a placid gathering for nomination of Richard M. Nixon for president.

Mon. 7-25-60

As the party faithful trooped into this big hall, close by the stockyards, it was hard to spot any of the 103 members of the plaform-writing committee.

Many of them had scrapped till dawn in a battle that saw moderates tone down, at least slightly, the liberal GOP glow emanating from the wekend Nixon-Rockefeller pronouncment of views.

The exact wording of the civil rights plank that came out of the battle was kept secret for the moment. But the word to newsmen was that it contained a mixture of moderate and liberal proposals.

Both sides talked of a possible floor battle Wednesday when the committee's work will be submitted to the convention.

Nixon told an airport news conference in the capital that "I certainly will" support a floor fight for a strong civil rights plank if necessary.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York also was prepared to battle on the convention floor for his ideas.

Today's forenoon convention session was strictly a routine affair, devoted to welcoming addresses and preliminary organization.

Yet it was an occasion also for getting off some initial shots at the common enemy—the Democrats.

Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, national chairman, hooted at the promises he said had been made to everybody in the Democratic platform. To carry them out, he declared, would add 15 to 20 billion dollars a year to government costs.

Morton said the Republicans would adopt "a realistic, honest platform that we can and will fulfill."

The Kentucky senator is one of those figuring high in speculation about a possible vice-presidntial nomine.

But the betting favorite for the No. 2 spot was, at the moment, Henry Cabot Lodge ambassador to the United Nations.

Nixon will choose the vice-presidential nominee, as is traditional. At his meeting with reporters in Washington, he declined to discuss his choice for the spot except to say it will be a man who shares his views and one who would be qualified for the presidency if it should be necessary for him to take over that office.

Rockefeller probably would not et his name go before the convention as a presidential nominee.

LA. BLOC UPSET BY NIXON STAND

New Orleans, La.
Times-Picayune
July 26 1960
p. 3

Still Hopes for Accord on Civil Rights Plank

By GORDON BROWN

CHICAGO (AP) — Vice-President Nixon's refusal to accept a compromise civil rights plank left Louisiana's delegation, alnog with most other Southern groups, somewhat out of balance Monday night.

Nixon's refusal, expressed at a news conference, unhinged a situation which most of the southerners thought earlier in the day had been neatly packaged.

Now, as George Reese, chairman of the Louisiana delegation, said, "we are in a rather difficult position — it may mean a convention floor fight."

Early in the day a platform committee agreed on a civil rights plank which most southern groups said they could accept, reluctantly.

Reese had said that if the presidential nominee would accept that plank "we can win with it."

He said the plank was one which would not be drafted in Louisiana but that the Southe could not dictate it.

TORPEDOED BY NIXON

A few hours later Nixon came to town and exploded his bombshell under the Southerners.

Nixon said, among other things, that he hoped the matter could be worked out by the platform committee and a floor fight averted.

The Southerners' first reaction was to call a caucus of Southern delegation chairmen. They later cancelled this meeting in order to see what the platform committee, might come up with.

Reese said that "our only hope is to work out some language that Nixon can accept and which will not destroy us."

He said he has high hopes that a suitable plank can come out of the committee — one which Nixon can take and which the South could swallow.

If that cannot be done, he said, then a floor fight Wednesday is certain to be promoted by whichever side loses the round in the platform committee.

SIT-IN WORKING ISSUE

Reese said, for instance, that the South probably would not object too strenuously if the plank expressed some sympathy with sit-in demonstrators. But, he said, if the plank would condone violence, then that language would not be acceptable.

"No one has a right to sit-in in an establishment after being invited by the owner to leave," he said.

In addition to upsetting the Louisiana apple cart on civil rights, Nixon also stood up the delegation Monday afternoon.

He had been scheduled to meet the Louisian group at the blackstone hotel, but his unscheduled news conference forced him to alter his schedule.

Under the new plan hte vice-president will meet the Louisianas Tuesday.

Nailing down plank—

Civil rights keep Nixon up all night

CHICAGO, July 26—(AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon said today he had worked through the night in his fight to nail a strong civil rights plank into the Republican national platform.

A telephone conference with Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, an ally in this fight, was part of the night-long effort.

The vice president reported to newsmen as he left his hotel suite for the first of a long series of meetings with state delegations to the GOP National Convention.

He made it clear that his energies still were being devoted to an effort to win the kind of a specific broad civil rights plank he is insisting on for the platform. He called off meetings with 29 state delegations yesterday to work on the matter.

"It's been a long night," the vice president said. "But we've made progress, I think we've made some yardage, and starting at 10 o'clock we'll know how much."

THE PLATFORM committee is to convene at 10. Nixon remained the almost certain presidential nominee of the Republicans.

The vice president said he talked with Rockefeller late last night on the civil rights fight after returning to his hotel from a call on former President Herbert Hoover.

This was the first direct contact between Nixon and Rockefeller since Nixon arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon.

Nixon said he also talked by telephone with members of the platform committee and other party leaders in the night before getting a little sleep.

Nixon's first meeting today was with delegates from four Southern states—the area where opposition to his civil rights ideas centers—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi.

THE FOUR Southern delegations were out in full strength for the early morning meeting with the vice president and he devoted his talk to them to a discussion of his civil rights position.

Nixon was questioned about this by one of the delegates as soon as the meeting began.

Afterward, several of the delegates said they had given Nixon a courteous reception, but that they remained strongly opposed to any change in the compromise civil rights plank approved in the platform committee yesterday. Nixon has called this plank unsatisfactory.

The meeting was closed but newsmen got accounts of it from Herbert G. Klein, Nixon's press secretary, and from a number of the delegates. Klein reported that Nixon said he was particularly interested in two items in his proposed civil rights plank.

One of these would pledge the party to support Nixon's decisions as presiding officer on the Senate antifilibuster rule, which have the effect of making it easier to toughen that rule.

THE OTHER point Klein said Nixon raised was a request for endorsement of legislative authority for the Government Contracts Commission, which he heads. This agency seeks primarily to prevent discrimination against Negroes in jobs on which federal money is spent.

Klein said the vice president told the delegates he was against a Rederal Fair Employment Practices Commission, a position he has taken before, and that the question of sit-in demonstrations was not raised at the meeting.

The press secretary said Nixon was widely applauded after his remarks; newsmen heard several bursts of handclapping.

Several Virginia delegates said after the meeting that Nixon made it clear there would have to be a floor fight on the plank if his proposals were not accepted in the platform committee today. They said he indicated that a floor fight might result in a plank even less to the liking of the Southerners.

The 47-year-old Californian, who attended the 1952 GOP convention here as an ordinary delegate, rode in to a friendly and tumultuous welcome yesterday.

And there seemingly was nothing to challenge the certainty of his nomination as the Republican foe of Sen. John F. Kennedy in a campaign that Nixon expects to be a tough one.

Even on the platform disagreement, the vice president had held out hope that the differences between what he wants and what the platform committee has offered can be smoothed away without a shattering open battle.

He called in members of the platform committee and high-ranking party members to outline his views and appeal for their support.

NIXON SAID later he figures he will have the votes to push through a "good civil rights program," certainly in the convention itself if not in the platform committee which meets today. "I believe we have made some progress" in working out an acceptable plank, he said.

He arranged to drop in on 21 state conventions today in seven forenoon meetings at his hotel. The schedule started off with Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Mississippi, but an aid said it was just a coincidence that the Southern delegations came first.

"I expect this will be the closest election in this century," he said, "especially since we are going to put on a campaign such as this country has never seen."

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THE WORDS "SIT-IN" AND "LUNCH COUNTER"
STRUCK FROM THE ROCKEFELLER-NIXON CIVIL
RIGHTS PLANK

Rebels Walk (Rights) Plank But Win Point on Sitdowns

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 7/27/60

CHICAGO — The Republican platform committee struck the words "sit-in" and "lunch-counter" from the Rockefeller-Nixon civil rights plank as their price for yeilding to the party leaders' version, The Constitution learned Tuesday night.

A Southern source on the platform committee said the group also modified a Rockefeller-Hixon point concerning anti-discrimination curbs on holders of federal licenses.

The major success of the sitdown amendment considerably damaged the Rockefeller - Nixon position of non-compromise. It indicated Southern delegations may have been crying crocodile

By EUGENE PATTERSON
Editor, The Atlanta Constitution

tears when they threatened still to bring a minority report to the floor.

New York Gov. Rockefeller, on the other hand, was reported miffed at the change. The issopbility of a Rockefeller-Nixon floor fight Wednesday to overturn the amendments could not be discounted. Rockefeller snapped Tuesday night, "I did not" approve the changes.

Nixon made the platform committee mutineers walk the plank late Tuesday. They dutifully scrapped the plank they had already written and accepted a stronger Rockefeller-Nixon version on Nixon's orders.

But Tom Stagg Jr., committee member from Louisiana, made a last-minute stab of deifance with at least four attempted amendments.

At leastt wo of them passed. Whilei t was known the word "sit-in" did not appeari n the final draft,t he exact manner of how and when this came about was not known until the Southen committee member revealed the sequenceo f events Tuesday night.

The source said the word "sit-in" originally appeared in the Rockefeller - Nixon play which the platform committee voted down Monday. This reected plan was then filed as a minority report. On Nixon's orders the committee converted it into the majority report Tuesday.

"But when this same Rockefeller plan came up Tuesday, the word 'sit-in' had vanished and been replaced by the words 'lunch-counter,' the source said.

"Mr. Stagg did not consider this softening to be sufficient and he moved an amendment striking out even the words 'lunch-counter.' The platform committee agreed with him and adopted the amendment."

The source said this had the effect of rejecting any strengthening whatsoever of the sitdown portion of the plank, and of actually leaving iti n the same language that the conservate wing had written in the first place.

That language simply "reaffirms" the constitutional right "to peaceable assembly, to protest discrimination in private business establishments." It goes on to applaud businessmen "who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishments" and to "urge others" to follow their example.

"Sit-in" and "lunch-counter" were missing. The major fuss here has turned on such minor words as these. So the importance of the thing was considerable.

NIXON TO ACCEPT?

Sen. Hugh Scott (Pa), Nixon's representative in the final meeting, said the new plank "goes a long way toward Mr. Nixon's position." He declined to guess whether Nixon would accept it.

"I think he will," said Sen. Prescott Bush (Conn). With a smile as if thinking of a floor fight, Bush added: "He'd better."

Rockefeller's backers were not so optimistic.

Stagg, on the other hand, solemnly said a caucus of Southern chairmen sometime during the night or Wednesday would have to decide whether to accept the plank or protest it on the floor.

Mrs. Janet Showalter, Alabama vice chairman, was more direct. "The South did very well," she said. "We can live with the plank. It's not as moderate as we would have liked. ut it's certainly not as heavy as Mr. Rockefeller wanted."

SHARTZER WAITS

The Florida chairman said his homefolks "can live with it."

Georgia Republican Chairman William B. Shartzer said he would wait until he read the plank and attended the Southern caucus to determine his attitude.

Mrs. William Calhoun of Augusta, a Georgia member of the platform committee, along with William Sundy of Savannah said she was glad the session was over. "It was grueling," she said. She declined to comment on what took place in the closed meeting.

Nixon whipped the platform committee rebels into line at the cost of considerable good will in the conservative wing of his party.

There was a close division to the end despite application of all his power. The forced change of the plank left the old Taft wing resentfully accusing Nixon of a sellout to the liberal Rockefeller. Conservatives of all regions, not simply the South, were in a mean mood. Texas freed its delegates to vote for conservative Barry Goldwater instead of Nixon.

N. Y. FOR NIXON

But New York promptly announced for Nixon.

Nixon's act demonstrated a decisive power to shape the party to his desire, and gave him other fruits.

The fight advertised him for three days as a liberal new Nixon who would fight compromise. His managers here considered this to be a net gain for Nixon in view of the political fact that his coming campaign will depend heavily on support in urban areas and particularly in Gov. Rockefeller's state of New York.

The outcome of the Republican fuss reemphasized the potency of the civil rights issue in this election year, and the impotence of Southern and other conservatives who seek to deny or curb it.

DEMONSTRATES AGILITY

It demonstrated anew the agility with which Nixon can turn a liability into an asset. He lost some face by revealing his advanced liberalism late in the day, and under conditions that permitted Sen. Goldwater to accuse him of surrendering to Rockefeller.

Once Nixon came on the Chicago scene Monday, however, he dominated the news and Rockefeller faded into the background. Nixon's image swam across national television as a liberal leader who would not be outdone by the Democrats on civil rights, and who would not put up with any softer policy for his party.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
PLATFORM

Gavin Among Them

Southerners Appeal For Attractive Rights Plank

Fri. 7-22-60
The News and Observer
Convention Bureau

By VERNON LOUVIERE.

CHICAGO — Southerners called on the Republican Party here Thursday not to turn its back on their section of the country when it writes the civil rights plank in the 1960 GOP convention platform.

And there were increasing signs that the platform committee would attempt to attract Southern support in the November Presidential election.

A drafting committee was expected to sit down Friday and begin the tedious job of writing a civil rights plank that somehow might be palatable to both the North and South.

Meets Saturday.

The full platform committee will meet Saturday and a report on its findings likely will be released later that day.

Six Southern and Southwestern states — Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida — made a strong and impassioned pitch to the civil rights platform subcommittee to follow a line of sensible moderation in setting down its proposals for easing racial problems in the nation.

Above all, they emphasized, understanding — not new federal laws — is the only way true civil rights can be passed on to Negroes.

Republican Chairman Thad Hutcheson of Texas urged his party not to lose sight of the rights of other citizens in the "aggressive push" to obtain civil rights for minority groups.

"On civil rights this committee must not go to the ruthless and partisan extremes of the Democratic platform of 1960," Hutcheson cautioned.

Must Not Forget.

"It must not forget that every region of this great country contributes to the strength of this great party and our region will continue to do so if not shown a rude rejection and bold disregard by the Republican platform."

Hutcheson said a "rule of reason" and a "spirit of gradualism" are the wisest ways in which the Republican Party can help achieve a solution to the problem.

James T. Adams of Shreveport, Louisiana, said the time has come for the Republican Party to make it clear that tolerance and good will cannot be legislated

Strong or weak rights plank?—

Nixon wooing South? Platform will be tip-off

Sat. 7/23/60

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22—The Republican platform on civil rights—now taking final shape in pre-convention sessions here—will be a direct tip-off from Vice President Richard M. Nixon on whether he is going all-out for Southern votes.

For there is no doubt that Nixon, the shoo-in favorite for the GOP nomination for president in the convention opening here Monday, is the head man of the whole Chicago operation.

His top administrative assistant, Robert H. Finch, has made this plain for all who did not already know it. "The vice president's ideas and policies," he says, "will be incorporated in each and every plank in the 1960 party platform.

FINCH SAID Nixon is in "day to day touch" with the chairman of each of the subcommittees now busy drafting the platform for approval by the convention next week. This means that the language of the civil rights plank, in particular, will be cleared with the vice president.

To assist the committee in drafting the kind of platform he wants, Nixon today presented Chairman Charles H. Percy with a proposed civil rights plank. It was written in Washington by Nixon with the assistance of Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh.

Walsh brought the document to Chicago.

Delivery of the Nixon plank pleased Negro leaders, who were told that it was the kind of strong statement they want.

THE NIXON views may be blended to some extent with the ideas of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller in an effort to improve GOP chances of carrying New York State in November. Platform subCommittee Chairman Joseph F. Carlino, speaker of the New York State Assembly, is a close associate of the New York governor.

The five Southerners on the 15-member civil rights platform subcommittee are urging a renewal of the moderate 1956 plank, rather than efforts to match or top the strong section adopted by the Democrats last week in their Los Angeles convention.

They are also quoting past statements by Nixon, to the effect that new laws do not solve the civil rights problem, unless the people in their hearts and minds want to carry out the laws.

ALL THE PARTY chairmen from the South, including Claude O. Vardaman of Alabama and Wirt Yerger of Mississippi, are doing their best to persuade Nixon and his associates, to go along with a 1960 platform that will:

1. Either avoid specific mention of "sit-in demonstrations," or, if they must be mentioned, to stop short of endorsing them as the Democrats did in their platform.

2. Urge an end to racial discrimination in general, without a definite call for a federal fair employment practices act. It was noted by observers here that Nixon had never advocated an FEPC "at the federal level."

NEITHER ALABAMA nor Mississippi has a representative on the civil rights platform subcommittee. But Joe Moore of Pascagoula, Miss., testified before that group yesterday that the best way to help race relations is to raise educational standards and to improve economic conditions.

He cited Nixon's call for "good will," rather than the use of force and violence by any group.

Moore termed the 1960 Democratic plank on civil rights "illegal, unconstiutional and socialistic." He told the group that he (Moore) will be the GOP nominee for the U. S. Senate this Fall, opposing Sen. James O. Eastland.

But he added, "I don't think Eastland will run on the Democratic platform."

(Eastland already has denounced the Democratic platform in stronger terms than those used by Moore.)

Conservatives Blast Tinkering With Platform

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sun., 7-24-60

Goldwater Vows Convention Fight Against Ultraliberal Views

CHICAGO, July 23 (UPI)—Conservative Republicans rebelled today against what they regarded as an attempt by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to foist an ultraliberal platform on the GOP convention.

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, a spokesman for the conservative bloc, vowed to wage a convention floor fight to keep the platform from containing some items contained in the celebrated Nixon-Rockefeller agreement worked out in New York last night.

Goldwater said in a statement that the Nixon-Rockefeller conference amounted to "a Republican Munich." He accused Nixon of making a "bid to appease the Republican left" and of selling out to Rockefeller on nearly every point.

In Washington, Nixon told a hastily summoned news conference that he and Rockefeller still differ on defense policies and some other major domestic issues. But he said they reached general agreement on the broad principles.

The labor plank in the shaping Republican platform offers a major jolt to old line Republicans, an analysis on page 4 shows.

In Basic Accord

Rockefeller also told a news conference shortly after his arrival in this convention city that he and Nixon still disagree on details but are in accord on basic party principles.

The Nixon-Rockefeller statement went far beyond some of the policies of President Eisenhower — especially on defense. But White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said in Newport, R.I., that Eisenhower would have no comment.

Southern GOP delegates were particularly upset about the Nixon-Rockefeller demand for the strongest civil rights plank in GOP party history. It called for an end to discrimination in "voting and housing, schools and jobs" and an endorsement of Negro "sit-in" demonstrations in the South.

The proposed planks would closely parallel the sweeping civil rights plank adopted by the Democrats in Los Angeles last week.

Subcommittee Split

The furor over the Nixon-Rockefeller pact forced the platform subcommittee drafting the civil rights plank to postpone its efforts to reach agreement until tomorrow. The 14-member group was reported badly split on the issue.

The 14-point Nixon-Rockefeller recommendation shocked and dismayed the party conservatives. They used such phrases as a "giveaway to Rockefeller," "surrender" and "sellout." They were also irked because they were not informed in advance of the Nixon-Rockefeller meeting.

Goldwater was especially bitter. He used the term "surrender" to describe the platform pact. He said Nixon "is moving farther to the left than I had ever thought he would."

But Goldwater, an early Nixon supporter, said he would still prefer Nixon to Democratic nominee John F. Kennedy no matter what kind of a platform the convention adopted.

'Dictatum' Seen

Goldwater called the statement an "unprecedented, last-minute attempt" to dictate to the platform committee from a point 1,000 miles away. He said it was "highly probable" the platform committee would reject the Nixon-Rockefeller recommendations.

In any case, he said, he would make a floor fight to keep the Nixon - Rockefeller recommendations out of the platform.

He noted that his platform-drafting subcommitte on education opposed federal aid for school construction, whereas the Nixon-Rockefeller statement endorsed such a program.

Goldwater also said he believed Nixon made the agreement with Rockefeller because "some polls had shown him slipping."

Goldwater complained that he talked with Nixon yesterday morning and was assured that the platform would contain nothing about an end to discrimination in private employment. He said Nixon also said "absolutely nothing" about a meeting with Rockefeller.

Shock to Committee

The agreement came as a shock to members of the platform committee, which is charged with the actual drafting of the language of the platform. Many subcommittees thinking they had completed their work were forced to reconvene.

John D. Hoblitzell Jr. of West Virginia, a member of the platform group, said the reaction of committee members to the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement was not too good.

Sen. Roman Hruska of Nebraska said Nixon would be "making a serious mistake" if he insisted that the platform conform to all the points in the joint statement. If so, he said, "it will mean the platform was made in New York rather than Chicago."

The Southerners angrily protested the Nixon-Rockefeller demand for aggressive action to end segregation or racial discrimination in "voting and housing, schools and jobs"—and their endorsement of "sit-in" demonstrations.

Voice Outrage

They voiced their outrage at a meeting with Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton, platform Chairman Charles H. Percy and chairmen of the various drafting subcommittees. The meeting was held behind closed doors but their angry voices could be heard in the hotel corridors.

However, Republican Southerners, unlike their Democratic counterparts, seldom make more than a token fight against party platform proposals.

Despite the uproar, Morton expressed belief the final platform would represent a "reasonable agreement" among the convention delegates.

Percy promised that his 103-member committee would give "full consideration" to the view expressed by Nixon and Rockefeller.

But Robert W. Kean of New Jersey, a member of the subcommittee drafting the plank on medical care for the aged, described as "completely confusing" the Nixon - Rockefeller recommendation on the issue.

Previous Views

The issue was one of the main points of difference between Nixon and Rockefeller. Rockefeller favored a medical program within the social security system; Nixon favored the federal-state "subsidy" plan advanced by the President.

The Nixon-Rockefeller statement called for health insurance for the aged "on a sound fiscal basis through a contributory system under which beneficiaries had the option of purchasing private health insurance."

"I don't understand it," Kean said.

Some subcommittee members thought the language was deliberately vague so it could be construed to cover both the Rockefeller and Nixon viewpoints.

Rights' Plank As Strong As Demo's Is Predicted

Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.

CHICAGO (AP)— The National Assn. of Manufacturers today urged the Republican National Convention to reject proposals for new government spending programs when the services involved can be provided by local governments or by private initiative.

Rudolph F. Bannow, president of the NAM, said unnecessary federal spending adds to the tax burden and siphons off money needed for capital investment to speed the nation's economic growth.

"We have not given attention to the need for new capital at home," he said. in a statement before a platform subcommittee.

Democrats promised at their Los Angeles convention to initiate new federal spending programs as a way of encouraging new industrial growth.

"Large-scale federal intervention in the field of human affairs seems to be based in many instances on the assumption that it is the duty of the national government to bail out any and all segments of the population from the consequences of their own errors, negligence, apathy and irresponsibility," Bannow said.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States expressed a similar view. Its president Arthur H. Motley told platform writers that U. S. tax rates are too high and tax laws too complex. He said tax reform is needed to stimulate job-creating investment.

In another platform hearing, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating of New York challenged Democrats to rot out their bold civil rights plank and try to get it enacted when the Democratic - controlled Congress meets again next month.

Keating contneded that only the Republicans can bring an end to racial discrimination.

"If action is not forthcoming on such a proposal, the American people will witness again the contradictions between the declarations and decisions of the Democrats," the New Yorker said. "They will discover that their campaign promises are, like their filibusters, only empty oratory."

The subcommittees plan to get down to the task of putting various planks on paper Friday for submission to the convention next Wednesday.

It appeared that the convention will adopt a civil-rights plank as strong as that adopted by the Democrats over strong objections of their Southern delegates.

GOP Labor Plank May Shock Conservative Wing of Party

The Fla. Time-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
7-24-60
P. 4

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Republican conservatives have another shock in store when the party's labor plank is unveiled, it was reliably reported today.

As presently written—and the language is expected to stand up—it will contain a proposed revision of the government's rigid method of dealing with national emergency strikes.

It will specifically support the present right of employers and labor unions to negotiate agreements requiring workers to be union members.

It will endorse adding millions of workers to coverage of the minimum wage law and call for an unspecified boost in the present $1-an-hour minimum. The Democratic platform calls for a boost to $1.25 an hour.

The GOP plank will pledge government aid to migratory farm workers and strengthening of labor standards laws.

After these high lights of the proposed labor plank were learned from other sources, a reporter asked Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell what he thought of it.

Mitchell Lauds Plank

"It's a strong, decisive, pro-labor platform, a realistic platform," Mitchell said.

"The people advocating tighter controls over labor—that is, putting unions under the antitrust and right-to-work laws—have been defeated."

Such proposals had been advocated by the National Assn. of Manufacturers and U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Mitchell played a key role in framing the GOP labor plank which contains positions he has advocated for some time.

The matter of revising national emergency strike procedures was a point covered in the policy agreement reached by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Nixon and Rockefeller called for "improved procedures for the resolution of disputes endangering the national welfare." The present Taft-Hartley law prescribes a rigid set of procedures for the government to follow in such cases—ending with a court-ordered maximum 80-day cooling off period to stop crucial walkouts.

That procedure was the one President Eisenhower followed in last year's record steel strike.

Alternat. Method

The idea of an arsenal of alternative methods would remove the certainty that a court injunction would be used. It would tend to increase bargaining pressure, particularly on management, to reach agreements before strikes developed.

One such alternative probably would be power for the White House to appoint a fact-finding board to sift issues and recommend settlement terms. Eisenhower resisted repeated union efforts to get him to name such a fact board in the steel strike because it wasn't specifically sanctioned by law.

Rockefeller has supported compulsory arbitration of issues in such emergency strikes. Nixon has condemned this approach. It was believed the platform will avoid mentioning compulsory arbitration as a possible procedure in such strikes.

Foes of compulsory arbitration feel it would amount to government wage fixing that in turn could lead to price fixing, at least in a few major industries.

Sources said the platform language on minimum wage improvements in effect will support what the Eisenhower administration has been recommending, but it won't specify a raise in the minimum to the $1.25 level advocated in the rival Democratic platform.

Endorsement of compulsory union membership provisions in labor contracts would put the GOP against a federal right-to-work law while preserving the right of states to enact such laws banning the union shop. Nineteen states, mostly in the South, have such laws in effect.

The Democrats came out for repeal of the federal law proviso allowing states to enact such laws. GOP leaders said they regarded that pledge as meaningless since Democrats from states with right-to-work laws rule congressional machinery when Democrats control Congress.

Rockefeller said again today he is opposed to state right-to-work laws.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
PLATFORM

Alabama Republican Leaders Reported Shocked And Bitter Over Rockefeller Domination Of 'Rights' Plank In Platform

Sunday Star-News, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sun. 7/24/60

May Decline To Yield For Nixon's Bid

CHICAGO (Special) — Mounting resentment over Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's apparent domination of a Republican platform which threatens a civil rights plank rivaling that of the Democrats Saturday brought open and growing support for Sen. Barry Goldwater for president among leaders of the Alabama delegation at Chicago.

At the same time it was developing that Alabama, instead of being committed to yield to Oregon for the nomination of Vice President Richard Nixon, might decline to do so until it had the opportunity to study the platform.

News that Nixon and Rockefeller had agreed on the platform at an 8-hour meeting in New York Friday night and early Saturday struck Southerners at Chicago like a bombshell and brought bitter and frequently profane comment.

Advance reports of the Rockefeller-Nixon agreement declared that the civil rights stand would be sufficiently strong to satisfy Rockefeller.

It will, reports said, "assure aggressive action to remove the remaining vestiges of segregation or discrimination in all areas of national life — voting and housing, schools and jobs."

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHICAGO — Platform writers today started reshaping planks to conform to an understanding reached during the dramatic night meeting between Nixon and Rockefeller.

The full 103-member platform committee scheduled a meeting which was expectd to bring agreement on this as the final form of the party declaration, in all its general statements.

Joseph F. Carlino of New York, chairman of the civil rights sub-committee, had said Friday that any final word from the top — he meant Nixon but took Rockefeller into account —would be taken as guidance by the entire committee.

The huddle with Nixon in New York was arranged at Nixon's request.

It was a compromise. Rockefeller worked in some of his most cherished language, but the document seemed hardly to deviate in any important respect from the Eisenhower administration line on key issues.

Nixon has said he would use the Eisenhower record as a base and build upon it.

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, a leader of the conservative wing of the party, said he would fight against letting the GOP platform be "dictated" by the governor of New York.

Showing signs of anger, Goldwater told a reporter, 'It's been my understanding that this platform was being written by a platform committee of the convention. I am very surprised to learn it's being written in New York City.

"If this is true, then the Republicans had better drop the charge of rigged conventions being made against the Democrats," he said.

"I am going to insist that the platform committee be allowed to use its prerogatives in selecting the type of platform the Republicans party will stand on and not take dictation from the governor of New York."

Goldwater said the Nixon-Rockefeller agreemnt on platform policy could well influence his decision on whether to permit his name to be placed before the convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination.

There also were indications of some question, if not dissent, from members of the platform committee.

A majority of the civil rights sub-committee met in rump session. Subcommittee chairman Carlino of New York did not attend.

Before the New York meeting, Rockefeller had insisted upon a strong civil rights plank. In this, Rockefeller seemed to make his most solid gain. The compromise specifically endorsed the sit-in demonstrations Negroes have been staging throughout the South.

However, it did not endorse giving the attorney general injunctive power in fields other than voting. It only talked of "aggressive action."

The Rockefeller-Nixon talks lasted from 7:30 p.m. to 3:20 a.m. Many Republicans felt that if the two men came to general agreement it would pave the way for a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket.

But McManus said the governor made it clear this was out of the question.

GOP Hints 'Honest' Civil Rights Plank

Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Vice President Thinks He Can Carry Northern States And South, Aide Says

Sat. 7-23-60

FROM PRESS REPORT

CHICAGO, July 22—Vice President Richard M. Nixon's press secretary said today his chief believes he can carry such Northern states as New York and at the same time break into the South, running on a platform with an "honest" civil rights plank.

The Nixon aide, Herbert Klein declined at a news conference to go into any details regarding the platform planks being put on paper by subcommittees for the Republican National Convention opening Monday.

Neither would say what Nixon has recommended.

About all Klein would say about platform prospects in general was that Nixon feels certain there will be a "strong" platform—one on which he will be "proud to run."

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller today turned down as "seriously" inadequate Republican platform planks designed to entice him into accepting the vice presidential spot on a GOP election ticket headed by Nixon.

The Nixon camp promptly made clear it was up to Rockefeller to "make his own decision" on whether he wants to be Nixon's running mate.

Republicans drafting a platform made major concessions to Rockefeller on such controversial issues as civil rights, defense spending and medical care for the aged.

But Rockefeller's press secretary, Robert L. McManus, declared that the governor still was displeased.

Informed sources said the civil rights plank will include an endorsement of legal Negro "sit-in" demonstrations against segregation and a call for action on the school integration front.

Platform Chairman Charles H. Percy, who had talked earlier of "realistically" moderate civil rights plank, this afternoon told a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"We're working on it (the civil rights) plank now. I think you'll be pleased."

In addition to civil rights, the planks, on which the platform writers made some concessions to Rockefeller included:

Medical care for the aged—they were reported to have decided to avoid any mention of the irreconcilable conflict between Nixon and Rockefeller on how to finance such a program.

Defense — a platform-drafting subcommittee unanimously approved a plank endorsing the Eisenhower administration's defense program which Rockefeller has criticized as too stingy. But it also pledged future GOP administrations to spend whatever is needed to meet fast-changing defense needs of the atomic-missile age.

Some GOP leaders still hoped to construct a platform completely acceptable to Rockefeller which would be the vehicle for persuading the New York governor to accept second place on the ticket.

GOP Delegates From State Work For Moderate Plank On Civil Rights Issues

By TOM ABERNETHY

CHICAGO —(Special) — The Republican National Convention opens its sessions here Monday morning to nominate Vice President Richard Nixon as its candidate for president of the United States.

In a busy week of pre-convention activities Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York exercised a considerable degree of influence on the framing of the party's platform, but showed no sign whatever of gaining stature as a serious contender for the presidency.

Actually, the "demonstrations" which greeted him on his flying Chicago visit for press conferences and an appearance before the platform committee were limited to small groups and many of those were juveniles more concerned with getting themselves before television cameras than with serious politics.

The solid mass of party "pros" is for Nixon and he could to the nomination on the first ballot although other names may go before the convention.

It's anybody's guess as to the vice presidential nominee Nixon will tag to run with him.

It would take a political miracle for Rockefeller to be chosen and to agree to run, but such a development hardly would be more startling than Democratic selection of Lyndon Johnson and the Texas senator's acceptance.

For Southerners here to serve on the platform committee, Mrs. Tom Abernethy of Talladega among them, last week was a gruelling experience as they attended sub-committee meetings during the day and then went immediately into caucus to devise strategy for the battle against a strong civil rights plank.

Rockefeller forces developed a strength in the platform committee that they could not develop for the nomination and the New York governor is a radical on civil rights.

But under the leadership of I. Lee Potter of Virginia and others the Southerners fought radicalism with calm persuasion and worked quietly to influence friends on the platform committee.

They were especially concerned lest the plank as finally approved follow Democratic lead in endorsing Southern "sit-ins" and proposing a national FEPC

During the week they alternated between optimism and uncertainty, working and hoping for a civil rights plank of moderation and one upon which they believe their states will go into the Republican electoral column in November.

The entire question appeared to center upon how much Governor Rockefeller and his camp followers had been able to throw into the battle on the side of radicalism.

Just how far Rockefeller is going is illustrated by a circular one sees everywhere proclaiming a Negro mass meeting and march on the convention as it opens Monday.

Called a "Freedom Now" rally and march "to present the demands for civil rights of Negro citizens to the Republican presidential candidate and the Republican party," the circular lists Rockefeller as a speaker along with Martin Luther King A. Phillip Randolph, Roy Wilkins and others.

Mrs. Abernethy has been serving on the platform sub-committee on human needs, and taking an active part in the Southern caucuses.

Marvin Mosteller of Mobile, Alabama National Committeeman, arrived Wednesday afternoon and State Chairman Claude O. Vardeman of Birmingham came in Thursday morning.

Ed King of Talladega, who will serve as an assistant sergeant at arms, arrived Friday and received instructions on his job at the International Amphitheatre Saturday afternoon.

Most of the Alabama delegation will get in Saturday and Sunday in time for the delegation caucus early Sunday evening.

It is expected that Vardeman will be named delegation chairman and that Mrs. Abernethy and Mr. Mosteller will be renamed to the National Committee.

The Alabamians are staying at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago's loop, about a mile from convention headquarters at the Conrad Hilton and the Blackstone.

Random notes . . . Former Gov. Happy Chandler of Kentucky, on his way home from Los Angeles, showed up in the Blackstone lobby Wednesday and jokingly announced that he wasn't a candidate . . . Negroes formed a major part of the audience at all civil rights subcommittee hearings and Chicago, perhaps deliberately and perhaps not, had four Negro policemen as its entire force on duty in the hearing room.

34d 1960 REPUBLICAN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION PLATFORM

GOP Defense Plank Called 'Unrealistic'

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Mon. 7/25/60

CHICAGO (AP) — Nelson A. Rockefeller slashed at a GOP defense plank Sunday night as unrealistic for dangerous days—and opened wide the possibility of a floor fight against it in the Republican convention opening Monday.

But the threat that conservatives would lead a charge against the party platform all but disappeared on the eve of a convention dedicated mainly to wrapping a presidential mantle around the receptive shoulders of Vice President Richard M. Nxon.

Right-wing Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona said he could accept the national defense plank and others the convention platform committee turned out Sunday.

SUDDEN SWITCH

This sudden switch, with a scrap threatening first from one direction and then another, was the talk of convention delegates whirling through caucuses, conferences, TV appearances and even moments of fun and frivolity.

Yet by the time the convention gets around to voting Wednesday on the platform and candidates for president and vice president, there may be no fight left in anybody.

In Washington, Nixon worked on a speech accepting the presidential nomination that will be his, then went on CBS television saying with evident tongue in cheek that he is't concluding the nomination "is already mine." He added, though, that "from reports from Chicago I understand I have a pretty good chance."

Right he was.

Rockefeller was the only person who ever had a chance of stopping him, and it was a slight chance. The New York governor said Sunday night that it was fair to say he would like to be president in order to try to achieve important objectives for America—but that he hadn't found "any evidence of an overwhelming draft."

No, he said, he hasn't any doubt that Nixon will be the presidential nominee.

COMPLETELY OUT

As to whether he is "completely, irrevocably, unchangeably out of the picture as vice-presidential possibility," Rockefeller grinned and told a questioner on NBC-TV:

"Yes, sir. "You can put it stronger than that."

It was on this program, with Goldwater and then the governor facing a panel of newsmen in turn, that Rockefeller blasted at the platform plank on defense.

What started him off was a query as to whether the first five planks approved Sunday by the platform committee met the terms of the agreement Nixon negotiated with him on platform terms.

Not all of them did, Rockefeller said. He mentioned only the military plank specifically and said the two New York delegates on the platform committee voted against it because:

"We feel in New York State that it doesn't face up realistically to the dangers that threaten the nation."

Did that mean there would be a floor fight? The governor said something might happen before the platform is hauled to the convention floor, that the New York delegates would discuss the situation, and "I wouldn't be surprised if the delegates take strong, vigorous positions on the floor on things they feel strongly about."

SPELLS OUT VIEWS

Spelling out his objections, Rockefeller said he didn't like use of the word "continuing"—that he took issue with "continuing the preservation of our retalitatory strength. I don't think we have that today. I think we have got to accelerate the expenditures if we are going to give the people of this country and the free world the protection they must have."

Whatever Rockefeller was saying about the presidential or vice-presidential nomination, efforts to draft him for one or the other still sparked and sputtered around the GOP's favorite convention city.

The man who will put Nixon's name in nomination for the top spot on the ticket, Gov. Mark. O. Hatfield of Oegon, used Nixon's own headquarters as a launching site for another Rockefeller-for-vice-president balloon. But Hatfield and Nixon aides insisted this was just the governor's idea and that it had no official sanction of the Nixon camp.

The Illinois delegation voted unanimously to nominate Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, Senate minority leader, for the vice presidency. Ditto the Iowa delegation for Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper.

Kentucky thumped the tom-toms for Sen. Thruston B. Morton, the Republican national chairman.

Rockefeller himself turned out at a wall-bulging, whoop-it-up rally of rooters who are insisting however futilely on drafting him for first place on the Republican ticket. This was at the Sheraton Blackstone Hotel, where Nivon has his headquarters. The first thing the governor saw was a huge banner proclaiming "New Yorkers for Nixon."

Rockefeller said "no" about as loudly, consistently and decisively as any man could to kill talk of putting him on a ticket as running mate for Nixon.

But in advance of a caucus of his New York delegation Sunday night, the governor still was a sphinx about whether he would let his name go in nomination for the bigger prize of the presidency.

He wasn't publicly conceding outright that Nixon has the nomination nailed down. And he kept avoiding names and referring merely to the candidate the GOP will nominate.

To some 2,000 diehard rooters packed into a pair of ballrooms at the hotel, Rockefeller offered no realistic encouragement." But he told them their activities displayed "The independence of thought and expression that made our country and party great."

He referred to Nixon, the man who came to him to negotiate a secret midnight agreement on the party platform, as "one of the great leaders of our party."

Dixie delegates and GOP conservatives still were grumbling and growling about that compact, either on account of its strong position on civil rights or liberal leanings.

From his perch on the Republican right flank, avowedly conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona still was calling Nixon's visit to Rockefeller to work out a compact on the platform "a very bad mistake."

Addressing an Arizona caucus, Goldwater told the delegates he still is their favorite-son candidate for president—he has perhaps 35 pledged votes—but to "let the pot simmer" before deciding whether to offer his name to the convention.

Rockefeller Puts Stamp on Republican Platform

Leaders Ponder Whether Surrender by Nixon

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

CHICAGO (AP)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller hammered his stamp on a party platform Saturday and then swooped down on the scene of a Republican National Convention ablaze at last with drama—a secret midnight rendezvous with sure-shot presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon.

For eight hours through the night, the New York governor and the vice president conferred in the seclusion of Rockefeller's New York City apartment. It was Nixon's idea, and Nixon went to Rockefeller.

Party unity and perhaps the November vote of mighty New York State were some of the stakes in this meeting of Republican giants.

Out of their session came a political compact to tilt the party platform toward the liberal side. Nixon and Rockefeller agreed on blending together basic aims and principles both can support when the GOP gets around to the voting stage at the convention which opens Monday.

Their understanding reached such key issues as national defense, foreign policy and civil rights.

WIDESPREAD PROTEST

The repercussions were quick, loud and broad:

—From the far right wing of the GOP, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona proclaimed bitterly that Nixon had surrendered to Rockefeller. He threatened a fight against some of the planks of the Nixon-Rockefeller program if they are hauled onto the convention floor. He left open a possibility of allowing his own name to be placed in nomination for the presidency as a gesture of protest.

Various other conservatives and some of the convention delegates from Dixie cried out angrily against the platform agreement. Delegates from a dozen Southern states held a protest meeting. The civil rights plank balked at immediate acceptance of the Nixon-Rockefeller views.

—Rockefeller all but abandoned his wishful role of a man who would accept a draft for the party presidential nomination. Before winging out of New York for Chicago, the governor conceded that: "In terms of political realities, Nixon will be the candidate. The candidate doesn't matter. I'll support the nominee."

—Ardent Rockefeller rooters refused to give up. Hundreds of them swarmed around his plane at the airport here, shouting "draft-Rockefeller" demands and setting up a "Rockefeller-for president" chant.

—With no apparent encouragement from either principal, several party leaders once again revved up their hopes for a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket.

Once more, Rockefeller said: "Absolutely, no." And at a Washington news conference, Nixon said he accepts this decision. He left the matter of a running mate suspended in midair.

RUBBER STAMP TASK

8some of the members of the convention Platform Committee said heatedly there will be no rubber stamping of the platform proposals of the vice president and governor. Others predicte the platform will hew closely to the pattern Nixon and Rockefeller want.

But the political facts of life are such that the platform the convention finally adopts next week hardly could be one on which Nixon would hesitate to stand or which Rockefeller would refuse to support.

The terms on which Rockefeller and Nixon agreed definitely are as much the governor's as those of the vice president — perhaps more so.

But there were disclaimers of any deals or sell-out or capitulations.

Nixon said that on basic principles they held before their New York meeting there was no yielding or compromise on either side whatever the results of it may be the secret huddle of the two figures who have dominated preconvention maneuvering gave a bi of zip and zest to preliminaries which had failed to strike a single spark of surprise or excitement.

It still will be a convention which was pretty much cut to a pattern ahead of time.

Nixon had far more than the 666 votes needed to clinch the presidential nomination long before the Republican legions began assembling here.

Some of the members of the

About the only thing left for decision is the name of the vice-presidential nominee.

That subject came up, too, in the quiet of Rockefeller's New York apartment.

But the word throughout the day was that Nixon didn't offer Rockefeller a place by his side and that the governor positively wasn't interested in receiving such a bid.

At a news conference of his own at his convention headquarters, Rockefeller repeated that "definitely not under any circumstances" would he accept the vice-presidential mantle—even if President Eisenhower asked him to.

Nixon and Rockefeller had a second conference Saturday—over the long distance line between Washington and Chicago. Rockefeller said they talked about the platform again and that they are "in complete accord" on it.

The story that it was the vice president who set up the earlier face-to-face conference in New York came first from Herbert G. Klein, Nixon's press secretary here in the Windy Cityy,yyy then f Nixon and Rockefeller in turyny.

It went like this: The vice president telephoned the governor ea l Friday afternoon. That was after the governor, through an aide here, had blasted at proposed platform planks on defense, foreign policy and civil rights as "seriously lacking in strength and specifics."

Nixon said he wanted to "set the record straight" on what he termed exaggerated differences between himself and Rockefeller.

So he caught a plane to New York and had dinner alone with Rockefeller at the latter's residence in mid-Manhattan. For two the telephone with Charles Percy, chairman of the Platform Committee, in Chicago.

The only other person to sit in on the huddle was Rockefeller's press secretary, Robert McManus. He was there part-time.

The conference ran on for eight hours, then broke up in the early morning.

Here in Chicago, Klein routed newsmen from bed to tell them it had taken place. In New York, Rockefeller rushed out a lengthy statement listing what he said were the specific, basic terms on which he and Nixon reached a meeting of minds.

The meeting and the agreement itself had puzzling aspects.

'TO SET RECORD STRAIGHT'

it reflect a possible desire of Nixon to get away from policies of the Eisenhower administration?

Why did the vice president of the United States fly to the side of a governor when position and protocol would have seemed to decree that Rockefeller go to Nixon?

PRACTICAL POLITICS

No pat answers were forthcoming to such questions as these.

But a matter of practical politics was involved deeply. New York's bundle of 45 electoral college votes is the biggest in the nation. Obviously Nixon would want Rockefeller's help in herding them into the Republican column in November—from a state where the governor has proved his ability to outrun his party.

At his news conference here, the governor rejected a suggestion that he is needed on the ticket to assur a GOP victory in New York State this year. Rockefeller said he would therefore turn down any appeal that he take the vice-presidential nomination on such grounds.

At Eisenhower's vacation retreat at Newport, R.I., White House press secretary James C Hagerty fended off all efforts o reporters to determine whether Eisenhower regards the Nixon Rockefeller understanding as repudiation of administration policies. Nixon has said he intends to build on these policies rather than accept them unchanged.

Couldn't stop Nixon— Rocky wins fight on GOP platform

BY ROBERT T. GRAY

CHICAGO, July 27—(AP)—His own presidential hopes shattered for 1960, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has lined up today behind Vice President Richard Nixon.

But the New York governor claimed a victory in the party platform, which was reshaped to conform in several areas with his views.

And early today Rockefeller issued a statement saying "never before in the history of our party has so specific and so constructive a civil rights plank been fashioned. The fact that controversy surrounded its formulation underscores its strength."

He said the revised plank contains 12 out of 13 civil rights proposals he has previously made. While gratified, he added he was personally disappointed that the language concerning Negro sit-in demonstrators "did not express as strong a moral position as I would have liked."

The 96-vote New York delegation, at Rockefeller's bidding, adopted unanimously yesterday a resolution endorsing Nixon as the Republican candidate for president.

ROCKEFELLER, who had held himself open for a draft, said in introducing the motion: "It is clear that, insofar as the vast majority of delegates to this convention is concerned, there is only one candidate for the Republican nomination for president of the United States."

The governor said his concession of the top spot to Nixon did not mean he would accept a vice presidential nomination.

He repeated earlier statements that he would even turn down a personal appeal from President Eisenhower to take second place.

Nixon today.

HE WAS SCHEDULED to attend a breakfast with Eisenhower and several other Republican leaders.

Nixon agreed to address a meeting of the New York delegation today.

Rockefeller had held the delegation uncommitted. He was somewhat of a candidate himself in view of his stand he would accept a draft.

It was obvious as the convention opened Monday there was no significant delegate support for a Rockefeller draft. But the governor continued to hold the delegation uncommitted pending announcement of the party platform.

The Rockefeller 'Platform'

Yesterday Nelson Rockefeller was in Chicago to tell the GOP platform committee what he thought is needed. His ideas have already been set down. Indeed, in his appearance in Chicago he largely reiterated what already had been put in print.

Mr. Nixon and other Republicans are cautious about trying to devise too broad a platform. Treasury Secretary Andersons says the Democratic platform is "built on quicksand." Barry Goldwater has said that "the people of this republic have not demanded federal assistance and federal handouts."

Mr. Rockefeller's ideas do not go as far as does the Kennedy platform. But it is clear they represent, as a package, something more far-reaching than Republicans generally may approve.

On civil rights, Rockefeller has called for the right of everyone to vote. He wants federal initiative to promote interrace conferences; he believes in more power for the attorney general to take action; he approves federal technical or financial help in areas having difficulty desegregating.

Rockefeller wants an end to any discrimination on the part of any business operating under "various forms of government licenses and certificates." He wants more federal action to end "discrimination" in employment of all kinds. He wants job-training for those in "marginal agricultural employment" notably to feed these into "new industries moving into the South." He wants action to allow "every American" to be able to live "where his heart desires." He would bring federal pressure to this end through such as the FHA.

Rockefeller has specific ideas about health insurance for the elderly. His plan would increase payroll taxes to provide it. He would extend some form of aid to those not drawing benefits from the Old-Age Survivors and Disability Insurance system. He would allow an option for direct cash payment to eligible persons providing they show they hold a health insurance policy equivalent to that which would be provided "by the statutory benefits." He would establish state agencies "to maintain standards set by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare."

The rate of American economic growth bothers the governor. It is now between 3 and 4 per cent, Russia's being some 6 per cent. Rockefeller says he would speed growth through greater investment and replacement in our industry. He would call a "moratorium on increased leisure." He would increase output per man hour, thusly. He says he disassociates himself from those "who argue that massive government spending, creeping inflation and far-reaching government controls provide the only route toward accelerated economic growth." He wants all featherbedding ended and would favor low-income farmers being helped to find "other opportunities."

Rockefeller would, he says, streamline both our general federal structure and our military organizations. He would like to see a First Secretary of Government. All officers in the military brigadier generals or higher would belong to no particular branch. He finds our overall defensive position, in conventional and missile weapons, very inadequate. We are, he says, "increasingly and seriously vulnerable." We have "no 'active' defense against missiles." We need a continuous airborne alert, a better warning system, more civilian protection.

Never Say Die

Internationally, he calls for confederations to bind free world sections more closely together—into a North Atlantic confederation, a Western Hemisphere, and an African confederation. This would be a trade as well as a military coordination movement.

There is, of course, a good deal more. But these points, plus the language in which Rockefeller offers his ideas, show clearly that he is attempting to launch a revision equivalent to, if not entirely like, that which Jack Kennedy has, indeed, much more vaguely blueprinted.

We shall see this week and next what effect such calls will have on a Republican platform for 1960.

Rockefeller Gives D. C. Group Fighting Talk on Civil Rights

BY JOHN LINDSAY
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, July 26—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller gave a fighting civil rights talk to District of Columbia delegates here today, but Vice President Richard M. Nixon talked softly on the same subject to Maryland and Virginia delegates.

Carl L. Shipley, chairman of the District delegation, said Rockefeller told District delegates at a closed caucus that "we will give them the works on the floor" if the Republican Convention Platform Committee does not produce a civil rights plank acceptable to both Nixon and Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, according to Shipley, held up his hand, crossed two fingers and said "Dick and I are absolutely together—identical," on the civil rights issue.

Rocekefeller Draft Seen

The New York Governor, whom Shipley said "will be drafted for Vice President whether he likes it or not," reportedly told the delegates that he wants some reference in the platform to a fair employment practices commission, without direct use of the initials FEPC, which would produce a shock wave in southern delegations.

Rockefeller also wants favorable references to lunch counter sit-ins, without using the specific term, and clauses condemning racial discrimination in public housing and in Government contract jobs.

Rockefeller, Shipley said, promised to campaign for the Republican ticket throughout the country, including the South.

Vice President Nixon also talked with District delegates today but pitched his talk largely to the need to get out a large vote in November to defeat the Democratic ticket.

Nixon Nips Rovolt

Spokesmen for the Virginia and Maryland delegations said Nixon was questioned closely on the civil rights issue by members of their delegations.

Lester S. Parsons, chairman of the Virginia delegation, indicated that Nixon's soft line on civil rights apparently had nipped a budding revolt among Virginia delegates committed to support the Vice President in Convention balloting.

Parsons said Nixon demanded only two specific additions to the civil rights platform. One would oppose racial discrimination in Government contract jobs.

The second would support a rule making it easier to shut off filibusters in the House and Senate.

"If that is all he wants," said Parsons, "we are not very much concerned." He added sadly, "but of course we don't know yet what has already been included in the civil rights plank."

A Maryland spokesman said there is "still a lot of concern in the delegation about the civil rights issue." Although Nixon was not militant in his talk to the Maryland delegation, the spokesman said, "He didn't make it very clear just what is in the plank now."

Maryland delegates caucus before the Nixon talk at which time State Sen. Harry Phoebus, of Princess Anne County, proposed the name of Sen. J. Glenn Beall as a favorite-son vice-presidential candidate. A motion to table the resolution was defeated, 14 to 8, indicating some possible anti-Nixon sentiment. Beall later withdrew.

34d 1960 REPUBLICAN

'Memorandum' Bids Party 'Heed Facts of Life'

New York Herald Tribune

Rockefeller Unveils Platform Ideas

New York

By Keith R. Johnson

Gov. Rockefeller, who has said he is willing to be drafted for the Republican Presidential nomination, unveiled his version of the party's 1960 platform yesterday.

Herald 7-10-60

With it, he made public a "Dear Chuck" letter to Charles H. Percy, head of the Republican Platform Committee, in which he warned that the party stands to lose the November national elections if it fails "to heed the facts of life in the world."

P. 19

The Governor spent nearly three hours Wednesday conferring with Mr. Percy, forty, who is president of Bell & Howell Co. The meeting was held at Mr. Percy's suggestion.

Mr. Rockefeller has been severely censured by some Republicans for challenging Vice-President Nixon to set forth his views on the whole range of domestic and international problems.

In his letter to Mr. Percy, dated Friday, the Governor conceded that his own "discussion of these issues has not been understood by all members of the Republican party."

Cites "Grave Crisis"

But, he continued, the national crisis is so grave and the need for leadership so great "that only through such discussion can the party hope to serve the nation—or itself—with force and vigor."

Gov. Rockefeller's thirteen-page, 5,000-word "Memorandum for the 1960 Republican Party Platform" mentioned the party's name only in the title, and the word "party" itself appeared but twice—which is somewhat startling for a campaign document.

In it, he implicitly took President Eisenhower to task for pursuing a foreign policy of "mere retort to communism." He warned that "proof of the increasing vigor of the Communist challenge is visible almost everywhere in the world," and cited Cuba, Japan and Communist China as examples.

The United States, he said, must lead in building "a world that is a fit, safe and hopeful home for free men everywhere." It cannot limit itself to "coping with sporadic crises, even successfully meeting them."

Mr. Rockefeller reviewed the specific proposals he has made in eight major areas, in accordance with part of his Dec. 26 statement withdrawing from active candidacy. In the order Mr. Rockefeller put them yesterday, they included:

FOREIGN POLICY: Creation of a North Atlantic confederation, with a common market, to further the common defense and "joint programs aiding underdeveloped areas"; and a Western Hemisphere confederation to step up industrialization, agrarian reform and low-cost housing, with a common market as its goal.

NATIONAL DEFENSE: More and better bombers and missiles, "speeded production of Polaris submarines and the promptest possible dispersal of bases"; a realistic civil defense program; a flexible military establishment which can "meet all contingencies, including local aggression"; and a "tightly organized" Department of Defense.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION: Creation of a First Secretary of Government "to assist the President in the exercise of his consititutional responsibility and authority in the whole area of national security and international affairs"; unified defense doctrines and direction of forces, through "reorganization of defense planning and command"; establishment of an "Executive Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Executive Management," to assist the President on domestic affairs.

ARMS CONTROL: Rejection of total disarmament; centralization of detection research in an agency directly responsible to the President; steadfast advocacy of the need for inspection; ending all nuclear tests that can be detected; unilateral resumption of underground testing.

ECONOMIC GROWTH: Increasing the national rate of economic expansion to 5 or 6 per cent annually from the present 4 by revising tax laws "to encourage a more rapid rate of investment"; eliminating uneconomic labor and management practices; pursuit of "enlightened fiscal and monetary programs" to check the dangers of inflation and recession; changing farm policies to get low-income farmers off the land and into more productive work; and barring racial discrimination, which is not only morally wrong "but also wastes the skills of a large sector of the population."

LABOR AND AGRICULTURE: Adherence to full employment as a national poli government action to meet t problems created by automation; broadening the powers of Presidential fact-finding boards in labor disputes, and allowing the President to appoint arbitrators as a last resort where the national well-being or safety is "clearly" affected; gradual elimination of agricultural production controls and a shift from parity to a "moving market average" as the basis for price supports; quicker disposal of surplus by expanding the "Food for Peace" program abroad and allocations for civil defense purposes at home; expansion of the conservation reserve to at least 60,000,000 acres.

WELFARE AND EDUCATION: Health insurance for the aged through the "proven contributory system" of Social Security; Federal grants-in-aid and matching-fund grants for public and private school and college building construction, without reference to segregation; expanded Federal loan and fellowship programs, and inauguration of a Federal scholarship program for "the most able undergraduates in all fields of study."

CIVIL RIGHTS: Rigorous enforcement of the 1960 right-to-vote law; new laws to allow the Attorney General to institute school desegregation suits, to expand the powers of the President's Committee on Government Contracts and to cut down on discrimination in housing; full-scale review by the Civil Rights Commission of existing Fair Employment Practice laws.

The goal of all of these suggestions, Mr. Rockefeller concluded, is "a truly open" society in the United States and "an open world: a world in which men and ideas can freely cross all boundaries on earth; a world where no men and no ideas can be halted, by fear or force, at any frontier; a world where no nation can plan the wounding or the wrecking of another nation in secret."

Supporters of a draft movement for New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller gather outside a Chicago hotel to boost him for the Republican presidential nomination.—AP Wirephoto.

Rockefeller Feeling No Draft in Windy City

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Wed. 7-20-60

By ROBERT K. WALSH
Star Staff Writer

CHICAGO, July 20.—Fans of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller have stirred up the breeziest pre-convention performance thus far at their Win-With-Rockefeller headquarters in a theater here.

Despite their puffing and petitioning, however, their favorite feels no strong draft. In fact, he did not walk, much less run, to the Draft Rockefeller Committee center in the Blackstone Theater when he left the Republican Platform Committee hearing in the adjacent Blackstone Hotel yesterday.

He explained he was "touched and appreciative" of such faith in him. But he insisted he was not a candidate and had no connection with groups eager to make him one.

That did not keep his enthusiastic supporters from waylaying pedestrians to pin red, white and blue "Win With Rockefeller for President" buttons on them and urge them to sign draft Rockefeller petitions.

"Pick a Winner"

The big and bold lettering on the theater marquee proclaims: "Pick a Winner." It names Gov. Rockefeller as the indispensable Republican to beat the Kennedy-Johnson Democratic ticket. It was practically the first advertised attraction to greet early arrivals for the Republican National Convention opening next Monday.

It nevertheless caused something of a this-is-where-I-came-in reaction among recent visitors to Los Angeles. They were still mindful of the huge "Win-With-Stevenson" banner that flapped all last week in the breeze across from the headquarters hotel but had little effect on the delegates.

The "Win With Rockefeller" organization does not occupy the center of the stage, even at the Blackstone. It has taken over the premises while the theater is "at liberty" but it uses only the lobby and a few offices upstairs.

It was set up by the Illinois Draft Rockefeller Commitee under the chairmanship of Mrs Charles Lindsey in co-operation with William M. Brinton, national chairman of groups urging the nomination of Gov. Rockefeller.

Switch Urged

Its principal purpose is to persuade thousands of people not merely to sign petitions for presentation to convention delegates and party leaders but to "call, contact and convince" individual delegates to switch from Vice President Nixon to Gov. Reckefeller.

"This is not an impractical or impossible job," said C. R. Mann of Chicago, one of the approximately 200 volunteer lobbists, who hope to put the Rockefeller show really on the road.

"We might as well admit that the Democratic coalition ticket is going to be hard to beat. We are convinced Gov. Rockefeller is the man to beat it—and I mean Rockefeller for President."

Although plentifully supplied with a variety of campaign buttons, colorful stickers and handsome pictures, there are some rough spots in this operation.

Curious Move In

The workers were overwhelmed the first day when hundreds of citizens came in to see if not to sign. With the convention still six days away, the draft Rockefeller enthusiasts indicated they might have to redraft some of their plans for putting over their message effectively when delegates begin to pour into Chicago this week end.

The public and political relations enterprise also got off to a rocky start when one of the most prominent signs called for a draft of "Rockefellow." This was quickly corrected before Gov. Rockefeller had a chance to observe it.

ROCKEFELLER CALLS U.S. VULNERABLE TO SOVIET ATTACK

N.Y. Times Wed. 6/29/60

Speech Is Termed 'Political Cowardice' by Another Republican Governor

P. 1

Excerpts from Rockefeller's statement are on Page 5.

By LEO EGAN
Special to The New York Times.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, Mont., June 28 — Governor Rockefeller charged today that the United States was seriously vulnerable to a Soviet attack. He was promptly accused of "political cowardice" by Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, also a Republican.

Mr. Rockefeller's charge was made at a business session of the fifty-second annual Governors Conference, now in session here, as the chairman of the conference's Civil Defense Committee.

Governor Underwood's rejoinder was made a few hours later at a news conference. Governor Underwood will be temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Rockefeller's criticism of the military situation appeared certain to figure heavily in the Presidential campaign. It was warmly applauded by Democratic Governors.

'Liberals' Give Statement

[In Washington, fifteen "liberal" Republican Senators issued a "Declaration of Purpose" setting forth their views of what the party's course should be. The statement hinted support of Governor Rockefeller's economic principles, but was broad enough for Vice President Nixon to endorse.]

Governor Rockefeller said in his speech that the United States had enormous power to strike the first blow in a conflict with Russia but was lacking in power to retaliate if Russia struck first.

Moreover, he added, the United States lacks the capacity to resist local Communist aggressions that stop short of developing into major wars.

Questions Rockefeller

Asked about Mr. Rockefeller's views, Mr. Underwood said the discussion had ranged beyond the proper limits of a Governors' conference.

Recalling that "two Democratic Senators" had exploited West Virginia's economic situation for political advantage in a recent Presidential primary, he said he did not have much respect for those who exploited economic or defense problems for political purposes.

Asked if he thought Governor Rockefeller was doing this, he replied:

"What else could it be?"

In fact, he went on, he thought the whole Rockefeller position was one of "political cowardice."

If Mr. Rockefeller had such strong views, and if he wanted to run for President, Mr. Underwood asked, why did he quit in December instead of presenting his views to the country.

Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, another Republican Governor at another news conference said that he disagreed with Mr. Rockefeller's conclusions "although I am no military expert." But, he added, he likewise disagreed with Mr. Underwood's charge that Mr. Rockefeller was guilty of political cowardice and was attempting to exploit the military situation for personal political gain.

The West Virginia Governor remained silent at today's business session where the Rockefeller statement was discussed. But two other Republican Governors, Wesley Powell of New Hampshire and Harold W. Handley of Indiana, challenged the Rockefeller conclusions.

Governor Powell asked Mr. Rockefeller if he were advocating that the United States strike the first blow if danger threatened. Mr. Rockefeller rejoined that only the President could make that decision.

Governor Handley took exception to the conclusion that the Eisenhower Administration had failed to build up military strength. He observed that great scientific advances had been made in the last eight years.

P. 17

Renews His Quarrel

Governor Rockefeller's remarks today represented a renewal of his quarrel with President Eisenhower over defense needs that started a month ago.

At the time Mr. Rockefeller, an available candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, demanded a $3,000,000,000 increase in the military budget and a $500,000,000 increase in civilian defense appropriations.

The President promptly declared that neither was necessary. He had been informed of Mr. Rockefeller's statement before it had been made public at a meeting of the New York Republican State Executive Committee in New York.

Mr. Rockefeller's statement today amounted to a documentation and explanation of his demand for stepping up military expenditures. It likewise amounted to a proposal for consideration by Republican platform makers when the Republican convention meets in Chicago next month.

Presumably to soften the impression that President Eisenhower was the main target of his criticism, Mr. Rockefeller said today that the decline in America's military position in relation to Russia's had taken place "over the last fifteen years." This period covers President Harry S. Truman's Administration as well as President Eisenhower's.

The New York Governor told other state executives that it was "not realistic" to wince at the cost of increasing American military strength or" to flinch from the demands it makes upon us and our economy."

Cites Future Damage

"Without such measures as these for our national security, in this decade of danger before us," he went on," there could well be no economy to worry about stabilizing—For there well could be left us, by the end o fthe decade, no American security to try to guard. There is no such thing as an economical alternative to survival."

As to the basic facts about the United States military position today, Mr. Rockefeller insisted, there is no dispute. These facts, he said, are:

In the years 1961 to 1964, the Soviet Union will have more long-range missiles than America, and the number of United States retaliatory missiles will be inadequate.

The U. S. during the years 1961-64 will contiue to hold a superiority in long-range bombers, but some of these, such as the B-47, are rapidly becoming obsolete. All of these bombers are concentrated at less than sixty bases and every base is completely vulnerable to missile attack.

The Communist tactical land, air and missile forces are markedly superior in size and equipment to those of the free nations.

For protection against ultimate disaster in a nuclear attack the United States possesses no anti-missile defense whatsoever, nor any effective program to protect the civilian population.

If the Soviet Union struck first in a nuclear-missile attack on the United States, most, if not all of America's supply of missiles and bombers could be destroyed, leaving it no power to strike back.

To overcome these defects, Mr. Rockefeller asked an increase in Army and Marine Corps strength, the modernizing of tactical airpower, an increase in the airlift capacity, closer integration of military policies with the United States allies and a more rational organization of the Defense Department.

Before receiving Governor Rockefeller's statement and report, the conference engaged in a lengthy discussion of Federal-state relations. Among the speakers was Maurice H. Stans the Federal Budget Director.

Mr. Stans reported that Federal, state and local taxes together, now took 25 per cent of the total income of the United States as against 12 per cent in 1930.

If they continue to increase at present rates, he calculated, state and local spending will amount to $125,000,000,000 by 1970 as against $54,000,000,000 now, and Federal spending will rise to $160,000,000,000 as against $80,000,000,000 now.

34d 1960 REPUBLICAN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
GOVERNOR NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

Nixon and Rockefeller Gain

Washington Post, D.C., Mon. 7/25/60, p. 1

Major Victories on Party Policy

Nixon's Strength Becomes Apparent In Demonstrations

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, July 24—The 1960 Republican National Convention opens Monday here in the same prairie city where 100 years ago the Grand Old Party nominated its first winner—Abraham Lincoln.

The 2662 delegates and alternates, along with thousands af plain Republican rooters, were telling themselves that the anniversary could also be a happy omen, portending victory for the man who will be nominated for President here on Wednesday.

He is Vice President Richard M. Nixon, a 47-year-old Californian, who is flying from Washington to Chicago Monday morning. He has the convention votes he needs for a first-ballot nomination —indeed, far more than he needs. The only question unanswered tonight was whom he will tap to be his running mate.

Rockefeller Stand

It was thought yesterday that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York had gone as far as he could to convince the party that he was not available for the No. 2 spot. He made a Shermanesque statement that he would not accept if nominated, and would not serve if elected.

However, there was at least one man in Chicago who did not believe him. Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon said he still felt that the New Yorker could be persuaded to take the vice presidential nomination, and promised to ask him to take it.

Seemingly, the only thing Rockefeller could do beyond what he has done was to take an oath on the proverbial stack of Bibles, meantime repeating his Sherman-like statement.

The Manhattan accord reached by Nixon and Rockefeller in the late hours of Friday and early hours of Saturday was being translated into platform planks on this Sabbath Day. Thanks to Rockefeller's aggressiveness, along with Nixon's acquiesence, it will be palatform aimed primarily at New York and other big-vote Northern states.

One plank, that on military spending, was not what Gov. Rockefeller thought it ought to be, and he indicated that he or his lieutenants might fight it from the floor.

Bitter Editorial

How right-wing Republicans felt about the Nixon-Rockefeller accord was reflected in a bitter editorial in today's Chigaco Tribune. The editorial, headed "Grant Surrenders to Lee," likened Nixon's agreement with Rockefeller to Sen. John F. Kennedy's "cynical acceptance" of Sen. Lydon B. Johnson as a running mate, and said it was "a moral Appamattox."

For the first time today, the coirtue strength of Vice President Nixon at this 27th Republican convention became apparent. Just about everybody in the Conrad Hilton and Sheraton Blackstone lobbies was sporting a Nixon button. A GOP elephant was being guided along Balbo ave. by a pretty blond with a Nixon banner.

And a Young Republicans' parade along Michigan ave. was made up entirely of Nixon enthusiasts.

In this overwhelming pro-Nixon atmosphere, a strange anti-Nixon fight was being carried on — strange because of the agreement reached by the Vice President and Gov. Rockefeller in their nocturnal conference.

Committee Active

The National DWraft-Rockefeller Comittee, headed by William M. Brinton, a San Francisco lawyer, was flooding political reporters with Nixon can't-win propaganda.

A publicity flier distributed to reporters (and presumably delegates) this morning, entitled "Rockefeller Roll Call," said that Vice President Nixon was an honorable man. But it added:

"The Vice President's backers are determined men. And yet they know that if this convention nominates Nixon, he will lose. He will take down to defeat with him your state, country, city and precinct tickets. If you are a candidate for ofice, he will hurt your chances . . .

"Rockefeller can attract the votes from independents and disgusted Democrats, votes we Republicans need to win in November.

"Nixon can't—and without them, he'll lose.

"Think it over—and nominate Rockefeller."

This same thing happened here in 1952, when the Eisenhower people were spreading the word that "Taft can't win."

What makes this Nixon can't-win campaign extraordinary is that it is being waged in the name of a man who seemingly became a Nixon ally in their pact of Manhattan.

Talk of Platform Fight Discounted by Morton

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP) Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton today discounted reports that platform policy agreements between Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller have caused resentment among top convention delegates.

In a televised interview (ABC—WMAL College News Conference) Sen. Morton said he deemed the 14 points outlined by Nixon and Rockefeller as simply expressions of their views.

"The platform", Morton said, "is being written here by the Resolutions Committee."

Asked whether he anticipates a convention floor fight on the platform in view of criticisms by Sen. Barry Goldwater, (Ariz.) and others, Morton said he couldn't say, but indicated he looks for little trouble.

Morton said in reply to another question that he believes the views expressed by Nixon and Rockefeller are fairly representative of the majority of the party.

The GOP Chairman disagreed with a suggestion that Rockefeller might be 'letting his party down" by eliminating himself as a vice presidential possibility after having won concessions on playform matters.

"The governorship of a great state is a terrific responsibility," Morton said. "He is not letting his party down by any means."

Morton said he would not badger Rockefeller to change his mind. He also said he would not write himself off as a possible vice presidential choice.

Hunt Yields No Bombs

In Convention Hall

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP) Forty Chicago policemen today searched the International Amphitheater for bombs, but found none. The Republicans start their national convention in the building Monday.

After the precautionary search was completed, Capt Frank Reynolds ordered the hall sealed off to all without official passes.

Reynolds said he will have men stationed at the halls, the roof and at the main electric switches throughout the convention. Fire Department officials said 75 lieutenants will watch constantly for fire hazards during the conclave.

Lieutenant Thomas Deneen said two fire departments ambulances will be stationed outside the hall in case delegates are injured or become ill.

2 Fights Loom At GOP Meet

Tulsa, Okla. Times, Jacksonville, Fla. Journal, June 7/25/60, p. 1

Rockefeller Says New York Group to Battle on Defense, Rights

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—New York's big delegation will spearhead a convention floor fight on defense as well as civil rights if necessary, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller declared today.

He earlier had indicated the possibility of a floor fight for a civil rights platform plank that would conform with an agreement he reached with Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Rockefeller also had been critical of the defense plank approved by the Republican platform committee. He said it was inadequate. Asked today if New York would wage a floor fight to obtain a defense plank suitable to him, Rockefeller replied, "We certainly will."

The governor is in the thick of the battle over what type of platform the Republicans will adopt at their national convention, which opened today.

Delegates Back Chief

The 96-vote New York delegation, the biggest at the convention, adopted a resolution last night pledging full support to Rockefeller's fight for the Nixon-Rockefeller platform.

Nixon and the governor reached agreement on a 14-point program last Friday at a meeting in New York City.

Opposition to parts of that program developed in the committee which was assigned the job of drafting a platform.

Several members thought the Nixon-Rockefeller proposals were too far reaching.

The committee adopted a less stringent civil rights plank rejecting the Nixon - Rockefeller version.

Hope to Avert Row

Both Republican leaders hope the committee will reconsider and avert a floor fight that could rock the convention.

Rockefeller, deeply involved in platform discussions all day, cancelled plans to attend this morning's opening session of the convention.

The governor remained in his office at the New York headquarters, the Sheraton Towers Hotel, to keep in touch with platform developments.

He left briefly to address a joint meeting of the Montana, Nixon, who arrived today, is Wyoming, and New Mexico delegations.

Rockefeller discussed the platform issues. He made no reference to his availability for a presidential nomination draft.

Rights Drafters Compromise, OK Broadened Plank

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Alabama.

Wed. 7/27/60, P. 1

Rockefeller Gives Nixon Clear Road

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago (AP) — Republicans rebuilt their defense and civil rights platform planks under pressure Tuesday night and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York at last endorsed Richard M. Nixon for president.

Nixon combed over the civil rights plank word for word in a lengthy huddle with top advisers.

Rights Text On Page 3B

One aide said Nixon considered the new draft acceptable. Another press secretary Herbert G. Klein added:

PROBLEMS OVER

"The platform problems now appear to be over."

These developments on the fringes of the Republican National Convention were interrelated. Rockefeller wanted strong and more specific planks, believed they were in sight, and took his previously uncommitted New York delegation and its 96 votes over to Nixon.

The new rights plank was a compromise, hammered out under a virtual ultimatum from Vice President Nixon that it would have to be strong enough to hold him or he would turn down the presidential nomination that is all but his.

At the moment the GOP embarked on its third convention session — to rally around President Eisenhower and hear him speak—the consensus of platform committee spokesmen appeared to be that the new pronouncement dealing with racial issues would satisfy Nixon and prevent a floor fight.

From the chairman of the platform subcommittee on civil rights Joseph F. Carlino of New York came word that:

SHORT OF AIMS

"It is considerably short of what the vice president asked for."

He said some major provisions Nixon wanted were left out and "I think the plank has been seriously weakened."

But the chairman of the full platform committee, Charles H. Percy, said a majority of the things Nixon wanted are in the plank. Vice Chairman Melvin Laird said he believes it meets Nixon's wishes and that he doubts either liberals or moderates who were scrapping over it would carry the battle any further.

Laird said that for one thing the new plank does not specifically mention lunch counter sit-in demonstrations against racial discrimination as Nixon has proposed. Instead, he said, the committee [illegible] an endorsement of peaceful demonstrations in any retail establishments.

UNSETTLED ISSUE

Something else still was unsettled—Nixon's pick of a running mate.

One of his top lieutenants said the odds were about 20-1 that it would be Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. But he said Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the Republican national chairman, still had a chance.

Nixon himself wasn't going that far publicly. He said he intends to call 25 or 30 party leaders to his Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel suite after the presidential nomination Wednesday night and talk over with them the possibilities for the No. 2 spot on the party ticket.

So, he said, the likelihood is that the vice-presidential nomination will be held over until Thursday.

Nixon Will Receive Alabama Delegation

CHICAGO (AP)—Vice president Richard M. Nixon Tuesday invited the Alabama Republican convention delegation to visit him Wednesday.

Nixon, who is shaking hands with as many delegates as possible before his nomination for president Wednesday night, arranged to recieve the Florida delegates at the same time.

With no caucuses or other business pending the Alabamians chatted with delegates from their own and other states and watched developments within the platform committee.

The delegation was considered in favor of Nixon for the top spot on the Republican ticket but a source close to the group reported it was likely that a couple of delegates might switch to Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

The position of the 22 delegates may not be known for certain until the roll call on the first nominating ballot.

Rockefeller Tilts GOP Toward Liberal Goals

Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery

Night Talks With Nixon Laid Policy

Sun. 7/24/60

CHICAGO (AP)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller hammered his stamp on a party platform Saturday and then swooped down on the scene of a Republican National Convention ablaze at last with drama—a secret midnight rendezvous with sure-shot presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon.

For eight hours through the night, the New York governor and the vice president conferred in the seclusion of Rockefeller's New York City apartment. It was Nixon's idea, and Nixon went to Rockefeller.

Party unity and perhaps the November vote of mighty New York State were some of the stakes in this meeting of Republican giants.

BASIC AIMS

Out of their session came a political compact to tilt the party platform toward the liberal side. Nixon and Rockefeller agreed on blending together basic aims and principles both can support when the GOP gets around to the voting stage at the convention which opens Monday.

Their understanding reached such key issues as national defense, foreign policy and civil rights.

The repercussions were quick, loud and broad:

—From the far right wing of the GOP, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona proclaimed bitterly that Nixon had surrendered to Rockefeller. He threatened a fight against some of the planks of the Nixon-Rockefeller program if they are hauled onto the convention floor. He left open a possibility of allowing his own name to be placed in nomination for the presidency as a gesture of protest.

CRY FROM DIXIE

Various other conservatives and some of the convention delegates from Dixie cried out angrily against the platform agreement. Delegates from a dozen Southern states held a protest meeting. The platform subcommittee handling the civil rights plank balked at immediate acceptance of the Nixon-Rockefeller views.

—Rockefeller all but abandoned his wishful role of a man who would accept a draft for the party presidential nomination. Before winging out of New York for Chicago, the governor conceded that: "In terms of political realities, Nixon will be the candidate. The candidate doesn't matter. I'll support the nominee."

—Ardent Rockefeller rooters refused to give up. Hundreds of them swarmed around his plane at the airport here, shouting

(Continued From Page 1)

"draft-Rockefeller" demands and setting up a "Rockefeller-for president" chant.

—With no apparent encouragement from either principal, several party leaders once again revved up their hopes for a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket.

ABSOLUTELY, NO

Once more, Rockefeller said: "Absolutely, no." And at a Washington news conference, Nixon said he accepts this decision. He left the matter of a running mate suspended in midair.

Some of the members of the convention Platform Committee said heatedly there will be no rubber stamping of the platform proposals of the vice president and governor. Others predicted the platform will hew closely to the pattern Nixon and Rockefeller want.

But the political facts of life are such that the platform the convention finally adopts next week hardly could be one on which Nixon would hesitate to stand or which Rockefeller would refuse to support.

The terms on which Rockefeller and Nixon agreed definitely are as much the governor's as those of the vice president — perhaps more so.

DISCLAIMER OF DEAL

But there were disclaimers of any deals or sell-out or capitulations.

Nixon said that on basic principles they held before their New York meeting there was no yielding or compromise on either side.

Whatever the agreement or whatever the results of it may be, the secret huddle of the two figures who have dominated preconvention maneuvering gave a bit of zip and zest to preliminaries which had failed to strike a single spark of surprise or excitement.

It still will be a convention which was pretty much cut to a pattern ahead of time.

QUIET OF APARTMENT

Nixon had far more than the 666 votes needed to clinch the presidential nomination long before the Republican legions began assembling here.

About the only thing left for decision is the name of the vice-presidential nominee.

That subject came up, too, in the quiet of Rockefeller's New York apartment.

But the word throughout the day was that Nixon didn't offer Rockefeller a place by his side and that the governor positively wasn't interested in receiving such a bid.

At a news conference of his own at his convention headquarters, Rockefeller repeated that "definitely not under any circumstances" would he accept the vice-presidential mantle—even if President Eisenhower asked him to.

Nixon and Rockefeller had a second conference Saturday—over the long distance line between Washington and Chicago. Rockefeller said they talked about the platform again and that they are "in complete accord" on it.

The story that it was the vice president who set up the earlier face-to-face conference in New York came first from Herbert G. Klein, Nixon's press secretary here in the Windy City, then from Nixon and Rockefeller in turn.

FRIDAY CALL

It went like this: The vice president telephoned the governor early Friday afternoon. That was after the governor, through an aide here, had blasted at proposed platform planks on defense, foreign policy and civil rights as "seriously lacking in strength and specifics."

Nixon said he wanted to "set the record straight" on what he termed exaggerated differences between himself and Rockefeller.

So he caught a plane to New York and had dinner alone with Rockefeller at the latter's residence in mid-Manhattan. For two or three hours, the two were on the telephone with Charles Percy, chairman of the Platform Committee, in Chicago.

The only other person to sit in on the huddle was Rockefeller's press secretary, Robert McManus. He was there part-time.

The conference ran on for eight hours, then broke up in the early morning.

Goldwater's complaint that it was a Nixon surrender was a reminder that it took place perhaps two or three miles from the campus of Columbia University where Dwight D. Eisenhower con ferred in 1952 with the man he defeated for the GOP nomination the late Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio. They, too, came to terms—terms on which Taft agreed to throw his support behind Eisenhower, terms which some politicos termed the "surrender on Morningside Heights."

Nixon-Rocky Tieup Fades Amid Spat Over Platform

The Montgomery Advertiser p. 1
Montgomery Ala
Sat. 7-23-60

CHICAGO (AP) — Republicans bent on bestowing their presidential nomination on Richard M. Nixon Friday watched a titanic tussle over the GOP platform dim the chances of getting Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller on the ticket with him.

The New York governor blasted at long range at projected platform planks on national defense, foreign policy and civil rights as "still seriously lacking in strength and specifics."

Also at long range, Vice President Nixon still was trying to mold the platform to his own liking.

Each man, Rockefeller from New York, Nixon from Washington, was keeping a constant check on how the writing of the platform is getting along behind locked doors.

Any prospects of persuading Rockefeller to accept a call to second place on a ticket headed by Nixon have been pegged largely to hopes of party leaders of piloting through next week's Republican National Convention a platform acceptable to both men.

A declaration of party principles palatable to these two towering figures in the GOP still may emerge from the convention. It doesn't vote on the platform, or on nominations for the presidency and vice presidency, until next Wednesday night.

Various convention figures waved conciliatory gestures at Rockefeller.

But for the moment, at least, the governor's criticism of present versions of key segments of the platform splashed ice water on the chances of luring him into running with Nixon.

His own public position on that is unchanged—he positively would refuse the vice-presidential nomination under any conditions.

His position still is the same on the presidential nomination, too—he would accept a draft.

VANTAGE POINT

But Nixon already is looking down on Rockefeller from the vantage point of a mountain of some 1,000 of the 1,331 votes the GOP will cast in the convention next week.

Backers of an attempt to get a draft going for Rockefeller still talked bravely and went through all kinds of gyrations. They went off to fly their kites Friday—a hundred or so of them, with "win with Rockefeller" pleas, in the park across the street from convention headquarters.

Saturday they are staging a giant rally for the governor when he whirls down onto the lake front in a helicopter.

But Nixon's forces are entrenched behind such a mass of pledged votes that they are concerned mainly now with the selection of a running mate and with plans for the campaign ahead against the Democrats.

ROCKY ASKS STIFF RIGHTS PLATFORM

Would Ban Discrimination In Employment

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.
Circ. 7/19/60 342d

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York tonight urged the Republican Party to adopt a stiff civil rights platform, including a ban on racial discrimination in any business operating under Federal license.

He called for legislation under which employers operating with government permission—such as airlines, radio and television stations—would have to agree there would be no discrimination in their employment practices.

This proposal made at a crowded news conference Rockefeller held shortly after arriving in this convention city, would, he said, "go even further" than the Fair Employment Practices Commission plan advocated by the Democrats in the program they adopted at their convention last week.

Calls For Specifics

Rockefeller also sad the Republican platform should have specific recommendations regarding the right of all citizens to vote, equal work opportunities, equal educational opportunities and opportunity to live wherever a person chooses.

Rockefeller is here to appear tomorrow before the first session of the committee drafting the party program to be adopted by the GOP convention, which opens Monday.

The New York governor, still limiting himself to a draft as presidential nominee, an assignment nearly everybody else thinks will go to Vice President Richard M. Nixon—admitted that he did not expect a draft, and he felt the possibility of one was extremely remote.

Met By Supporters

He was met on his arrival at a downtown hotel by a group of 256 demonstrators carrying "draft Rockefeller" signs.

The demonstration was arranged by a Draft Rockefeller Committee. The governor said he had not been in touch personally with the committee, but members of his staff had.

Rockefeller also said in his news conference, which was carried live on television:

1—He "positively, absolutely" would not accept the nomination for vice president and had no plans to become an active candidate for the presidency.

2—Nixon has spoken out on some issues since Rockefeller challenged him to do so, but there are still other issues on which the vice president could strengthen his political position by clearly speaking out on. Rockefeller did not detail the two categories of issues.

Platform Support

3—He is sure that the GOP platform committee will arrive at a party program that he will be able to support, but he will continue to express his opinions if there are any differences.

4—The Democratic Party platform recognizes basic national problems, but is not specific in its proposals for curing them or how it will finance large-scale spending without endangering the nation's fiscal integrity.

5—He would appear before state delegations to discuss issues but no delegates have approached him regarding the possibility of his own candidacy.

6—Rockefeller agreed with a statement by a newsman that, had the governor offered to second Nixon's nomination, he would have eliminated himself from all consideration as a candidate.

Rockefeller repeated earlier pledges to campaign for the ticket.

Earlier today, Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton said he could see little support outside of New York State for drafting Rockefeller as the GOP presidential candidate.

But an elaborate command post, looking very much like a campaign headquarters, awaited Rockefeller, who arrived from New York City aboard a private plane.

There was speculation the headquarters might serve as a base for efforts to obtain support for Rockefeller from other states.

Rockefeller will return to New York City tomorrow and fly back to Chicago this week-end to attend the convention.

Expect No Sharp Conflicts

Morton and Charles H. Percy, chairman of the platform committee, said at a news conference today they did not expect any sharp, unresolved conflicts between Rockefeller's views and those of the Administration of President Eisenhower.

The governor has differed with the Administration on several points, including ways of financing medical care for the aged.

The governor has agreed that his chances of being drafted are pretty slim, but he has refused to endorse Nixon.

Morton said he did not consider that Rockefeller was being disloyal to the party in his activities. And the chairman rejected the view that Rockefeller might be staying aloof from Nixon in the event of a GOP defeat and his own nomination in 1964.

Urges Latin Marshall Plan

NEW YORK, July 18 (UPI)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said today there was an urgent need for creation of a Western Hemisphere confederation to check Communist influences from abroad.

"Such a structure would give hope and help to the peoples of Latin America," Rockefeller said. "It would make possible a kind of Marshall Plan for Latin America," he wrote in Newsweek magazine.

Rocky Pressured For Second Spot

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss

CHICAGO (AP)—A group of Republican governors launched an 11th-hour campaign today to get Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to accept the GOP vice presidential nomination.

Tues. 7-26-60

The movement ignored Rockefeller's statement that he would reject any second-place draft with politic's classic refusal: "I will not run if nominated, I will not serve if elected."

Nevertheless, some Republicans think Rockefeller would strengthen the ticket and still hope he will change his mind.

Gov. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon was the leader of a group of governors who arranged a morning meeting with Rockefeller. The guest list included Gov. Robert T. Stafford and Vermont, Christopher Del Sesto of Rhode Island and William F. Quinn of Hawaii, Rockefeller's office said.

Hatfield said they planned to discuss the question of the vice presidency with Rockefeller.

The New York state delegation was poised to leap into the camp of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who is all but assured of the party's presidential nomination.

The delegates needed only the word from Rockefeller, chairman of the 96-vote delegation.

The governor has held the delegation uncommitted, first against the possibility he might be a presidential candidate himself, later to back him up in a fight for a party platform acceptable to him.

But with selection of a presidential candidate imminent, the New York delegates were growing increasingly restless over their neutral status in a one-man race.

Rockefeller planned meetings today with delegates from New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Louisiana and North Dakota as part of his continuing campaign to win support for a 14-point platform agreed upon by himself and Nixon.

Rockefeller denied he has any idea of stirring draft support in his visits with state delegations. He said the sessions are soley to discuss platform issues.

HAS QUIT RACE, ROCKY STATES

The Times-Picayune
GOP)

Definite Move Marks Day at Convention

New Orleans, La.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, (AP)—Richard M. Nixon and Nelson A. Rockefeller apparently got their way Tuesday on a stiffer party platform—and the New York governor jumped completely out of the vice president's path to the Republican presidential nomination.

Rec'd 7-27-60
P. 7

The events were related in a way.

And to this convention city came the man who led the GOP out of the political wilderness eight years ago — President Dwight D Eisenhower. The President flew in mainly to make the starring address at Tuesday night's convention session.

In downtown hotel rooms, holdouts in a roaring civil rights fight caved in under a virtual mandate from Nixon.

PRESSURE GETS RESULTS

Nixon said he didn't expect it to happen, but he couldn't accept the presidential nomination if the convention adopts a platform "divergent from my views."

Without much trouble, he and Rockefeller prodded the platform committee into beefing up a national defense plank.

And the two had turned on the heaviest sort of 'round-the-clock pressure to get the kind of stiff civil rights plank they both want.

Adoption of the platform and the nomination of the presidential ticket are on the convention billing for Wednesday night.

Some Southerners boiled over. The 54-vote Texas delegation tore up its pledge to vote for Nixon even before the committee opened the rights plank to changes. Here and there came threats of a floor fight from the Southern rank.

ROCKY WON'T RUN

Rockefeller in particular had objected to the defense plank as too weak-kneed.

But with that one and the civil rights plank beginning to look more acceptable, he announced that his name would "not be put in nomination for president with my knowledge or permission."

"If it is," he said, "I'll rise and ask that it be withdrawn."

The place he picked for this pronouncement was a meeting with the Michigan delegation. But then Rockefeller went before his home state delegates and got from them a unanimous endorsement of Nixon.

Rockefeller never had been a real threat to Nixon's aspirations. He had said he was open to a draft, but that his chief interest was in getting from the Republican party a forward-looking platform he could support.

DRAFT-ROCKY DRIVE

Yet a "draft-Rockefeller" campaign, largely in control of amateur politicos, had been going on here for a week. And the governor never had said until Tuesday that he would take his name out of consideration if somebody nominated him for the presidency.

So there was that tie-in with what he considers an improved platform.

Rockefeller had been putting in plenty of time to try to shift the platform around, in meetings with one state delegation after another. So had Nixon.

Eisenhower became a consultant on platform problems and vice-presidential possibilities in a meeting with Nixon in the presidential suite at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel.

Nixon disclaimed emphatically that the platform would repudiate Eisenhower policies in any way party to any such action.

'IKE TO BE PLEASED'

"I think, he told reporters, "the President will be very pleased with the platform when he sees it in final form."

Eisenhower indicated, he said, that the platform must recognize that newsituations and problems lie ahead for America and that new policies and programs are needed to meet them.

Both before and after talking with the President, Nixon kept the question of a running mate batting around like a volley ball.

A lot of delegates still had a lingering longing for Rockefeller for the vice presidency. North Dakota State Chairman Arley Bjella said he probably would bring before his delegation Wednesday a petition urging Rockefeller to run, so the GOP can put up its toughest possible ticket against what he said was the toughest one the Democrats could pick. Bjella said other delegations are planning similar moves.

But Rockefeller consistently, insistently refused to offer any encouragement to these wistful thoughts about enticing him onto the ticket. He has said "no" in every possible way on every possible occasion.

Nixon has let it be known that while he intends to listen to party leaders on the subject, the choice of a man to share the slate with him will be largely his own.

Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was one of the contenders. But upwards of a score of other party stalwarts were getting mentioned or even boomed, largely by home state enthusiasts.

Minnesota, for example, was touting Rep. Walter H. Judd, the keynote speaker at Monday night's opening convention session. Kentucky was pushing Sen. Thrustor B. Morton, the Republican national chairman. Nebrasks was building up Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton.

Question marks enveloped Lodge in the minds of some delegate because he lost a Massachusetts Senate seat to Sen. John F. Kennedy, now the Democratic presidential choice. That was in 1952, when Eisenhower swept Massachusetts and most of the nation.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, Arizona leader of GOP conservatives and another possibility, has some pledged support both for president and vice president.

And then there is Rep. James Fulton of Pennsylvania—who has said he intends to nominate Eisenhower for vice president.

ROCK BACKERS GOING ALL OUT

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Enthusiastic Forces Behind Governor

(Picture on Page 1)

By ARTHUR EDSON

CHICAGO (AP)—In all the history of political bravery, it would be hard to match that shown by the still enthusiastic forces backing Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York.

The Republican National Convention opens Monday, with the chief job of making official the presidential nomination of Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Yet Rockefeller came to town Saturday for his last stand—at least for 1960—and you would have thought here was the conquering hero.

Let's drop around to his headquarters in the Blackstone Theater lobby and sample the heady wine of this enthusiasm.

"Pick a winner," says the sign on the marquee. Rockefeller, naturally.

SOUND TRUCK

A sound truck, rented from a local noisemaking concern, blares out a recording that begins:

"For he's a jolly good fella,
Nelson Rockefella!"

Youngsters dash about carrying signs, passing out buttons, and generally acting as if there was no such man as Richard M. Nixon. The only mention of the vice president is indirect. One large batch of signs read: "We want a convention, not a coronation."

There is all the incredible nonsense that makes political conventions such a delight, or such a bore, depending on how you react to this specialized form of madness.

In some ways the hoopla reminds you of Adlai E. Stevenson's backers at Los Angeles two weeks ago, and their futile but entertaining efforts to sway the delegates away from Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

But there are a couple of differences.

MORE PROFESSIONAL

In Los Angeles you had the feeling there was a chance—maybe one in a thousand—that something would happen and at the last moment the Kennedy bandwagon might break down.

Here, any such faint prospect has long gone.

In Los Angeles, too, Stevenson's support had the indelible mark of the amateur.

Things happened—like the band that came marching across the Coliseum field during the acceptance speeches—that never occur when the professionals are in full control.

Rockefeller's backers seem to be getting professional guidance.

That sign, "We want a convention, not a coronation," looks like something an amateur would dash off. And it may well be the product of some volunteer worker. But the signs themselves, in their righthand corner, bear the label of a sign painting concern.

That's what makes this all the more incredible.

SPENT FREELY

Men will give their enthusiasm, their time, maybe even their lives for a lost cause. It often is much harder to get them to give their money.

Maybe it's Rockefeller's own. At any rate, it's being spent freely, and it would seem at this point, foolishly.

But political redhots are a strange lot.

They're like people in a canoe being swept relentlessly toward the falls. In defiance of all the evidence, they'll keep shouting they're going to win yet—until the canoe goes over for its fatal plunge.

The Rockefeller rooters have gone a step further.

The canoe has gone over the brink, and the rocks are but a few feet away. Above the roar of the relentless water you can still hear them shouting that he's a jolly good Rockfella.

Governor Still Refuses Second Spot

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Wed. 7-27-60

Governor Asks Delegates To Endorse The Vice President

CHICAGO July 26 (UPI)

—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller today personally stifled any faint chance he might be drafted for the GOP presidential nomination by throwing New York's big 96-votes to Richard M. Nixon.

Rockefeller revealed at a news conference that he had moved at a delegation caucus that New York go unanimously for Nixon. The governor repeated once more that he would not accept the party's vice presidential nomination.

The New York action served to kill any lingering hope by Rockefeller partisans that some political miracle might yet catapult him into consideration for the Republican presidential nomination.

Reads Statement

The New Yorkers acted after Rockefeller read a statement saying "it is clear that, insofar as the vast majority of the delegates to this convention is concerned, there is only one candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

"This vast majority stands firm months ago to nominate Vice President Nixon."

Rockefeller then moved that the delegation unanimously endorse Vice President Nixon. The 96 delegates cheered when Rockefeller made the proposal.

The delegation previously had remained uncommitted at Rockefeller's express request although there had been some backstage grumbling on the part of some members.

Rockefeller recalled his statement of December 26 when he withdrew from the presidential race. At that time, he pointed out that he intended to speak on urgent issues even though he was not a candidate.

"I have not changed my position with respect to the nomination for the presidency," he continued. "I have spoken out on the issues."

The governor said he was "delighted" that he was able to get together with Nixon on a "statement of basic objectives which we mutually share for our country and for our party.

"I am further delighted that these objectives and the means for accomplishing them will be effectively embodied in the platform to be submitted to the convention."

Rockefeller said the platform committee had paved the way for "a strong, clear and affirmative civil rights plank" and I had recognized" "The vital importance of an intensified defense effort."

"These actions, showing again the Republican Party's devotion to the principle of each individual's supreme worth, and facing the international realities and the dangers confronting us immediately and in the years ahead are confirmation of the views I have been setting forth and the position by the vice president and myself."

Rockefeller said that while he was not a candidate "I could scarcely fail to be moved by the warm expression of support which have come from people in all walks of life and from the editorial comment of media of public communication across the country."

He pointed to a meeting he had held a couple of hours earlier with leaders of the "Draft Rockefeller" campaign.

"No man could fail to be deeply touched by such evidence of zeal and conviction," the New Yorker added.

"To those who have worked so hard to this end I now express my heartfelt gratitude."

The pro-Nixon vote came as the New York delegates were getting "uneasy" because of their uncommitted position. Five delegates from Erie County met before the main caucus and decided to cast their votes for Nixon on the initial ballot. There were others scattered throughout the state.

At one point some of Rockefeller's advisers were proposing to "hold" the delegation until the platform was finally approved by the committee. But their sentiments were overruled by the pro-Nixon forces.

Rockefeller ducked a question as to whether he would place the name of UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in nomination for the vice presidency. He told reporters he would have to answer that question by pointing out that New York has a number of outstanding possible candidates for second spot on the ticket.

Moderates Win First Round; Full Decision Pending

By TOM NELSON

CHICAGO — (UPI) — Moderates out-voted liberals on the civil rights platform subcommittee Sunday night and threw the issue to the full platform committee. Chairman Joseph Carlino filed a minority report for the Nixon - Rockefeller forces.

Carlino, speaker of the New York assembly in Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's administration, announced that his subcommittee voted 8-7 for a majority report representing "the views of the moderates."

"I propose to submit a minority report representing the more forthright views," Carlino said.

John G. Tower, Texas, leading the Southern group opposing the more liberal civil rights position, told newsmen as the meeting broke up: "I am personally satisfied with the results of the meeting."

The subcommittee reached its dramatic conclusion just 15 minutes before the full platform committee met in the Sheraton-Blackstone hotel to try to take final action on the remaining 1960 platform planks.

Meantime, Southern delegates to the convention opening Monday continued their backfire against a strong plank. They picketed the platform committee Sunday in protest of the plank advocated by Rockefeller and Nixon.

The pickets confronted committee members with homemade placards declaring "no rigging, please", "Louisiana is tired of dictators" and "no 'rocks' in our heads-how about yours?"

ANGERED AT DECISION

The Southerners were angered by the decision of the vice president and the governor at their extraordinary meeting in New York Friday to demand militant federal action to eliminate discrimination in schools, housing, education and jobs.

They also called for an endorsement of legal sit-ins aimed at ending racial segregation in restaurants and other public places.

Carlino said his 14-member subcommittee would draft the strongest plank a majority of the group will support. If it fails to include strong guarantees, he added, pro-civil rights members will send a minority report to the full platform committee.

That presumably would be the signal for a floor battle regardless of the way the decision went in the 103-member committee. The defeated side undoubtedly would carry an appeal to the full convention.

However, Carlino said he believed Nixon and Rockefeller have adopted the attitude that the party can go ahead without the Southerners if they are "unchanging" in their opposition to a strong civil rights plank.

DISCUSSED SITUATION

Carlino also said he would confer privately with Attorney General William P. Rogers, who arrived in Chicago Sunday armed with authority to speak for Nixon. He said the purpose is to make sure the plank reflects the vice president's views.

The New Yorker also said he discussed the situation Sunday with Rockefeller and then huddled with several of the governor's aides. Carlino, speaker of the New York State Assembly, is a Rockefeller partisan.

Rockefeller predicted the convention eventually will come up with a civil rights declaration that will meet "the test of America's fidelity to her own spiritual values" by calling for an end to segregation in all walks of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo R. Longstreet, 842 Walker, a son, Keith Terrence.

Editor Writes—

Nixon-Rocky's Aims: To Get On, Off Ticket

BY LOUIS B. SELTZER

CHICAGO, July 26 — Richard Nixon would give his right arm to have Nelson Rockefeller as his running mate. Nelson Rockefeller would give his left arm to stay completely off the GOP ticket this year.

The question, therefore, is: Which of these two strong-willed young men will prevail during the next couple days?

Knowing both of them for some time, studying their reactions, their ambitions, their temperaments, and their differing methods for attaining their objectives — and, on top of that, observing them in action in Chicago — no other conclusion than the one set down above comes into my mind.

It is, after all, the only question before the whole GOP convention. Everything else is predictable, procedural, fore-ordained.

An understandable effort was made in advance of the arrival of the big convention to Chicago to pump some controversy into it, on the premise that only in this way would national attention (highly desirable) be focused on the proceedings.

Nobody thought, however, that a legitimate, spectacular, deep-seated, earnest scrap like this Nixon-Rockefeller one would be stirred up, and that the New York governor would stride around Chicago as if he, rather than the current vice president, were the focus of all eyes.

But that's the way it has turned out. And so now what are these two young men thinking about — and how are they resolving the dilemma with which they are mutually confronted?

Nixon's reasoning: He knows that Nelson Rockefeller more than any other GOP figure since the Wendell Willkie eruption has captured the public's fancy. He knows that a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket is as much a "dream" ticket as the Democrats, with Kennedy-Johnson put together in Los Angeles. He sees the polls. He knows he has been lagging behind right along. He knows he needs bolstering up. He knows that Rockefeller will do it better than anybody else in the party.

Rockefeller's reason: He, too, has seen the polls. He knows that the public tide is running his way. He is fully aware that this is a "tight" political year for the Republicans. It will take a heroic effort to triumph over the Kennedy-Johnson ticket after two Eisenhower administrations, and an uncertain world, have made the American public uneasy, and, therefore, psychologically susceptible to change — a dread psychology for any party.

He honestly believes he could do what Nixon cannot do. He also realizes now that here in Chicago he has no chance whatever for the No. 1 spot. Now he knows that he would lend strength to a ticket headed by Nixon. He doesn't believe that in the No. 2 spot his strength will be enough even though, by his own highly individualistic reasoning, he thinks in the No. 1 spot it would be enough.

July 1960

34d 1960

REPUBLICAN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

ROCKEFELLER QUITS CONVENTION SITE

Staff Belies Reports Governor Is Contemplating Complete Withdrawal

By WARREN WEAVER

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19—Governor Rockefeller pulled out of Chicago today but not out of the Presidential race.

Mr. Rockefeller flew back to New York in his family's new jet plane, leaving behind in the convention city conflicting impressions of his immediate political future.

On the one hand, the Governor left with him an impressive staff of state officials, administrative aides and New York political leaders, all scurrying from the convention hotels in support of his undeclared candidacy.

On the other, Mr. Rockefeller's two public appearances of the day lent increased credence to reports that the Governor was seriously considering withdrawing completely from the contest to avoid a humiliating public rout.

The Rockefeller staff, which occupies a dozen suites in the Towers and spills over into meeting rooms, is larger than the convention still six days away than the full complement engaged by many active candidates at the height of the bidding in past conventions.

Chides Press on Staff Size

The Governor is a little sensitive about reports that he is overstaffed. In his television broadcast today he maintained that the Rockefeller accompaniment and work force "is smaller than New York State has always had at conventions."

Despite evidence that Mr. Rockefeller might be edging reluctantly toward a complete withdrawal from the Presidential contest was sharply discounted today by New York's Republican state chairman, Lawrence Morhouse.

After the Governor had delivered a carefully tempered address to the Platform Committee, one that seemed to minimize his differences with the Eisenhower Administration, Mr. Morhouse denied that Mr. Rockefeller had decided to abandon his inactive candidacy in the interests of party unity and political realism.

Mr. Morhouse believes that the New York Governor has actually played a major role in shaping the platform by taking a strong articulate position on such issues as civil rights, a position from which the Platform Committee may find it politically unhealthy to withdraw.

'Rigging' is Ruled out

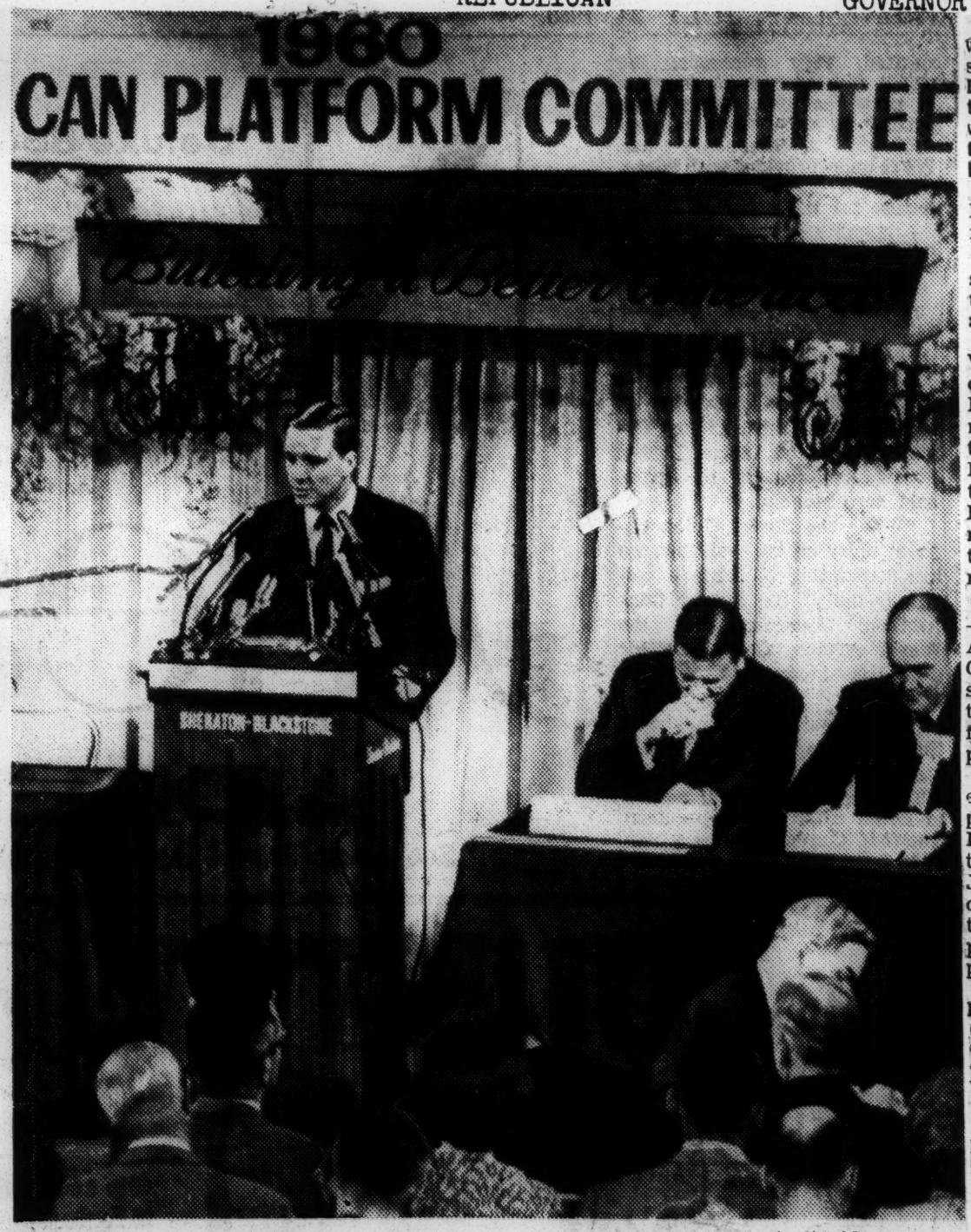
In a televised interview over WBBM-TV an hour after the platform speech, the Governor denied that the Republican convention was "rigged" in Vice President Nixon's favor.

"It's just that a majority of the delegates are pledged to the Vice President," he said.

Throughout the twenty-minute program, Mr. Rockefeller continued to hint that he was finding his cause very close to hopeless. He said Republican leaders obviously wanted to block any attempt at a floor fight at the convention next week.

He conceded that he was unable to detect any increase in momentum in the Rockefeller draft movement during his two days in Chicago. He added, however, that it was "heartening to know so many people would like to see you in a higher office."

The only discernible activity in the "draft Rockefeller" camp today was the arrival of its national president, William Brinton of San Francisco, who promptly called a news conference for tomorrow morning.



Associated Press Wirephoto

REPUBLICANS AT WORK: Charles H. Percy, chairman, addresses meeting of Platform Committee at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel in Chicago. Others on dais are Senator Thruston B. Morton, center, of Kentucky and Representative Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin.

GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER

The Governor's principal worry in Chicago today was said to be the spectre of Adlai E. Stevenson in Los Angeles, the available inactive candidate with loud amateur demonstrations but pitifully few delegates in the final reckoning.

A repetition of this, Mr. Rockefeller feels, could be of no assist to his political future.

The Rockefeller staff as assembled today with still more to come included these groups and individuals among others:

POLITICAL—Mr. Morhouse; Wilma Siverten, vice chairman of the state committee; Lyla Hornbeck, secretary of the committee; George L. Hinman, national committeeman; Michael N. Scelsi, executive assistant to the state chairman; Walter E. Bligh, assistant to the chairman; and John Fague, administrative assistant to the chairman.

STATE ADMINISTRATION—Lieut. Gov. Malcolm Wilson; Assembly Speaker Joseph E. Carlino; Robert MacCrate, counsel to the Governor; Carl Spad, the Governor's appointments officer; John Walsh, assistant appointments officer.

PUBLIC RELATIONS—Robert L. McManus, the Governor's press secretary; Charles W. Dumas, executive assistant to the Lieutenant Governor; Harry J. O'Donnell, public relations director of the state committee; Thomas Carroll, a private public relations man often employed by the state committee.

PERSONAL—Roswell Perkins, former counsel to the Governor; Emmet J. Hughes, the Governor's principal speech writer; Eno Hobbing, another writer privately employed by the Governor.

Mr. Rockefeller flew back to New York in the late afternoon. He expects to return in time for a luncheon of Republican Governors to be held here on Saturday and then remain through the end of the convention.

'Thank You, Ike' Made Theme of Chicago Day

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19—"Thank you, Ike" will be the theme when the President and Mrs. Eisenhower come to Chicago for his address to the Republican National Convention next Tuesday.

William H. Rentschler, chairman of the Arrangements Committee for the Chicago welcome, said that "Ike Day" had been the original designation but that it had been changed because of the tenor of letters to his committee.

"I urge every man and woman to write a note of thanks to President Eisenhower in recognition of a half century of service to his country and to the cause of peace," Mr. Rentschler said. "Envelopes should be addressed simply "Thank you, Ike," in care of the Chicago postmaster. All letters will be presented to the President."

Rocky Says 'No'

Miami Herald, Miami, Fla.,
P. 1 Sat. 7/23/60

To GOP Platform

Nixon Camp Aloof

Political Doings 8A

CHICAGO — (UPI) — Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller Friday turned down as "seriously" inadequate Republican platform planks designed to entice him into accepting the vice presidential spot on a GOP election ticket headed by Richard M. Nixon.

The Nixon camp promptly made clear it was up to Rockefeller to "make his own decision" on whether he wants to be Nixon's running mate. Nixon's press secretary, Herbert G. Klein, said the vice president would not pressure Rockefeller in any way.

Republicans drafting a platform for the GOP national convention opening Monday made major concessions to Rockefeller on such controversial issues as civil rights, defense spending and medical care for the aged.

But Rockefeller's press secretary, Robert L. McManus, declared that the governor still was displeased. He chilled hopes for a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket by referring to "clear conflicts of views" between the two men.

With that, the Nixon campaign headquarters took a "wait and see" attitude. With Klein as spokesman, it said Nixon did not plan to intercede personally with Rockefeller to try to persuade him to take the vice presidential nomination.

Klein also rejected a proposal by Rep. William E. Miller (R., N.Y.) that a committee be named to urge Rockefeller to take the post. Klein said Nixon felt it would be "a mistake" for him to join in forming such a committee.

Miller is a member of Rockefeller's big New York convention delegation. He also heads the GOP congressional campaign committee and is a longtime booster of Nixon for president.

The pre-convention jockeying swirled around activities of the various subcommittees trying to hammer out a party declaration of policy.

It was learned the civil rights subcommittee had yielded to demands of both Nixon and Rockefeller and abandoned the moderate position it took on civil rights earlier this week. It agreed the plank must be "strong, direct and specific."

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton had made clear that the one hope for a "formidable" Nixon-Rockefeller ticket was a party platform which both the vice president and the governor could endorse.

Program Pleases Rocky

The News and Courier
Charleston, S. C.

CHICAGO (AP) — Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller hammered his stamp on a party platform Saturday and then swooped down on the scene of a Republican Nation Convention ablaze at last with drama — a secret midnight rendezvous with sure-shot presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon.

For eight hours through the night, the New York governor and the vice president conferred in the seclusion of Rockefeller's New York City apartment. It was Nixon's idea, and Nixon went to Rockefeller.

Party unity and perhaps the November vote of mighty New York State were some of the stakes in this meeting of Republican giants.

Out of their session came a political compact to tilt the party platform toward the liberal side. Nixon and Rockefeller agreed on blending together basic aims and principles both can support when the GOP gets around to the voting stage at the convention which opens Monday.

Their understanding reached such key issues as national defense, foreign policy and civil rights.

The repercussions were quick, loud and broad:

—From the far right wing of the GOP, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona proclaimed bitterly that Nixon had surrendered to Rockefeller.

Various other conservatives and some of the convention delegates from Dixie cried out angrily against the platform agreement. Delegates from a dozen Southern states held a protest meeting. The platform subcommittee handling the civil rights plank balked at immediate acceptance of the Nixon-Rockefeller views.

—Rockefeller all but abandoned his wishful role of a man who would accept a draft for the party presidential nomination. Before winging out of New York for Chicago, the governor conceded that: "In terms of political realities, Nixon will be the candidate. The candidate doesn't matter. I'll support the nominee."

—Ardent Rockefeller rooters refused to give up. Hundreds of them swarmed around his plane at the airport here, shouting "draft-Rockefeller" demands and setting up a "Rockefeller-for president" chant.

—With no apparent encouragement from either principal, several party leaders once again revved up their hopes for a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket.

Platform Concessions Won By Rockefeller; No. 2 Spot Is Rejected

'Ike' Is Left Out

President Apparently Not Consulted On Details Of Compromise

By GEORGE J. MARDER
United Press International Staff

CHICAGO, July 23. — A Republican "unity" platform shaped up Saturday night with much of the imprint of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, some of Vice President Richard Nixon, but little of President Eisenhower.

On disputed planks, Rockefeller appeared to be winning most of the concessions. Nixon gained a few compromises.

Eisenhower remained above the battle and, so far as could be learned, was not informed of or consulted on details of the Nixon-Rockefeller pact.

The conflict with Eisenhower's views is most noticeable in the defense policy phase of the Nixon-Rockefeller accord.

The New York Governor has sharply criticized the Administration for failing to spend more on defense. He has urged an additional annual expenditure of $3,500,000,000.

Backed Administration

The President has insisted that spending has been adequate and that more would be provided if circumstances should require. Nixon has backed up the Administration.

However, Nixon and Rockefeller agreed "the United States can afford and must provide the increased expenditures" for defense. There were no ifs, ands or buts. They said more money is needed, leaving out only the amount.

To that extent it represented a concession to Nixon and the Administration.

But the key paragraph in the statement matched almost word for word the Governor's originally-recommended plank.

Rockefeller also won Nixon's approval for his proposed "grand design" of a series of regional confederations to buttress the free world against communism.

On two planks, the Nixon-Rockefeller pact remains fuzzy —economic growth and medical aid for the aged.

Rockefeller has been calling for Government policies to foster an increase in United States productive growth of at least five per cent a year. The Administration has balked at fixing a specific target on grounds that it might require inflationary spending or controls to meet it.

Has Goal In Mind

The Nixon-Rockefeller pact merely mentions that the Vice President also had a five per cent goal in mind and quoted from a 1958 speech. It did not make clear whether the five per cent goal was being recommended for inclusion in the platform.

On medical aid, the Nixon-Rockefeller pact calls for an insurance system based on "contributory" financing. This could mean the Social Security system which Rockefeller has advocated and under which beneficiaries pay part of the cost.

It was not clear whether the language also would cover the Administration proposal, where the funds would come from general taxes, but beneficiaries would have to contribute $24 each toward the insurance premiums.

No Split In GOP

Governor Jubilant After Dramatic Meeting With Nixon In Gotham

By WILLIAM THEIS
United Press International Staff

CHICAGO, July 23.—Richard Nixon and Nelson Rockefeller reached "general agreement" in their policy dispute Saturday —but Rockefeller declared once and for all that he would not accept the vice presidential nomination and wouldn't serve if elected.

Simultaneous statements by Rockefeller in Chicago and Nixon in Washington nailed down Rockefeller's refusal to take second place on a Nixon ticket at the Republican convention opening Monday.

In rejecting the spot, Rockefeller said if the occasion arose he would take the same position as Gen. William T. Sherman, who turned down the presidential nomination with the words: "If nominated, I will not run. If elected, I will not serve."

In Washington, Nixon said he accepted the New York Governor's decision and would not try to persuade him to change his mind. His statement made Henry Cabot Lodge and Thruston B. Morton favorites for the vice presidential spot.

Agreement Reached

The Nixon and Rockefeller statements came after the two men reached agreement on major foreign and domestic issues at a dramatic New York meeting only hours before Rockefeller arrived here for the GOP convention.

For eight hours Friday night, Rockefeller and Nixon conferred secretly in Rockefeller's New York apartment. The meeting was Nixon's idea and Nixon went to Rockefeller.

Rockefeller was jubilant upon his arrival in Chicago, where the concessions already was that Nixon had made most of the concessions. Rockefeller proclaimed he now could support the party platform with "pride and vigor." Before he had deemed it "seriously inadequate."

Waving aloft a statement he had issued in New York with Nixon's approval, the Governor said: "If you don't think that represents my views, you're crazy."

Nixon said that while he and Rockefeller had reached general agreement on major issues they still disagreed on details. He said he conferred with Rockefeller in New York merely to "set the record straight" and show there was no major GOP split.

Rockefeller agreed. He said the agreement was not a matter of Nixon making major concessions, but "simply a matter of honest people sitting down together and finding a common ground."

'Firmly Together'

The statement issued by Rockefeller immediately after his meeting with Nixon said they now stand "firmly together" on 14 points ranging from defense and foreign policy to medical care and civil rights.

Many went considerably beyond President Eisenhower's policy. But there was no comment from the President either on the policy agreement or on the major political developments within the Republican Party throughout the day.

Benson Declares For Rockefeller

WASHINGTON, July 23.—(AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said Saturday Gov. Nelson Rockefeller would be the Republicans' strongest presidential candidate.

Vice President Richard Nixon, expected to head the GOP ticket, promptly told newsmen the Benson statement "does not come as any surprise."

Benson said his travels throughout the the nation convinced him the New York Governor "would stand the best chances of defeating" Senator John Kennedy, the Democratic nominee.

Nixon said it would not be proper for him "to say categorically that I would be the strongest" candidate. But his tone indicated he does not agree with Benson that Rockefeller would be stronger.

Benson Says Rockefeller Best For Job

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said Saturday he believes Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller would be the Republicans' strongest presidential candidate.

He made his views known in a brief statement which did not mention Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who is expected to be nominated for the presidency on the first ballot at the party's national convention next week in Chicago.

Reached at his home, Benson was asked if his statement means he feels Nixon can not beat the Democratic nominee, Sen. John F. Kennedy. Benson replied: "No, I think he stands a very good chance of winning but I think the governor stands a better chance."

Vice President Not Surprised
Benson Supports Rockefeller

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Vice President Richard M. Nixon said late Saturday he was "not surprised" by Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson's endorsement of New York Gov. Nelson E. Rockefeller as the Republican most likely to defeat Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy in November. Nixon tagged Rockefeller as leaning toward Benson's policies.

Nixon said that it "long has been known" that he (Nixon) and Benson were "in basic disagreement" over farm policy. And he added that Benson's policies were closer to those of Rockefeller than they were to Nixon's own.

Benson's farm policies long have been solidly backed by President Eisenhower, who has backed Nixon for the Republican nomination as his successor. Nixon has never openly disagreed with Benson's policies, although there have been hints that he thought a new program had become a national necessity.

Benson has refused to endorse any Republican presidential nominee. But in a surprise statement late Saturday, he made it plain he preferred Rockefeller to Nixon.

ber of the Eisenhower cabinet to come out openly for Rockefeller. Several members of the cabinet have spoken out for Nixon.

The Vice President said that he and Rockefeller agreed "in principle" on the need for "a new approach" and for "new leadership" in attempting to solve the "stalemate" between the executive and legislative branches of government on the question of dealing with the agricultural problem. That issue is of burning political urgency in every non-urban area of the country.

Nixon Accepts Rocky's Decision

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon said Saturday he accepts Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's decision not to accept the Republican vice-presidential nomination.

At the same time, Nixon told a hurriedly called news conference he is confident that Rockefeller will campaign enthusiastically and effectively for the GOP ticket this fall.

Without flatly endorsing the New York governor, he said that "I am convinced that Gov. Rockefeller would stand the best chance of defeating Sen. Kennedy."

The Agriculture Secretary added that "the Governor would pull heavily from Republicans, independents and Democrats, and, I strongly believe, he would win."

The indomitable Mormon disciple thus became the first mem-

ON THE LINE

Doubt of Rockefeller's Republicanism Is Hinted

By BOB CONSIDINE
(Registered U. S. Patent Office)

CHICAGO — If Nelson Rockefeller is a Republican, I'll eat the hat he's thrown in the ring.

But, then, what is a Republican any more?

Have not these more or less United States adopted the one-party system of government?

The GOP lost its last clear-cut national image and spokesman when Robert A. Taft was beaten by Gen. Eisenhower at the convention here eight years ago. The president-elect had never been a member of either party. He had risen mercurially under two Democrats, Franklin Roosevelt and George Marshall. At Potsdam in 1945, President Truman naturally assumed the general was a Democrat and made the generous offer to support him in 1948 if he chose to run. Ike turned it down.

The Eisenhower administration became an extension of the Fair Deal of HST, which in turn was a development of the New Deal of FDR. It has been more progressive than either in some respects. Its multi-billion dollar roads program dwarfs the PWA and WPA whose creation caused critics of Roosevelt to denounce him as leading the nation to rack and ruin.

President Eisenhower would adopt an old age welfare program which, while not as extreme as that of Rep. Aime Forand's bill, still would have been considered rather radical by Truman and outright socialism or even anarchism in the stereotyped Republican administrations of Herbert Hoover and Calvin Coolidge.

Nelson Rockefeller defeated Averell Harriman for governor of New York two years ago because he brought to the campaign a more daring pledge to feed and water the faceless Little Man who was so long the exclusive property of the Democrats. It is plain that he assumed that this remarkable defeat of an outstanding Liberal by dint of out-liberaling him would be a signal for the Grand Old Party to drop its traditional Mother Hubbard and slip into a streamlined Bikini.

To his astonishment he found that the party leaders throughout the country, some of whom go back to the days of William Howard Taft, much less Robert A., preferred Dick Nixon as their man. They reasoned that he at least knew something about the job, even though he was as unnervingly liberal as, say, Eisenhower. Rockefeller has been pretty burned up ever since over what he considers his party's horse-and-bugginess.

He is a Republican who would have been dropped as a hot potato by the Humphrey-Finletter-Mrs. Roosevelt wing of the Democrats, if he had run as a Democrat at Los Angeles. He considers the Democratic platform, which has alarmed the South, a document that might have been signed at Munich. He wants the Republican platform committee to write a stronger civil rights platform than the Democrats nervously adopted.

"In every city and state in greater or lesser degree there is discriminattion based on color, race, religion, or national origin . . . The time has come to assure equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schoolrooms, jobs, housing, and public facilities. The Democratic administration which takes office next January will therefore use the full powers provided by the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960 to secure for all Americans the right to vote.

"If these powers, vigorously invoked by a new attorney general and backed by a strong and imaginative Democratic president, prove inadequate, further powers will be sought." and:

"The constitution of the United States rejects the notion that the Rights of Man means the rights of some men only. We reject it too."

That language was approved only after days of debate and soul searching by the committee headed by the Connecticut liberal Rep. Chester Bowles.

To make it palatable in a section of the country which has shown it can be pushed too far by Washington on the rights of Negroes, the Democratic party felt it necessary to select one of the most unusual tickets in its history—one calculated to keep the North, East and West in line and the South somewhere between sullen acquiesence and secession. Gov. Rockefeller, if he becomes chief architect of the GOP platform, would make the South forget its misgivings over the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and the platform on which they stand.

To repeat, what is a Republican, circa 1960? We once thought we knew the difference between the parties. In 1952 there was a hymn-singing group on the curb in front of the Conrad Hilton hotel in Chicago, praising Bob Taft. Exactly two weeks later the same spot was filled with a long fleet of city busses with bars in the rear section of each. The Democrats were all going off to the races at Arlington Park.

But today . . .? Well, it is just one big free-spending, big-taxing, centralized - government - minded party wherein the old brand names have peeled off the bottles and a man with the generic name of traditional conservatism, Rockefeller, makes a Stevenson appear to be by

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York gestures during his address to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People rally in Chicago Sunday. Rockefeller spent the day visiting and meeting numerous groups in town for the GOP convention. Rockefeller later suffered a rebuff on his civil rights proposals when a platform subcommittee voted to tone his plan down.—AP Wirephoto

ROCKY SCORES IN TALK AT NAACP RALLY

FAILS SUBCOMMITTEE TEST

'Nixonfeller' Stand On Rights Rejected

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala. 7/25/60

CHICAGO (AP)—The fired-up civil rights issue was bucked to the full Republican Platform Committee Sunday night by a sub-group that refused to accept the militant stand of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Rockefeller said "I will fight right here in Chicago" if necessary for the strong civil rights plank he and Nixon agreed upon at their New York meeting Friday night.

By a vote of 8-7, the drafting subcommittee favored a more moderate plank. It referred the question to the full committee which must choose the final version to be submitted to the GOP National Convention on Wednesday.

MINORITY REPORT

Subcommittee chairman Joseph F. Carlino of New York, who backed the Rockefeller-Nixon approach, said he would submit a minority report to the full committee along with the majority report.

The fight for a toned-down plank was led by John T. Tower of Texas, who said he was personally satisfied with the majority stand.

Nixon, the heir-apparent to the GOP presidential nomination, is due in from Washington Monday and Rockefeller said Nixon might be able to head off a floor fight over the platform.

ROCKY CONFIDENT

Despite the committee in-fighting that seemed headed toward split recommendations on a civil rights plank, Rockefeller told a rally of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People that he was confident the final platform will contain "the declarations that are called for by the times in which we live."

But he added: "I can also assure you that if for any reason it should prove necessary I will fight right here in Chicago — on the floor of the convention—to make

(Continued From Page 1)

our platform meet the challenge."

The New York executive challenged the Democrats, "the party which wrote so good a civil rights plank in its platform," to prove when Congress reconvenes next month that they really mean what their platform says.

A Southern GOP leader, Rep. B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, said "I don't anticipate any big difficulty" in resolving the issue.

Reece said "the people in the South are realistic" about the civil rights problem; they are not objecting to the aims but to the methods of carrying them out.

Reece, a former Republican national chairman, spoke on a TV interview along with Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon and two other onetime GOP chairmen — Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Meade Alcorn of Connecticut.

Scott and Alcorn attacked the Democrats' civil rights platform stand.

"Hypocritical," was the way Scott described it.

"Incendiary," was a term used by Alcorn. He said progress toward strengthened civil rights could be continued—as he said it has under President Eisenhower —"without inflaming the people of the South" and by having due regard for the strong emotions the issue evokes in Dixie.

Among other things, the Republican leaders agreed the objectives of the 14-point agreement between Nixon and Rockefeller will be reflected in the GOP platform.

Greg D. Shorey, South Carolina state GOP chairman and head of a committee backing Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona for the presidential nomination, contended some delegates are thinking of swerving from Nixon to Goldwater.

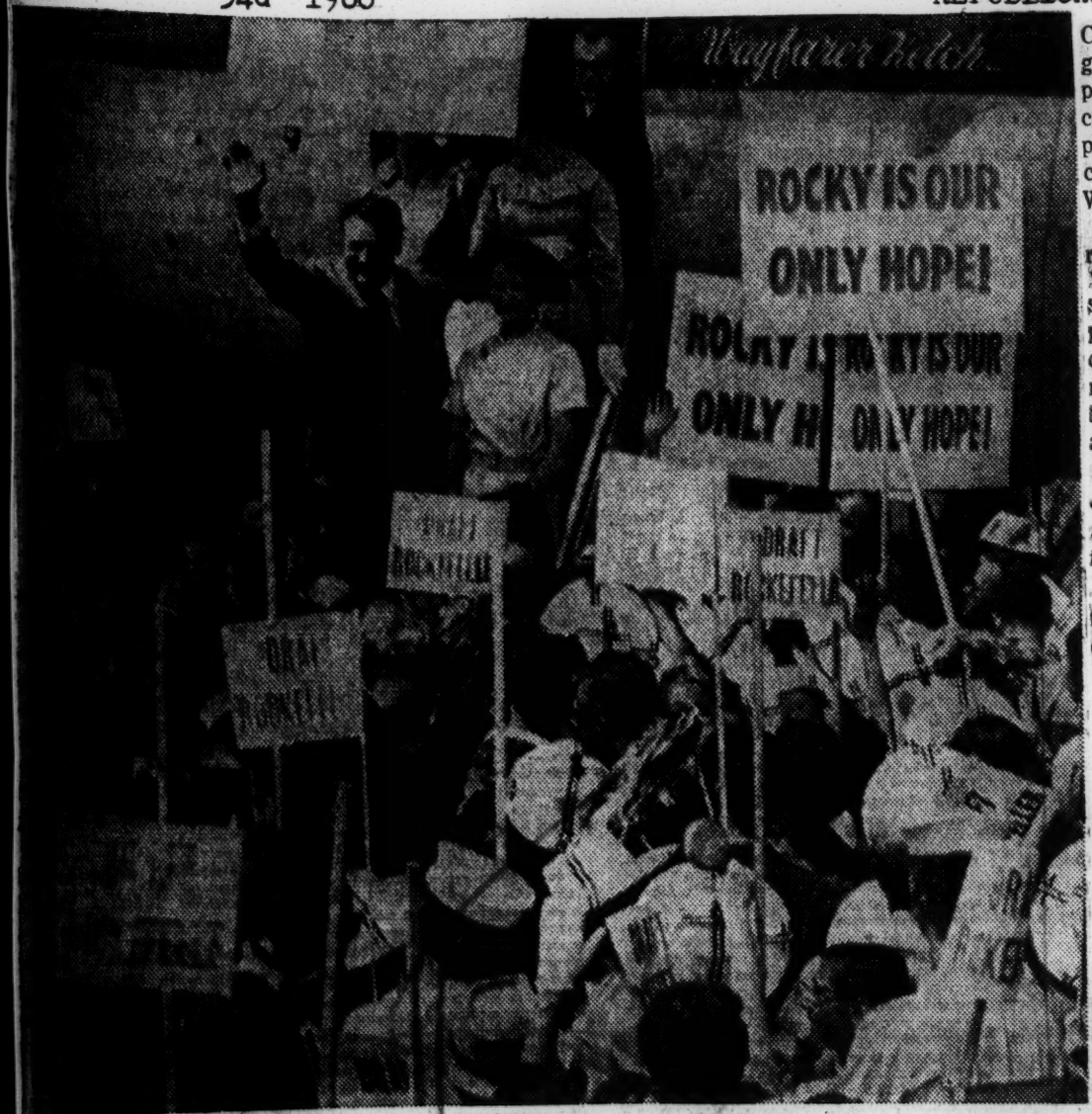
In a statement, Shorey said "the sentiment of the convention has suddenly become restive, dissatisfied and flexible" in the wake of the Nixon-Rockefeller pact on platform policies.

He said his Goldwater-for-President Coordinating Committee has received indications of "wholesale defections from Nixon."

. . . BUT THESE SOUTHERNERS DON'T AGREE

How these delegates from the South feel about the civil rights platform and Gov. Rockefeller appears on their placards. They were in action outside the platform committee's hearing room in Chicago Sunday while the panel attempted to draft plank. Southern Republicans were outspoken in attacking a "defection" to the left.—**AP Wirephoto**

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION PLATFORM
GOV. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER



AP Wirephoto

NELSON ROCKEFELLER ARRIVES FOR REPUBLICAN CONCLAVE
Governor And Wife Step From Private Plane On Way To Chicago Convention

Platform Writers OK Suggestions—

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Insist They Will Do Actual Drafting

Sun. 7/24/60

By NORMAN WALKER

CHICAGO (AP) — Republican platform drafters Saturday night unanimously voted to reaffirm that, while they welcome constructive suggestions, they and the Republican National Convention will write the GOP policy statement.

Rep. Hamer Budge of Idaho proposed the resolution after Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller announced an agreement on a variety of proposals which they urged the platform committee to adopt.

Budge's resolution was adopted at a closed session of the committee, called to act on a number of platform planks which were fashioned earlier by subcommittees.

SOME RESISTANCE

The action indicated that there was at least some opposition within the platform committee and the convention itself to the liberal-tinged policy compromise achieved by Nixon and Rockefeller.

There was some evident grumbling, and a heated open protest from Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, against the 14-point set of platform principles agreed upon by the vice president and the New York governor.

Among the first sections of the proposed platform to win approval from the full 103-member committee were those dealing with agriculture, government finance, and federal administration. The texts were not made public immediately.

Such controversial items as civil rights and foreign policy were put off until Sunday.

The approved Budge resolution instructed committee Chairman Charles H. Percy to reaffirm the group's determination to write the platform with the concurrence of convention delegates. The entire platform will be presented to the convention for action next Wednesday night.

After some discussion, Budge reported, his proposed resolution was set aside in favor of a substitute which, he said, was approved by voice vote without audible dissent. There was only a minor difference in language between the two resolutions, he added.

Party leaders still were predicting that the draft of principles agreed upon by Nixon and Rockefeller would be adopted next week.

Sen. Thurston B. Morton of Kentucky, GOP National Committee chairman, predicted after a conference with Charles H. Percy, platform chairman, that "in general the platform will approach the points specified."

Morton said he'd never considered Nixon and Rockefeller too far apart anyway, certainly not so much as the public seemed to think.

The Nixon-Rockefeller agreement appeared sure to steer the GOP away from many of the policies President Eisenhower has been following and closer to doctrines contained in the platform of the rival Democrats.

But there was much grumbling among conservatices over the far-ranging terms of the Nixon-Rockefeller policy pact reached at a secret eight-hour meeting in the governor's New York apartment.

Goldwater, a possible protest candidate for the GOP presidential nomination, said he would fight against letting the platform be dictated by Rockefeller.

'I am going to insist that the Platform Committee be allowed to use its prerogatives in selecting the type of platform the Republican party will stand on and not take dictation from the governor of New York," he added.

Maybe it's time, Goldwater suggested, that Republicans drop charges the Democrats rigged their convention.

The Platform Committee went into an all-day huddle to revise tentative drafts of platform planks already worked out to incorporate Nixon-Rockefeller views on national defense, economics, foreign policy and civil rights.

After a long session the full Platform Committee broke up and decided to reconvene later after subcommittees had a chance to thrash out problems. This indicated party leaders were experiencing difficulty in selling some of the stipulated platform planks.

Sen. Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska said it would be a mistake for the full Platform Committee to accept the Nixon - Rockefeller declarations if the subcommittees balked. Otherwise, dictation could be charged, Hruska said.

But Robert A. Taft Jr.—son of the late senator from Ohio—commented, "If you're going to have a candidate you ought to have a platform that reflects his views."

Most opposition came from members representing Dixie.

Floor Fight

The Plain Dealer

Over Issue

Union

Is Hinted

Jacksonville, Fla.

New Yorker Indicates He Wants Stronger Declaration

Mon. 7-25-60

6

CHICAGO, July 24 (UPI) — Republican platform drafters today promised a U.S. military force "second to none" regardless of cost. But they failed to satisfy Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller who hinted at a convention floor fight for a stronger declaration.

The proposed GOP pledge was contained in the national defense plank—one of eight approved by the 103 - member platform committee. The over - all campaign document will be submitted to the GOP convention for ratification next Wednesday.

The defense plank generally reflected the views outlined by Rockefeller and Vice President Nixon after their extraordinary meeting at New York Friday night.

Not Carbon Copy

But it was not a carbon copy. It omitted some of their more urgent language and failed to mention the New York governor's demand for a 3½-billion-dollar a year boost in military spending.

Asked later on a TV show whether the planks made public so far were satisfactory, Rockefeller replied, "Not all of them."

He referred specifically to the defense plank, saying New York members of the platform committee voted against it because they felt the plank did not face up to the dangers confronting the nation.

Asked if he might lead a convention floor fight against the plank, Rockefeller said his New York delegation endorsed all 14 points in his New York agreement with Nixon and would discuss the matter further tonight.

"I wouldn't be surprised if we were to take a strong position on the floor," he added.

Plank's Language

The defense plank said:

"There is no price ceiling on America's security. The United States can and must provide whatever is necessary to insure its own security and that of the free world and to guarantee the opportunity to fulfill the hopes of men of good will everywhere.

"To provide more would be wasteful. To provide less would be catastrophic. Our defense posture must remain steadfast, confident and superior to all potential foes."

The other approved planks covered agriculture, labor, economic growth and business, government administration, government finance, and natural resources. The committee also approved the preamble to the platform.

No Changes

Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb of California, chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the defense plank, said no changes were made after the subcommittee received the proposed Nixon-Rockefeller recommendation yesterday.

But he said he assumed the language originally approved before the Nixon-Rockefeller meeting, was satisfactory to both the vice president and the governor since their proposals were based in part on the committee's work.

He added that the subcommittee was glad to get the Nixon-Rockefeller views but that it also had to consider the opinions of President Eisenhower and other authorities. He said he understood Defense Secretary Thomas S. Gates had no objection to the plank.

Lipscomb said he believed the subcommittee's plank was actually stronger than the Nixon-Rockefeller recommendation.

But Rep. Melvin Laird of Wisconsin, platform committee vice chairman, told newsmen the committee rejected key language in the Nixon-Rockefeller recommendation in drafting the defense and other planks.

"We're writing the platform in this committee," Laird emphasized.

Goldwater 'Relieved'

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who yesterday called the Nixon - Rockefeller meeting a "Munich" appeasement of the GOP's left wing, told an Arizona caucus today he was "somewhat relieved" after consulting the platform drafters.

Goldwater said his talks with the platform writers allayed his fears that an ultraliberal declaration of principles would be foisted on the convention.

National GOP Chairman Thruston B. Morton predicted beforehand in a television program that the "apprehension" of the conservatives over the Nixon-Rockefeller pact would "begin to disappear" as the various planks are made public.

But Rockefeller vowed at a rally to wage a convention floor fight if necessary for a civil rights plank that will meet "the test of America's fidelity to her own spiritual heritage" by calling for an end to segregation in all walks of life.

The Nixon-Rockefeller recommendation also demanded an endorsement of Negro "sit-in" demonstrations in the South.

Other Recommendations

The planks made public made these other recommendations to the Republican convention:

Agriculture — A "large-scale" land retirement program to curb farm surpluses coupled with a pledge to "develop new programs to improve and stabilize farm family income."

Economic growth and business —A quickening of the pace of economic growth "to prove the power of American free enterprise to meet growing and urgent demands." However, it set no specific percentage goals. The plank also called for "broadly based tax reform," use of government powers to prevent depression and inflation, and elimination of "featherbedding practices by labor and business."

Government administration — Power for presidential reorganization of the executive branch, with creation of two new top advisory positions. One would deal with national security and international affairs and the other with governmental planning and management. The plank also called for stronger "conflict of interest" laws, more federal judges, changes in the electoral college system, statehood for Puerto Rico and broader self-government for the Virgin Islands and Guam.

Government finance—strengthening of the Federal Reserve Board and Treasury's power to combat inflation through "effec- control over money and credit," steady debt reduction, and improvement of the tax structure to encourage business growth. This plank also recommended giving the President power to veto specific items in money bills, which now go to him on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

Question Straddled

The farm plank, approved 102-2, straddled the hot question of how high farm price supports should be set. But it rapped the Democrats for pledging restoration of rigid high 90 per cent supports on basic crops.

At the same time, the GOP plank avoided any endorsement of the Eisenhower administration's formula calling for lower price guarantees and greater planting freedom.

Much of the language in the five initial planks was similar—if not identical—to that in the 14-point statement of platform principles hammered by Nixon and Rockefeller in their dramatic New York huddle Friday night.

But GOP leaders pointed out that the Nixon-Rockefeller statement itself was based in part on working drafts submitted by platform subcommittees.

HE PUT Z.I.P. IN G.O.P..

St. Pete. Times - Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Mon. 7-25-60

Nixon, Republican Convention Seen Indebted to Rockefeller

By ARTHUR EDSON

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Every night Vice President Richard M. Nixon should get down on his knees and thank his political stars for Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York.

For Rockefeller has given the Republican national convention, which opens tomorrow, what little zip it has.

And although many a loyal Republican deplores the mysterious course the governor has sometimes taken, without him the meeting would fall victim to the galloping torpor.

Not only has Rockefeller created interest for Republicans in general; he specifically has built up a lot of free publicity for Nixon these last few months as well as these last few days.

For example:

There were Rockefeller's troubled cries that Nixon hadn't committed himself forthrightly enough on the great issues of our times.

There was Nixon's reply, in Camden, N.J., that oh, yes, he had too. Would Rockefeller like to appear on television and ask him questions on things the governor failed to understand?

No, said Rockefeller, somewhat tartly.

This all added up to three days of headlines with scarcely any work by Nixon.

Now we move along to the present and that mysterious flight by Nixon to New York for an eight-hour meeting with Rockefeller.

Many questions have been asked about this meeting—who gave in to whom, how much and why?—But let's turn to more practical details.

How did Nixon, with one of America's best known faces, apparently manage to leave Washington and go to New York and be recognized by nobody?

Did he emulate the great Republican saint, Abraham Lincoln, who is said to have slipped through hostile Baltimore muffled in a plaid cape?

And how can two men spend eight hours, as it is alleged, talking chiefly about the party platform?

Any serious student of party platforms knows that, for all the fussing over them, much of their sonorous content is quickly forgotten.

Yet even Rockefeller hasn't been able to give this convention the punch it needs. Only a really close, down-to-the-wire race could do that, and this contest was decided long ago.

One can move easily through the lobbies, and everything is so sedate we might as well be covering the annual financial meeting of a geologists' society.

But—let's not forget it—even without a contest the stakes are just as great as ever. No matter how he wins it, the party's choice is trying out for one of the world's most important jobs.

But until Nixon arrives this has to be a tepid show.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION PLATFORM
GOV. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

GOP Plank Promises More Armed Might; Civil Rights Is Bomb

Fight Is Hinted

Rockefeller Isn't Satisfied With Party's Pledge On U.S. Defense

By VINCENT J. BURKE
United Press International Staff

CHICAGO, July 24.—Republican platform drafters Sunday promised a United States military force "second to none" regardless of cost. But they failed to satisfy Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller who hinted at a convention floor fight for a stronger declaration.

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No Carbon Copy

But it was not a carbon copy. It omitted some of their more urgent language and failed to mention the New York Governor's demand for a 3½ billion dollar-a-year step up in military spending.

Asked later on a TV show whether the planks made public so far were satisfactory, Rockefeller replied, "not all of them."

He referred specifically to the defense plank, saying New York members of the Platform Committee voted against it because they felt the plank did not face up to the dangers confronting the nation.

Asked if he might lead a convention floor fight against the plank, Rockefeller said his New York delegation endorsed all 14 points of his New York agreement with Nixon and would discuss the matter further Sunday night.

Strong Floor Stand

"I wouldn't be surprised if we were to take a strong position on the floor," he added.

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who Saturday charged that the Nixon-Rockefeller pact was a "Munich" appeasement of GOP liberals, said on a television program that the defense and other planks so far were acceptable to GOP conservatives.

Goldwater said the platform drafters had dropped from the labor plank a reference to compulsory arbitration to which he objected.

The other approved planks covered agriculture, labor, economic growth and business, Government administration, Government finance, and natural resources. The committee also approved the preamble to the platform.

The defense plank said:

"There is no price ceiling on America's security. The United States can and must provide whatever is necessary to insure its own security and that of the Free World and to guarantee the opportunity to fulfill the hopes of men of good will everywhere.

Rockefeller To Fight for Civil Rights Plank

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Republicans churned up a first-class battle over civil rights today with Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller declaring, "I will fight right here in Chicago," if necessary for his platform views.

Rockefeller's convention - eve statement came as the Republican Platform Committee appeared ready to reject the aggressive civil rights program urged jointly by the New York governor and Vice President Nixon.

Nixon, the heir-apparent to the GOP presidential nomination, is due in from Washington tomorrow and Rockefeller said Nixon might be able to head off a floor fight over the platform.

Despite the committee in-fighting that seems headed toward split recommendations on a civil rights plank, Rockefeller told a rally of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People that he is confident the final platform will contain "the declarations that are called for by the times in which we live."

But he added:

"I can also assure you that if for any reason it should prove necessary I will fight right here in Chicago—on the floor of the convention—to make our platform meet the challenge."

The New York executive challenged the Democrats, "the party which wrote so good a civil rights plank in its platform," to prove when Congress reconvenes next month that they really mean what their platform says.

A Southern GOP leader, Rep. B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, said, "I don't anticipate any big difficulty" in resolving the issue.

Reece said "the people in the South are realistic" about the civil rights problem: that they are not objecting to the aims but to the methods of carrying them out.

Rocky Slashes Defense Plank

CHICAGO (AP)—Nelson A. Rockefeller slashed at a GOP defense plank Sunday night as unrealistic for dangerous days—and opened wide the possibility of a floor fight against it in the Republican convention opening Monday.

But the threat that conservatives would lead a charge against the party platform all but disappeared on the eve of a convention dedicated mainly to wrapping a presidential mantle around the receptive shoulders of Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Right-wing Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona said he could accept the national defense plank and others the convention platform committee turned out Sunday.

SUDDEN SWITCH

This sudden switch, with a scrap threatening first from one direction and then another, was the talk of convention delegates whirling through caucuses, conferences, TV appearances and even moments of fun and frivolity.

Yet by the time the convention gets around to voting Wednesday on the platform and candidates for president and vice president, there may be no fight left in anybody.

In Washington, Nixon worked on a speech accepting the presidential nomination that will be his, then went on CBS television saying with evident tongue in cheek that he isn't concluding the nomination "is already mine." He added, though, that "from reports from Chicago I understand I have a pretty good chance."

Right he was.

ROCKY'S CHANCE SLIGHT

Rockefeller was the only person who ever had a chance of stopping him, and it was a slight chance. The New York governor said Sunday night that it was fair to say he would like to be president in order to try to achieve important objectives for America—but that he hadn't found "any evidence of an overwhelming draft."

No, he said, he hasn't any doubt that Nixon will be the presidential nominee.

As to whether he is "completely, irrevocably, unchangeably out of the picture as vice-presidential possibility," Rockefeller grinned and told a questioner on NBC-TV:

"Yes, sir. You can put it stronger than that."

It was on this program, with Goldwater and then the governor facing a panel of newsmen in turn, that Rockefeller blasted at the platform plank on defense.

GETS STARTED

What started him off was a query as to whether the first five planks approved Sunday by the platform committee met the terms of the agreement Nixon negotiated with him on platform terms.

Not all of them did, Rockefeller said. He mentioned only the military plank specifically and said the two New York delegates on the platform committee voted against it because:

"We feel in New York State that it doesn't face up realistically to the dangers that threaten the nation."

Did that mean there would be a floor fight? The governor said something might happen before the platform is hauled to the convention floor, that the New York delegates would discuss the situation, and "I wouldn't be surprised if the delegates take strong vigorous positions on the floor on things they feel strongly about."

Spelling out his objectins, Rockefeller said he didn't like use of the word "continuing"—that he took issue with "continuing the preservation of our retalitatory strength. I don't think we have that today. I think we have got to accelerate the expenditures if we are going to give the people of this country and the free world the protection they must have."

EFFORTS CONTINUE

Whatever Rockefeller was saying about the presidential or vice-presidential nomination, efforts to draft him for one or the other still sparked and sputtered around the GOP's favorite convention city.

The man who will put Nixon's name in nomination for the top spot on the ticket, Gov. Mark. O. Hatfield of Oregon, used Nixon's own headquarters as a launching site for another Rockefeller-for-vice-president balloon. But Hatfield and Nixon aides insisted this was just the governor's idea and that it had no official sanction of the Nixon camp.

The Illinois delegation voted unanimously to nominate Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, Senate minority leader for the vice presidency. Ditto the Iowa delegation for Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper.

Kentucky thumped the tom-toms for Sen. Thruston B. Morton, the Republican national chairman.

Fuse Is Lighted

Platform Committee Likely To Reject Aggressive Enforcement

By GARDNER L. BRIDGE
Associated Press Staff

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Rockefeller's convention - eve statement came as the Republican Platform Committee appeared ready to reject the aggressive civil rights program urged jointly by the New York Governor and Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Nixon, the heir-apparent to the GOP presidential nomination, is due in from Washington Monday and Rockefeller said Nixon might be able to head off a floor fight over the platform.

Rocky Confident

Despite the committee infighting that seemed headed toward split recommendations on a civil rights plank. Rockefeller told a rally of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that he was confident the final platform will contain "the declarations that are called for by the times in which we live."

But he added:

"I can also assure you that if for any reason it should prove necessary I will fight right here in Chicago—on the floor of the convention—to make our platform meet the challenge."

The New York executive challenged the Democrats, "the party which wrote so good a civil rights plank in its platform," to prove when Congress reconvenes next month that they really mean what their platform says.

A Southern GOP leader, Representative Carroll Reece of Tennessee, said, "I don't anticipate any big difficulty" in resolving the issue.

Dixie 'Realistic'

Reece said, "The people in the South are realistic" about the civil rights problem; that they are not objecting to the aims but to the methods of carrying them out.

Reece, a former Republican national chairman, spoke on a TV interview along with Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon and two other onetime GOP chairmen—Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Meade Alcorn of Connecticut.

Scott and Alcorn attacked the Democrats' civil rights platform stand.

"Hypocritical," was the way Scott described it.

"Incendiary," was a term used by Alcorn. He said progress toward strengthened civil rights could be continued—as he said it has under President Eisenhower—"without inflaming the people of the South" and by having due regard for the strong emotions the issue evokes in Dixie.

Rockefeller Wins In Nixon Talk

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.

The surprise meeting Friday night, lasting into Saturday morning, between Vice President Nixon and Nelson Rockefeller cannot be interpreted, as we see it, as other than a sizable victory for the New York governor. *Mon. 1/25/60*

Other than some vague generalities recently offered, his previous voting record, his speeches—which have been forthright consistently—and an obvious desire to campaign to a considerable extent on the Eisenhower record, Mr. Nixon's precise wishes as to a platform were unknown. *P. H.*

Indeed, only months ago Mr. Rockefeller was critical of Nixon because, he said, the Vice President's political banner contained only a question mark. Nixon, said the New Yorker, should come out and speak to the issues. Nixon said he intended to do so. But he had not done so in any definitive sense until the early Saturday announcement which was delivered to the press through Mr. Rockefeller's office. It was hours later before Mr. Nixon had anything publicly to state about the agreement.

The Birmingham News editorially has reported to its readers on the flood of policy statements about foreign, defense and domestic issues which has been coming from the governor's Albany office.

We can come to no other conclusion than that the governor got from Mr. Nixon something at least amounting to agreement on some 80 to 90 per cent of the specific programs set down plainly earlier in writing by Mr. Rockefeller.

It was being said by some over the week-end that this generalized and specific statement represented a departure from, a going-beyond, the Eisenhower stand which Nixon inescapably, it seemed, in large part had to accept and defend.

With that conclusion we are in substantial agreement. Inherently, it seems to us, the statement of platform principles implies that the Eisenhower administration had lagged, had not taken sufficient energetic action, to meet such needs as Mr. Rockefeller has been saying must be met.

The joint Rockefeller-Nixon statement is not as extreme in some respects as the Democratic platform. But it goes a long, long way toward matching it as a document for positive, extended government action. It is a plain effort to recast the Republican administrative program in a far more dynamic terms than that which has been before the voters thus far.

Whether this will have a direct bearing on Mr. Rockefeller's decision not to accept the vice presidency remains to be seen. As he went to Chicago Saturday, evidence supported an assumption that he would continue to stand as he has previously, a possible draftee if Mr. Nixon's fortunes should unexpectedly, suddenly crumble.

The Nixon position clearly seemed open to some pretty frank discussion. While it had been expected that the Vice President would take positive action of his own, policywise, numbers of Republicans may feel that virtual acceptance of a platform dominated by Rockefeller views puts Nixon in a strange position. More conservative Republicans were not nearly as eager to reach a meeting of the minds with the New York governor. Some of them immediately brought their influence to bear on the platform committee and caused the watering down or downright rejection of some of the Nixon-Rockefeller ideas—including civil rights. A fight on the convention floor in Chicago is virtually inevitable, and in its outcome we may expect to find some clue as to the future orientation of the Republican Party.

The very fact that Nixon went to Rockefeller raised eyebrows. And only three or four hours before the statement's release, Chicago political stories were saying Mr. Nixon "stood stonily aloof today from efforts to mollify Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller on GOP platform provisions."

Civil Rights Fight Now Looms on Convention Floor

Washington Post
N.Y. Times
Mon. 7/25/60

CHICAGO, July 24 Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Vice President Richard M. Nixon won major but not complete victories today as the Republican Platform Committee dutifully but reluctantly approved some of their principal policy proposals.

On the crucial national defense issue, the 103-man platform committee gave the two Party leaders much of what they had asked for, including a declaration that there must be "no price ceiling on America's security."

But the language in the draft was not so emphatic as that in the Nixon-approved Rockefeller statement, and the New York Governor told the "Meet The Press" TV program tonight that the plank "did not face up realistically to the urgency we face as a nation."

"We have to accelerate expenditures in defense," Rockefeller said, adding that the plank as "too easy" on the problems we face in the future.

New York May Protest

He said he "would not be surprised" if the New York delegation made a vigorous statement of its position when the plank comes up for approval by the convention Wednesday.

The burden of Rockefeller's complaint was that the plank approved the present state of America's defense whereas he wanted more emphasis on a stepped-up program.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), appearing earlier on the same TV program, said he was "satisfied" with the five planks made public earlier. He called them "acceptable' 'to conservatives.

Goldwater was highly critical of Nixon, saying that the Vice President "surprised and disappointed me" by his agreement with Rockefeller. Nixon's trip to New York was "political expediency," the Arizona conservative declared.

"Here in Chicago today there is much dobut as to who is the head of the Republican Party," Goldwater added.

Revolt' on Civil Rights

On civil rights, there was open revolt against the 'strong" plank Nixon and Rockefeller advocated.

Joseph Carlino, a New Yorker who is chairman of the Platform Subcommittee on Civil Rights, said Rockefeller told him he was ready to wage a floor fight, if necessary, to defeat the Southern-inspired move to "tone down" the declaration.

A representative of the Southern group will confer with Attorney General William P. Rogers, who will be authorized to speak for the Vice President, Carlino said. He confirmed reports that the Committee is split 9-4 against including in the plank certain specific language insisted upon by Nixon and Rockefeller and opposed by Southerners.

A fight also was still being waged tonight against the Nixon-Rockefeller recommendations on aid to education and medical care for the aged.

Bow to Leaders

The Nixon-Rockefeller proposals were basically met when the full committee approved planks on agriculture, economic growth and governmental administration.

Earlier in the day, the New York Governor was in a jubilant mood, and his optimism did not leave him even when he suffered some set-backs on the platform committee.

Rockefeller told two overflow receptions that adoption of the 14-point program he and Nixon agreed upon before sunup Saturday in New York would carry the party to victory in November.

He even called Nixon one of the nation's "great political leaders" and said they shared the same basic principles.

Platform subcommittee chairmen were neither jubilant nor willing to concede that Rockefeller had won a victory. Almost to a man, they said that their planks were largely completed before the Rockefeller statement was made available here yesterday.

They insisted that the planks were the handiwork of their literary artists and were not dictated to them from New York.

But the language in many lines was unmistakenly only a slight re-write of the famous Rockefeller document—a document which provoked an open revolt in some delegations.

The national defense plank pledged "unremitting modernization" of the nation's retaliatory forces, " intensified development" of a civil defense program, and "highly mobile and versatile forces" to deter or check local aggressions and "brush fire wars."

Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R-Calif.), Chairman of the Defense Subcommittee, said that no changes had been made after the Nixon-Rockefeller statement. But he said he had been in communication with both Rockefeller and Nixon before the drafting was completed.

Lipscomb said that a White House representative had telephoned the defense plank to the summer White House in Newport, R. I., and had received no objections to it from President Eisenhower.

The farm plank promised a "large-scale" land retirement program where the Rockefeller statement called for "at least doubling" of the Soil Bank's conservation reserve.

Straddle Price Supports

It straddled the controversial price support question where Democrats promised 90 per cent of parity. It criticized the Democrats for promising to restore high supports.

"Promisies of specific levels of price support or a single type of program for all agriculture are cruel deceptions based on the pessimistic pretense that only with rigid controls can farm families be aided," the GOP plank said.

Some of the language sounded like Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, whom Rockefeller likes much better than Nixon. Benson last week announced his support of Rockefeller for the presidential nomination.

Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R-Wis.), Chairman of the Platform's Agriculture Subcommittee, said that on several points the Committee rejected the language of the Nixon-approved Rockefeller statement.

Laird said, for example, that the plank promised "increased" farm family income instead of "equitable" income recommended in the New Yorker's statement.

Pledge Vivorous Economy

The economic growth section promised "high priority" for vigorous economic growth but made no reference to the per cent of annual growth needed. The Rockefeller statement suggested a 5 per cent annual rate was desirable.

"We reject the concept of artificial growth forced by massive new federal spending and loose money policies," the plank, as approved by the full Committee, said.

It promised use of the "full powers" of thte Government to prevent depression and inflation. It also promised to resist assaults upon the independence of the Federal Reserve System."

The platform surprised observers with a promise of Puerto Rican statehood if Puerto Rican people wish it and "eventful statehood" for the Virgin Islands.

"We favor a change in the Electoral College system to give every voter a fair voice in presidential elections," the Platform said.

The document supported the Rockefeller proposal for creation of a new assistant to the President for foreign affairs and a new assistant to aid on handling domestic affairs.

Higher Wage Urged

The labor plank called for a higher minimum wage with more extensive coverage.

Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.), Chairman of the Subcommittee, said no specific

Associated Press

Members of Southern Republican delegations, opposed to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's civil-rights stand, picket the platform civil rights subcommittee meeting at GOP Convention headquarters in Chicago yesterday.

amount was proposed but that the committee was not in favor of the $1.25 an hour Rockefeller as well as Democrats have advocated.

"Diligent administration" of the Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Act were promised.

The Committee was careful not to adopt language which might suggest support for compulsory arbitration, once urged by Rockefeller in some cases, Bush said.

Southerners Picket Platform Committee

CHICAGO, July 24 (UPI) Southerners picketed the Republican Platform Committee today in protest against the strong civil rights plank advocated by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

The pickets confronted Committee members with homemade placards saying, "No Rigging Please," "Louisiana Is Tired of Dictators," and "No Rocks' in Our Heads—How About Yours?"

The incident occurred as the 103-man Committee neared the end of its work on the platform which it will present to the 1960 GOP convention opening here Monday. The thorny civil rights issue was one of a handful still unresolved.

Rockefeller predicted, however, that the convention wil come up with a civil rights declaration that will meet 'the test of America's fidelity to her own spiritual heritage" by caling for an end to segregation in al walks of life.

Asserting that he believes Nixon shares his views, the New York Governor vowed to wage a convention floor fight to achieve such a plank if this should prove necessary.

Addresses Rally

Rockefeller, addressing a civil rights raly sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also chalenged the Democrats to make good on their platform promises at next month's post-convention session of Congress.

He said the forthcoming session will be a real test of Democratic sincerity on the issue "because their candidates are both powerful Senators in a position to exert their leadership to this end—if they will." The Governor predicted they would not succeed, however, because of the civil rights split in Democratic ranks.

Charles H. Percy, Committee chairman, huddled for half an hour with the 13-member civil rights subcommittee early in the day and termed it a "fine discussion."

"I'm not putting pressure on them to meet any deadline," he told reporters afterward.

John Tower, a Texas delegate on the subcommittee, said a new draft was being prepared which was "a product of several members of the Committee."

Called a "Manifesto"

He said that in general this draft conformed with the fourth point of the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement, which he termed "the Rockefeller Manifesto." This point called for endorsement of the objectives of Negro sit-in demonstrations.

But Tower stressed that the draft followed Rockefeller's statements on this point "in general terms."

"It seems to me it could be within the framework we could adopt and one we could live with," Tower said.

Joseph Carlino of New York State, subcommittee chairman, urged fellow members of the panel to join him in meeting informally with Attorney General William P. Rogers.

Rogers was understood to have made himself "available" to present Nixon's views on the rights plank.

Talk of 2 Reports

Although strenuous efforts were being waged to avoid an open fight, there was corridor talk about the possibility the subcommittee might present two conflicting reports — a majority report reflecting a point of view acceptable to the South, and a minority report embodying the Nixon-Rockefeller views.

I. Lee Potter, Virginia State Democratic Chairman, said he understood the subcommittee had advised the full Committee it was ready to make its report but that Carlino did not yet wish to take a formal vote.

Potter said in an interview that he believed a majority of the subcommittee would endorse a stand that would "express the Southern point of view."

The pickets who waved signs outside the Committee meeting room included some of the party's biggest names in Texas—Albert Bel Fay, National committeeman; Harry Ross, a Dallas oilman, and Thad Hutcheson, co-chairman of the delegation.

Reluctant Goldwater Accepts Five Planks

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) said today Republican conservatives can accept five platform planks based on suggestions of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The Arizonan, who heads the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, told a television audience (NBC—WRC Meet the Press) that Nixon "deserted the principles and policies he said he would follow" by not allowing the convention to write its own platform.

Nevertheless, Goldwater said, conservatives will not fight the convention's adoption next week of planks covering defense, farm and other issues.

These planks were released today. Others were to follow.

Yesterday Goldwater, charging a sell-out to "the Republican left" in the Nixon-Rockefeller accord, had said he might lead a fight on the floor against the platform proposals.

Observing that he is one who feels that "we ought to quit fooling the American people" by writing platforms, Goldwater said he would accept reluctantly the farm declaration hammered out by a committee.

"It gives everything to every man who ever had a shovel in his hands," Goldwater said. "But if we have to have it, it is acceptable."

Goldwater complained that Nixon had said next week's session was to be "an open convention." Instead, the Senator said, the Vice President and the Governor had delivered a platform "manifesto" to the delegates.

Goldwater said the next 24 hours will determine whether his name will be put before the convention for the presidential nomination. He said he has no illusions about being able to win the prize.

"I don't think anybody would want to mount the fortress with 27 delegates," he said. "If I had 300 delegates it might be another matter."

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REPUBLICAN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER

Rockefeller in Chicago With Air of Candidate

Will Testify to Platform Committee, Says He'd Accept 'General' Draft

By CECIL HOLLAND
Star Staff Writer

CHICAGO, July 19.—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller today clung to the lure of a presidential draft.

With the trappings of a presidential candidate, he came here a week before the Republican convention to testify before the party's Platform Committee.

Within a short time, the 51-year-old Governor had emphasized:

1. He would accept a "genuine" draft for the nomination and he defined this as one coming from a majority or more of the 1,330 delegates.

2. More emphatically than ever he rejected second place on the ticket with Vice President Nixon, saying "positively and absolutely I would not accept the vice presidency under any circumstances." He also said he would refuse the vice presidential nomination even as "a political necessity" to help the Republican ticket.

3. He acknowledged that by refusing an informal invitation to second the nomination of Mr. Nixon he had kept himself aloof and available for a draft.

4. Since his criticism of Mr. Nixon several weeks ago for not stating his position on important issues before the convention, Gov. Rockefeller said he thinks the Vice President has clarified his views on a number of them but added:

"I think there are still others where a clear statement on his part would strengthen his own position."

Keeps "Passive" Role

Gov. Rockefeller, responding to a question about his role while awaiting a draft, said:

"My role has been a passive one and will continue to be."

The Governor, who was welcomed to the convention headquarters in the Conrad Hilton hotel by a banner-waving crowd crying "We Want Rocky," will testify this afternoon before the platform group. His testimony is expected to reflect his well-known differences with the Eisenhower administration and Mr. Nixon over defense, medical care for the aged and other problems.

Staff of 10

The Governor flew into Chicago with a staff of 10 and took up quarters in the Sheraton Tower covering 11 suites, with a press room and many telephones.

A little later he went to the convention headquarters for a press conference in which he called for the Republican platform to express itself specifically on the civil rights issue and "indorse as part of our American tradition the right of sit-in demonstrations."

"In my opinion," he said, "the Republican platform should contain specific recommendations covering guarantees of the right to vote for all our citizens. Second, equal opportunity to work.

"Equal opportunity to the best education this country can provide. The right to live in whatever environment or locality which the heart of any citizen may desire and which his means permit, and the right of all citizens to free access to Federal property and Federal employment.

"I would say these are the basic areas and that we should, as a party, spell out how these can be achieved and I would say that it should indorse as part of our American tradition the right of sit-in demonstrations."

Would Exceed Democrats

Gov. Rockefeller explained that by equal opportunity for work he meant going beyond the Democratic platform for a fair employment practices commission.

He said he would insist on a ban against discrimination in franchises issued for airlines, communications systems, radio and television and "whatever it may be."

Gov. Rockefeller expressed hopes that the platform committee headed by Charles H. Percy, Chicago industrialist, will come up with a campaign statement "which we Republicans and the people of the country will feel reflects both a recognition of the issues and tangible suggestions . . . for achieving their solution."

"And" he added, "I would be able to enthusiastically indorse the platform and campaign."

Likes Nixon

At one point in the press conference he was asked, "why do you dislike Vice President Nixon?" and replied, "I don't like him."

Gov. Rockefeller was one of nine scheduled speakers for the opening of the platform hearings. Another was Admiral Arthur W. Radford, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who defended the Eisenhower administration's defense policies.

Still another was Senator Morton of Kentucky, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, who called the Democratic platform a "fairy tale" with "cradle-to-the-grave promises of charity for all."

Demonstration Indicated

Members of the Rockefeller draft move hinted they would stage a demonstration when he appears before the committee. While the Governor's news conference was under way, the office of the movement in the street, was busy handing out campaign material and getting signatures on petitions.

Manned by volunteer workers, the lobby was decorated with signs "Win with Rockefeller," "Draft Rockefeller" and "Democrats for Rockefeller." On the marquee outside, signifying the current attraction was the billing, "Pick a Winner Draft Rockefeller Headquarters." Inside at the ticket booth was the price list of the last attraction. "Sweet Bird of Youth."

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller answers questions from newsmen on his arrival at Chicago's Midway Airport yesterday.—AP Wirephoto

Rockefeller Is Strongest, Nixon Benson Says

Farm Secretary Believes Nixon Also Can Beat Kennedy

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said today Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller would be the Republicans' strongest presidential candidate.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, expected to head the GOP ticket, promptly told newsmen the Benson statement "does not come as any surprise."

Benson, in an unusual statement on the eve of the Chicago presidential nominating convention, said his wide travels throughout the nation convinced him the New York governor "would stand the best chances of defeating" Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee.

Tiff over Farm Plan

Nixon, advised of the Benson statement, told a news conference:

"It is well known that the secretary and I have had some basic differences as to the kind of a farm program needed for the future."

Nixon said it would not be proper for him "to say categorically that I would be the strongest" candidate. But his tone indicated he does not agree with Benson that Rockefeller would be stronger.

Reached at his home, Benson was asked if his statement means he feels Nixon cannot defeat Kennedy. Benson replied:

"No, I think he stands a very good chance of winning but I think the governor stands a better chance."

While expressing high personal regard for the Eisenhower agriculture secretary with whom he has worked for more than seven years, Nixon said the nation needs "a new approach and new leadership to break through the stalemate" which has created huge farm surpluses.

Nixon said Benson has high integrity and believes in his program but added that Benson policies had failed to resolve the deadlock between the Republican administration and the Democratic-controlled Congress.

Nixon added, in response to a question, that he believes Rockefeller and Benson are closer together on how to deal with the farm problems than are he and Benson.

Nixon said this was another example of disagreements in details of national policies and programs between him and Rockefeller.

Will Attend Convention

Benson said in his statement and reiterated on the phone that he is not endorsing any candidate in advance of the balloting and will not work for the nomination of either Nixon or Rockefeller although he is going to Chicago early Monday.

Benson, whose policies have made him one of the most controversial figures in President Eisenhower's Cabinet, added he would actively support any ticket named by the convention. He reiterated his belief that Nixon would make a very good president. Asked why he issued his statement at this time, Benson said he had been asked to do so "by many of my friends."

Platform Group Still Wary on Rockefeller

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI).—Chairman Charles H. Percy, of the Republican Platform Committee, said Thursday he had no idea at this stage whether the final product would be acceptable to New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Percy had a private conference Wednesday with Rockefeller. The Governor has been outspoken in his policy differences with Vice President Richard M. Nixon and the Eisenhower Administration on defense spending, medical care for the aged and other issues.

Percy and GOP National Chairman Thruston B. Morton discussed the platform at a joint news conference.

Percy said he was certain of one thing: His 104-man committee must write a platform that Nixon "will be glad to run on."

Percy and Morton called the news conference to announce a departure from the Republican committee's customary procedure. This time it will hear "major presentations" on its overall theme of "building a better America" from eight prominent speakers before dividing into subcommittees to hear the usual pleas from "special interest groups."

Rockefeller, a lead of the party's liberal wing, was listed among the eight speakers along with Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.),

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REPUBLICAN

NEGRO LEADER
VAL J. WASHINGTON

Negro Raps Democratic Platform

The News + Courier
Charleston S.C.

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A Negro Republican leader Friday cited Sen. Olin D. Johnston's endorsement of the Democratic national ticket as evidence of "complete futility" of the civil rights plank of the party's platform.

Johnston retorted that a tirade by Val. J. Washington, minorities division director of the Republican National Committee, against the Democratic platform's rights plank "underscores and illustrates why Southerners should support the Democratic Party."

The senior South Carolina senator, who said earlier this week he disagrees more with the Republican than the Democratic platform, said Washington's statement makes it obvious "there is no place Southerners can exercise restraining influence against radicals except within the Democratic Party."

Washington, in a statement issued by GOP national headquarters, said that the Democrats "should tear up their 1960 platform and confess that it is meaningless," in the light of the Senate's rejection of the Eisenhower civil rights bill offered as Congress returned to Washington.

"The Democrats promised the moon on civil rights and then came back to Washington and voted as a party against civil rights, with their national nominees leading the attack," asserted Washington, a Negro long prominent in affairs of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Republicans believe civil rights legislation has first priority and their Senate performance (in the party-line rights vote) proves it," said Washington. He added that the Democratic presidential nominee, Sen. John F. Kennedy, "talks a lot on civil rights but the words are meaningless."

The Negro GOP leader added that "the complete futility of the Democratc platform promises on civil rights was well illustrated Tuesday when Sen. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina said that Southerners were not committed to the plank, that the Southern delegates to Los Angeles never approved it.

"What is a party plank worth if one-third of the party's membership opposes the plank?" Washington asked.

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REPUBLICAN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
REPUBLICAN FARM PLANK

G.O.P. FARM PLANK PUZZLES LEADERS

Expected to Reflect Nixon's Thinking—'Vote Buying' by Democrats Assailed

By DONALD JANSON
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18—The two top Republican platform planners indicated today that party leaders were still pondering what to promise in a farm plank with the convention opening a week off.

Party officials have repeatedly called the farm plank the most difficult one to write. The 104-members Platform Committee will meet tomorrow. Its agricultural subcommittee will hear the widely differing views of farm spokesmen Wednesday and Thursday.

Charles H. Percy, chairman of the full committee, and Representative Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin, vice chairman, told a news conference today that the troubled farm situation had been discussed frequently with Vice President Nixon, the probable nominee for President.

Supporters of Mr. Nixon have been taking soundings in the farm belt all year seeking an answer to the question of how to keep prices for farm products up without straying too far from the Administration's policy of moving in the direction of less control over farm production and pricing.

Parity Pledge Assailed

Neither Mr. Percy nor Mr. Laird, chairman of the fifteen-member platform subcommittee on agriculture, would say whether the Vice President had come up with an answer to the question of price supports. The plank is expected to reflect Mr. Nixon's thinking.

Mr. Laird assailed the Democratic platform pledge of price supports at 90 per cent of parity, a Federal standard designed to give farmers a fair return for their products in relation to the prices they pay.

"I don't believe the Vice President would want to buy votes that way," the Wisconsin representative said. "I'm sure our plank won't do it."

Wheat growers have been among the most active in seeking higher price supports. Wheat is now supported at 75 per cent of parity.

Mr. Laird said the Republicans would write a plank "on the basis of what will be good for agriculture over the generations." He said the Democratic platform "looks only to November."

The implication was that the Republican farm plank would come closer to the views of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, who believes supports should be gradually reduced until the government can get out of the farming business altogether.

But Mr. Laird deplored the prospect of a Democratic campaign against the Secretary of Agriculture, whose is unpopular in much of the farm belt.

"We will debate issues instead of personalities," he said.

He called for an increase in acreage retired from production as the best way of ending crop surpluses and the need for supports. He said the Democratic plank sought an "orderly land retirement and conservation program" but that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives had recently rejected a proposal to retire 65,000,000 acres.

The present "soil bank" law has taken 28,000,000 acres out of production, the maximum it provides for. It expires this year.

Mr. Percy assailed the Democratic platform as unrealistic, citing the demand in the Democratic civil rights plank for abolition of the poll tax and literacy tests as qualifications for voting. He noted that the poll tax was in use in Texas, home of the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, and that such states as New York had literacy tests.

Dr. Gabriel Hauge of New York, executive secretary of the platform committee and former economic adviser to President Eisenhower, said at the news conference that the Democratic platform's call for a 5 per cent annual growth rate in the national economy would mean "a noticeable increase over their past performance."

He said he gathered that it would be achieved by "loose money policies and increased spending." He said the platform did not say how a Democratic Administration would spur private investment in the country, which he called the most important factor in economic growth.

"We ought to have the highest substantial growth rate we can," he said. He warned, however, against short-term stimulation of growth as inflationary.

He said he saw nothing to indicate that the country faced the threat of a recession next year, as predicted by Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Democratic Presidential nominee.

NIXON-ROCKEFELLER PLANK

GOP Platform Unit Picketed By South in Rights Protest

CHICAGO, July 24 (UPI)—Southerners picketed the Republican Platform Committee today in protest against the strong civil rights plank advocated by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Vice President Nixon.

The pickets confronted committee members with homemade placards saying, "No rigging please," "Louisiana is tired of dictators," and, "No 'rocks' in our heads—how about yours?"

The incident occurred as the 103-member committee neared the end of its work on the platform which it will present to the 1960 Republican National Convention opening here tomorrow. The thorny civil rights issue is one of a handful still unresolved.

Charles H. Percy, committee chairman, huddled for half an hour with the 13-member civil rights subcommittee early in the day and termed it a "fine discussion."

No Pressure Applied

"I'm not putting pressure on them to meet any deadline," he told reporters afterward.

John Tower, a Texas delegate on the subcommittee, said a new draft is being prepared which is "a product of several members of the committee."

He said that in general this draft conforms with the fourth point of the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement, which he termed "the Rockefeller manifesto." This point calls for endorsement of the objectives of Negro sitdown demonstrations.

But Tower stressed that the draft follows Rockefeller's statements on this point "in general terms."

"It seems to me it could be within a framework we could adopt and one we could live with," Tower said.

Joseph Carlino of New York State, subcommittee chairman, urged fellow members of the panel to join him in meeting informally with Attorney General William P. Rogers.

Rogers is understood to have made himself available to present Nixon's views on the rights plank.

Although strenuous efforts are being waged to avoid an open fight, there was corridor talk yesterday about the possibility the subcommittee might present two conflicting reports—one reflecting a point of view acceptable to the South, and one embodying the Nixon-Rockefeller views.

I. Lee Potter, Virginia state Republican chairman, said the subcommittee has advised the full committee it is ready to make its report but that Carlino did not yet wish to take a formal vote.

Potter said in an inverview that he believes a majority of the subcommittee will endorse a stand that will "express the Southern point of view."

The pickets who waved signs outside the committee meeting room included some of the party's biggest names in Texas—Albert Bel Fay, national committeeman; Harry Ross, a Dallas oilman; and Thad Hutcheson, co-chairman of the Texas delegation.

MODERATE PLANK

By a vote of 8-7, the drafting subcommittee favored a more moderate plank. It referred the question to the full committee which must choose the final version to be submitted to the GOP National Convention on Wednesday.

Subcommittee chairman Joseph F. Carlino of New York, who backed the Rockefeller-Nixon approach, said he would submit a minority report to the full committee along with the majority report.

The fight for a toned-down plank was led by John T. Tower of Texas, who said he was personally satisfied with the majority stand.

Nixon, the heir-apparent to the GOP presidential nomination, is due in from Washington Monday and Rockefeller said Nixon might be able to head off a floor fight over the platform.

ROCKY CONFIDENT

Despite the committee in-fighting that seemed headed toward split recommendations on a civil rights plank, Rockefeller told a rally of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People that he was confident the final platform will contain "the declarations that are called for by the times in which we live."

But he added: "I can also assure you that if for any reason it should prove necessary I will fight right here in Chicago — on the floor of the convention—to make our platform meet the challenge."

The New York executive challenged the Democrats, "the party which wrote so good a civil rights plank in its platform," to prove when Congress reconvenes next month that they really mean what their platform says.

A Southern GOP leader, Rep. B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, said "I don't anticipate any big difficulty" in resolving the issue.

Reece said "the people in the South are realistic" about the civil rights problem; they are not objecting to the aims but to the methods of carrying them out.

Battle Looms Over Civil Rights Issue

CHICAGO (AP) — The fired-up civil rights issue was bucked to the full Republican Platform Committee Sunday night by a subgroup that refused to accept the militant stand of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Rockefeller said "I will fight right here in Chicago" if necessary for the strong civil rights plank he and Nixon agreed upon at their New York meeting Friday night.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION PLATFORM
THE SOUTH

Dixie Republicans See Hope For Moderate Rights Plank

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
Staff Writer

CHICAGO, July 24.—An Arkansas Republican leader was confident Sunday the Republican National Convention will approve a civil rights platform plank that will be reasonably acceptable to Southerners.

Ben C. Henley of Harrison, state Republican chairman of Arkansas, said after a meeting of Dixie Republican leaders that "We feel very confident we will get a civil rights plank we can live with."

He predicted the plank will not specifically endorse "sit-in" demonstrations or a fair employment practices commission.

The Southern leaders, including Wirt A. Yerger of Jackson, Miss., the Mississippi state chairman, met behind closed doors late Sunday after a day of tense maneuvering over the civil rights plank.

Some Southerners picketed the platform committee Sunday in protest against the strong civil rights plank advocated by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Southern Pickets

The pickets confronted committee members with homemade placards saying "No rigging please," "Louisiana is tired of dictators," and "No 'rocks' in our heads—how about yours?"

The forces favoring a moderate stand on civil rights claimed to have a majority both in the 15-member civil rights subcommittee and the full 103-member platform committee.

Florida state chairman Harold Alexander, chairman of the group of Dixie leaders, disclosed that the subcommittee had voted 13-to-0 against a specific endorsement of an FEPC.

A backdrop to the day's maneuvering was the 14-point statement of platform principles agreed to Saturday morning by Vice President Nixon and Governor Rockefeller.

Moderate Majority

Mr. Alexander said the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement on civil rights "wasn't moderate by any means."

Confirmation of the strength of the moderates came from Joseph Carlino of New York, chairman of the civil rights subcommittee.

He told newsmen it may be necessary to make a fight on the convention floor to get a civil rights plank strong enough to satisfy Mr. Nixon and Governor Rockefeller.

He confirmed that his subcommittee voted 9-to-4 Saturday morning—shortly after the Nixon-Rockefeller statement was made public—in favor of a plank that lacked proposals agreed to by Mr. Nixon and Governor Rockefeller.

Chief among these, Mr. Alexander said, was an FEPC and an endorsement of "sit-ins."

Mr. Alexander said representatives of all Southern states except Tennessee attended Sunday's meeting of Dixie leaders. He said representative B. Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.), who attended a similar meeting Saturday, was detained by other business.

Platform Pact Shakes Kentucky Delegation

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
JUL 25 1968
P. 1

Many Attack Nixon-Rockefeller Accord As Capitulation To New York Governor

By HUGH MORRIS
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

Chicago, July 24.—Kentucky delegates left home in tranquil and placid contempation of a Republican National Convention as devoid of surprises as a well-regulated wedding ceremony.

On their arrival, however, they were confronted with the fact of the 14-point Nixon-Rockefeller platform pact.

Many of the Kentuckians don't like it. The flaming statement of protest from Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona added fuel to their discussions.

Thomas S. Dawson, Kentucky's Republican state chairman, bitterly attacked the platform agreement between Vice-President Nixon and New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller as a "capitulation" by Nixon.

'Very Disappointed'

"Our people are very disappointed," Dawson said. "In fact, they're disgusted. They were strong for Nixon—but I'm not sure they're even for him right now."

National Committeeman John Diederich of Ashland said he hadn't had an opportunity to give the Nixon - Rockefeller agreement much study.

"I can say this, though," Diederich said, "from what I hear about it, I tend to be very much alarmed."

The Kentucky delegates met at a cocktail party given by Mr. and Mrs. Diederich at their suite in the Palmer House here. In a neighboring suite, Mrs. Dorothy Young was patiently passing out credentials and badges to the new arrivals.

2 On Committee

Senator John Sherman Cooper and Mrs. James R. Hines, Bowling Green, have been working all week as Kentucky's members of the platform committee.

Mrs. Hines was a member of the agriculture platform subcommittee, and Cooper was a member of the subcommittee on foreign policy.

Mrs. Hines was very much distressed at comments by newspapers and radio and television commentators that the platform committee was "taking orders" from Nixon and Rockefeller.

"I want to say one thing and make it very clear," Mrs. Hines said. "We on the committee have worked very hard and every bit of our work has been done by us alone—we have taken no dictation from anybody."

All the Kentuckians are plugging for Senator Thruston B. Morton as vice-presidential nominee. Most of them are wearing huge "Morton for Vice-President" buttons and are using all their persuasive powers on everyone they meet.

An internal skirmish over who will be the new Republican national committeeman from Kentucky also is underway in the delegation.

Diederich would like to retain his post. Dewey Daniel, Hazard, former state Republican chairman, would like to be national committeeman. Both are quietly working among the delegates.

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REPUBLICAN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
CIVIL RIGHTS PLATFORM
THE SOUTH

Governors Prod Rockefeller on V-P

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By RAYMOND LAHR

CHICAGO (UPI)—A majority of GOP governors will meet Tuesday with Gov. Rockefeller to urge him "to yield on his previously stated position and accept the post" as Nixon's running mate, it was disclosed Tuesday night.

Jus. 7-26-60

The session was announced by Gov. Hatfield of Oregon who said he arranged the meeting.

Gov. Smylie of Idaho said earlier that he had been approached by Hatfield to support a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket.

Gov. Quinn of Hawaii also confirmed the meeting. He said a majority of the nation's 16 GOP state executives would be present.

Another high Republican Party source also predicted a last-ditch bid by a group of influential party leaders to get the New York governor to retreat from his adamant refusal to take second spot on the ticket.

The Rockefeller meeting with the governors will be a breakfast affair.

Nixon said earlier upon his arrival in Chicago that he was taking the New York governor at his word when Rockefeller said he didn't want the vice presidential nomination and wouldn't serve in the office if elected.

But Gov. Stafford of Vermont said he planned to attend the breakfast and was "encouraged by the posibility that Gov. Rockefeller might run."

Stafford conceded, however, that he had no new evidence that Rockefeller might change his mind aside from the call from Hatfield setting up tomorrow's meeting. He said he was "encouraged" that efforts to get Rockefeller on the ticket were continuing.

N.Y. Chief Rules Out 2nd Spot

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

Governor Firmly Says He Wouldn't Serve If Elected

Sun. 7-24-60

CHICAGO, July 23 (UPI)—Richard M. Nixon and Nelson A. Rockefeller reached general agreement in their policy dispute today—but Rockefeller declared once and for all that he would not accept the vice presidential nomination and wouldn't serve if elected.

Simultaneous statements by Rockefeller in Chicago and Nixon in Washington nailed down Rockefeller's refusal to take second place on a Nixon ticket at the Republican National Convention opening Monday.

In rejecting the spot, Rockefeller said that if the occasion arose he would take the same position as Gen. William T. Sherman who turned down the presidential nomination with the words: "If nominated, I will not run. If elected, I will not serve."

In Washington, Nixon told a news conference he accepted the New York governor's decision and would not try to persuade him to change his mind. His statement made Henry Cabot Lodge and Thruston B. Morton favorites for the vice presidential spot.

Clear Field

Rockefeller also left Nixon with practically a clear field to the presidential nomination. He said he knew of no plans to place him (Rockefeller) in nomination for the presidency and he would not permit any such step unless there is a genuine draft. He added that, realistically, he sees no such signs despite existence of a draft-Rockefeller committee.

The Nixon and Rockefeller statements came after the two men reached agreement on major foreign and domestic issues at a dramatic New York meeting only hours before Rockefeller arrived here for the GOP convention.

Rockefeller was jubilant upon his arrival in Chicago where the concensus already was that Nixon had made most of the concessions. Rockefeller proclaimed he now could support the party platform with "pride and vigor." Before he had deemed it seriously inadequate.

Having aloft a statement he had issued in New York with Nixon's approval, the governor said: "If you don't think that represents my views, you're crazy."

Shortly afterward, Nixon telephoned Rockefeller from Washington and then held a news conference where he replied indirectly to charges by conservative Republicans that he had surrendered to the New York governor.

Nixon said that while he and Rockefeller had reached general agreement on major issues they still disagreed on details.

Rockefeller agreed. He said the agreement was not a matter of Nixon making major concessions, but "simply a matter of honest people sitting down together and finding a common ground."

The statement issued by Rockefeller immediately after his meeting with Nixon said they now stand firmly together on 14 points ranging from defense and foreign policy to medical care and civil rights.

Many go considerably beyond Eisenhower's policy. But there was no comment from the President either on the policy agreement or on the major political developments within the Republican Party throughout the day.

Rockefeller took himself out of the vice presidential race in no uncertain terms. He had said before that he "positively and absolutely" would not accept the post. But pro-Rockefeller elegates continued to keep after him to take it.

At today's news conference he was asked twice if he would follow Sherman's example — the classic response for a politician who wants to knock down once and for all any idea that he is a candidate.

Rockefeller avoided a direct answer the first time the question was posed. But when it was put the second time, he replied: "I don't know the circumstances Sherman was confronted with. But in view of the vice president's statement that he would respect my position I don't think there is any chance that situation will develop or occur. If that developed, I'd take that position."

It was after the Civil War that Sherman was under pressure to become a presidential candidate. He took himself out with his won't-run, won't-serve statement.

No Change of Mind

The governor then went on to declare that he "definitely" would not change his mind under any circumstances. As he had some weeks ago, he declared that not even a personal appeal from President Eisenhower would sway him.

Rockefeller also struck back at a charge by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona, a leader of the GOP right wing, that what he called Nixon's surrender to the governor was aimed at getting him to accept the vice presidential nomination.

Asked if the charge was true, he replied: "The answer is flatly no."

At his news conference, Rockefeller touched on the policy or detail differences still existing between himself and Nixon.

Jack Bell in comparing the move with the Eisenhower-Taft concord eight years ago. The article is on page 43.

With some variation, history repeated itself in the Nixon-Rockefeller platform agreement, says veteran political reporter

Dixie delegates battle strong plank on rights

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Apr. 7-24-60

BY JAMES FREE

News staff writer

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23—Delegates from Alabama and 11 other states were keeping up their fight tonight against a strong civil rights plank urged by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

At a late hour, the issue was still in doubt, but odds were against the Southerners.

FREE

Their main hope laid in possible outside help from platform committee members irked by the Nixon - Rockefeller secret agreement reached in New York and made public before its presentation to those drafting the platform in Chicago.

Before the Nixon - Rockefeller bombshell, the Southerners had persuaded the civil rights platform subcommittee to give tentative approval to a moderate plank by a vote of nine to four. This preliminary version did not support sit-in demonstrations or a federal fair employment practices act. It did not set any target year for achievement of desegregation of public schools.

Weaker than Demo's

IN OTHER WORDS, it was notably weaker than the Democratic plank adopted last week in Los Angeles.

Alabama GOP Chairman Claude O. Vardaman joined with chairmen from other Southern states in a telegram to Charles H. Percey, chairman of the platform committee, urging that the full committee "abide by the decision of the civil rights subcommittee."

The telegram was signed by Harold Alexander of Florida, head of the Southern Republican Chairman's Assn. The association consists of chairmen from Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Kentucky.

Concerned with events

THE TELEGRAM said the chairmen are "concerned with the events of the past 24 hours" (meaning the secret Nixon-Rockefeller session and what came out of it.)

It voice the unanimous opinion of the chairmen that civil rights matters should be left up to the subcommittee on civil rights. It concluded with the statement that the chairmen "feel that our delegates will abide by the decision of the subcommittee."

This latter statement was a warning that a reversal of the subcommittee's vote for a mild civil rights plank might result in the Southern minority report—or the refusal of some delegates to go along with a strong platform.

Vardaman confident

VARDAMAN SAID he feels confident that when the Nixon-Rockefeller headquarters understand the widespread desire for a moderate civil rights plank, they will go along with a version "not as bad as first reports have indicated."

Chairman Wirt Yerger of Mississippi feels pretty much the same way. He predicted that the final GOP civil rights platform "will not be as strong as the one the Democrats adopted."

Yerger said the late Nixon-Rockefeller operations have made many delegates more inclined to back Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona "if Goldwater tosses himself in the race."

The Mississippi delegates already had agreed to vote for Goldwater for vice president. "But Goldwater would make a great president," said Yerger.

IN THEIR EARLY dismay over what some delegates regarded as a Nixon surrender to Rockefeller, a few Alabamians hinted that they might switch over to Goldwater. Alternate Delegate Tom Abernethy of Talladega said he heard "two or three" speak this way, but he added that the situation may change before the balloting next Wednesday.

Chairman Vardaman said he knew the news about the Nixon-Rockefeller secret meeting came as "an unexpected shock," but he predicted that all of Alabama's 22 votes will go to Nixon.

Now that Rockefeller has taken himself entirely out of the vice president picture—and Nixon has agreed that Rockefeller will not be considered a candidate for second place—most Southerners

In the past 24 hours, the name of another prospect, Secretary of Treasury Robert Anderson, has been mentioned with increasing frequency by party leaders. The decision, of course, will be up to Nixon, who is a cinch to win the presidential nomination at their Morrison Hotel headquarters. The Mississippians are to hold their first caucus early Monday at the La Salle Hotel.

MORTON IS A favorite along with Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. ambassador to the United Nations, to continue to favor Sen. Thruston Morton of Kentucky.

Southerners See Moderate Rights Plank Hope Fade

News & Observer, Sat. 7/23/60
Raleigh, N.C., p. 1

The News and Observer
Convention Bureau

By VERNON LOUVIERE.

CHICAGO — Southern delegates to the 1960 Republican National Convention braced themselves here Friday to fight a last-minute battle for a moderate civil rights plank in the party platform.

For the past three days Southerners have been practically assured that the platform committee—despite tremendous pressure from the liberal wing of the party—would draft a civil rights plank with which the South could live.

Pressure from Top.

Late developments, however, in the form of pressure from the "top" seem to indicate that the party may be forced to come out with a plank that will conform with some of the more distasteful features of the Democratic platform adopted last week in Los Angeles.

The threat of a severe civil rights plank revived talk that Southern members of the platform-writing civil rights subcommittee would prepare a minority report containing strong dissenting views.

This new pressure for a strong plank reportedly has come from both Vice President Nixon and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

Joseph Carlino, speaker of the House in the New York legislature and chairman of the rights subcommittee, told reporters that Nixon's recommendations were "affirmative and direct."

Rockefeller View.

Almost simultaneously, Robert McManus, press secretary to Gov. Rockefeller, said the governor insisted on achieving "vigorous and forthright" stands in the platform on a number of issues including civil rights.

Carlino, after the Rockefeller position was revealed, said he believed the governor's views would be reflected in the civil rights plank.

There were reports that Lawrence E. Walsh, a Nixon representative, was flying to Chicago with a civil rights plank reportedly written by Attorney General William Rogers.

All of this means, of course, that the Southerners—heretofore confident of a mild civil rights plank—were forced to make drastic changes in their strategy.

It would mean, too, a partial if not total abandonment of what many have felt was a Republican move to come up with a moderate rights proposal that would attract some Southern states into the Republican fold.

Carlino said the Southerners are all "practical delegates" and he felt they would have to yield to the views of the major personalities in the party and to party candidates.

John G. Tower of Texas, who has been acting as spokesman for the five Southerners on the 15-member platform subcommittee, declined to comment specifically on what appeared to be a marked shift in the attitude on civil rights.

But Tower stood by his earlier comments that the plank still would be general in nature and contain few specifics as does the Democratic plank.

The 104 members of the full platform committee were scheduled to meet Saturday to act on the draft of the full platform.

Nixon Camp Won't Woo South's Vote

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Sat. 7/23/60

Strategy Lessens Chance For Morton

By W. H. LAWRENCE
© New York Times News Service

Chicago, July 22.—Vice-President Nixon's campaign strategists have decided not to woo the South at the possible risk of losing important heavy blocs of electoral votes in the North and the Northeast.

A qualified authority said the South had not been written off by the Republicans, but that the Nixon camp was resisting pressure to soften the civil-rights plank and take other measures in an open bid for backing of normally Democratic states south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

"We cannot risk the North and New England simply on a chance that these things might help us in the South," the source said.

Lodge Likely Choice

That is why the Vice-President's running mate may well be Henry Cabot Lodge, United Nations ambassador and former Massachusetts senator, unless unexpectedly Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York should indicate he would accept the second-place spot he has repeatedly spurned.

A consequence of the Nixon strategy has been to diminish speculation that Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky might leave the national chairmanship to run for vice-president. As a border-state leader, Morton might have had appeal for the South.

(Nixon's press secretary, Herbert G. Klein, said Friday his chief believes Nixon can carry such Northern states as New York and at the same time break into the South, running on a platform with an "honest" civil-rights plank.)

Campaign Delayed

Nixon's advisers do not underrate the importance of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson's surprising decision to take the vice-presidency on the Democratic ticket. This will, they feel, help hold the South in line for the Democrats, although efforts are being made to organize influential Southern Democrats in a "Democrats for Nixon" drive.

The Vice-President's campaign aides let it be known Friday that the start of his formal campaign would be delayed until mid-September, but that he hoped to cover each of the 50 states, including tours of the South, between then and election.

Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee, plans an earlier start, about September 1, in the two newest states, Hawaii and Alaska, breaking with the long-standing tradition that campaigns do not get under way until Labor Day.

Hard Drive Pledged

Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, former Republican national chairman and member of the Nixon strategy board, told newsmen Friday that the Vice-President would wage "the hardest and most intensive campaign, with the most complete coverage ever undertaken by a political campaigner in the history of the country."

Scott said Nixon had important engagements in August and early Septeber that would delay his campaign until after Labor Day and perhaps until mid-September. One engagement, of course, is the post-convention session of Congress.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
CIVIL RIGHTS PLATFORM
THE SOUTH

GOP in South Sights Ballot 'Opportunity'

Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass

By Joseph H. Baird

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

Southern Republicans have been inspired with new hope and ambition to build up a strong party in Dixie as a result of Democratic discontent with what happened at Los Angeles.

Although the nomination of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for the vice-presidency did much to reduce Southern ire over the strong civil-rights platform adopted in Los Angeles and the nomination of Senator John F. Kennedy for the presidency, it did not entirely erase it. On returning here from California, Gov. Ernest Vandiver told newspapermen he would not promise now to support the Democratic ticket. He said he wanted to find out "what the people think" before making up his mind.

Key Post Goes to Georgian

Over the July 16-17 week end both Senator Herman Talmadge and Senator Richard B. Russell refused to receive telephone calls from newspapermen, presumably because they did not want to comment on what happened at Los Angeles. Governor Vandiver reportedly went to the north Georgia mountains for the week end. There were unconfirmed reports of a secret conference among the "high brass" of Georgia Democrats to shape future policy.

Meanwhile, Robert R. Snodgrass of Atlanta, Republican national committeeman from Georgia, has received word that he is the choice of Senator Thurston B. Morton, GOP National Chairman, for the chairmanship of the important credentials committee when the Republicans meet in Chicago July 25. It is unusual for a Republican from Dixie to head one of the "big four" GOP committees — credentials, platform, resolutions, and rules.

Mr. Snodgrass told newspapermen that he was "tremendously pleased" by the honor, and forecast that the Republican national ticket would carry Georgia this year. More, he said the GOP would at least hold the five Southern states that voted for President Eisenhower in 1956—Tennessee, Texas, Florida, Virginia, and Louisiana.

Old-time political observers regard the Snodgrass forecasts of a GOP victory in Georgia as probably wishful thinking. Georgia is the only state in the Union that has never failed to go Democratic since the Civic War, just as Vermont has remained consistently loyal to the Republican Party during the same period.

Vote of 1928 Recalled

Even in 1928 when the Republicans with Herbert Hoover as their candidate broke into the "Solid South" for the first time since the Reconstruction era, Georgia voted for the Democratic candidate, Alfred E. Smith, at a time when anti-Roman Catholicism was more bitter here than it is now.

Concern over Vatican influence in the White House is not as pronounced as it was then But it would be unrealistic to ignore the fact that Senator Kennedy's religion will influence the opinions and votes of many Southerners.

So even though Mr. Snodgrass may be overly optimistic in forecasting a GOP victory, Vice-President Richard M. Nixon may well exceed the 190,000 votes that Mr. Eisenhower received in Georgia in 1956.

Republicans are planning an all-out effort to increase their party's strength in the South as a result of the strong stand the Democrats took in behalf of a more effective civil rights bill and the party's endorsement of "sit-in" demonstrations.

'GOP Opportunity' Seen

I. Lee Potter of Virginia, chairman of the Republican Party's "Operation Dixie," sent this telegram to chairmen of the GOP in the 12 Southern states following adoption of the Democratic platform:

"This morning the Republican Party in the South has its greatest opportunity. Urge your party leaders to invite into the Republican fold displeased Democrats and independents who are ready to support the Republican ticket. Each Southern state can be carried Nov. 8 if we go after the conservative vote. All-out effort needed."

From a long-term viewpoint, the result of the Los Angeles convention may be even more significant than from the short-term one of its effect on the balloting in November.

Senator Kennedy made no concessions whatever to the South in advance of his nomination on the first ballot, and won easily without Southern support. It was only after his victory that he sought to appease Southern sentiment and garner Southern votes by selecting the Texas Senate Majority Leader as his running mate.

Johnson Choice Examined

And there is a strong belief here that the presidential candidate's motive in picking Senator Johnson was influenced by a desire to remove him from his key position of Senate leadership.

All this means that the South can no longer look to the national Democratic Party as its protector against Northerners who are determined to give Negroes "Class A" citizenship despite Southern traditions and customs. This protection, more than anything else, has been basicly responsible for the South's long loyalty to the Democratic Party. The trend away from this role began with the early New Deal days, but it reached its climax at Los Angeles.

South will get close look at hot campaign

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

LOS ANGELES, July 16 —This year's presidential campaigns — especially in the South—will be the most intensive, and the roughest, in modern times.

Both nominees for president—(Richard Nixon's nomination is certain)—are young and vigorous, but already old in the ways of political wars. When the contest warms up, they are certain to get tougher and more controversial than the two men who fought out the top battle in 1952 and 1956: President Dwight Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson.

Preliminary plans of their respective parties call for more campaigning in the South by the presidential nominees than ever before.

More speeches is South

IT IS A SAFE BET that Sen. John Kennedy and Vice President Nixon will make several times as many speeches in the South as have any of their predecessors at the heads of their party tickets.

Since both parties have made it clear that they regard the South as a major battleground in 1960, Sen. Lyndon Johnson and his GOP counterpart also will be often on the scene.

Johnson was put on the ticket, in parge part, to help keep the Southern states under the Democratic banner. And the challenge of this task should bring him to Alabama and every other Deep South state more than once.

Campaign train

THIS FALL WILL SEE the revival of a political weapon virtually unused by Eisenhower and Stevenson in 1956—the campaign train.

Kennedy is convinced that crowds are more easily attracted to railroad stations than airports. And he has decided to ride campaign trains extensively in urban areas of the more populous states.

In the bigger states, geographically, and in areas where larger cities are relatively far apart, all the candidates will employ charter airplanes as in previous years.

ANOTHER MAJOR contribution Kennedy is expected to make is genuine coordination of the efforts of the presidntial and vice presidential nomineess.

It is no secret that Stevenson, in his concentration on his own eloquent words, paid little heed to what his running mates said or even to where they were.

Alabamians will recall that the 1952 running mate, Sen. John Sparkman, scarcely saw or heard from Stevenson during the campaign that year. And the 1956 teamwork between Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver was no smoother, though each man worked terrifically hard—as did Sparkman four years before.

With Kennedy and Johnson it will be different. Their endeavors will be coordinated thoroughly.

Go Easy on Rights, Snodgrass Urges

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 7/23/60

By EUGENE PATTERSON
Editor, The Constitution

CHICAGO—Southern Republicans based their civil rights position here Friday on orderly change instead of no change.
const 4 star get 236-2 ital Go Easy

Georgia Republican leader Robert Snodgrass told the platform committee that Republicans should avoid the "cynical expediency" of the Democratic platform. But he said the Republican rights plank ought to include guarantees of voting rights.

Snodgrass was one of the group of Southerners who testified Thursday before the platform group. Instead of only opposing, the Southerners adopted the tactics of proposing.

Only Jimmy Adams of Shreveport, La., made what the group considered to be rude noises. He employed the more traditional Southern practice of denouncing the issue of civil rights in rough terms.

With Nelson Rockefeller announcing in advance that he was "deeply concerned" by reports that the Republican rights plank will lack strength, platform committee chairman Joseph F. Carlino said the plank would be strong, direct and specific.

But Snodgrass said Friday, "I would hope it will not include such FEPC and sit-in provisions as the Democrats put in their platform."

Aside from his recommendation for removal of voter discrimination, Snodgrass said he felt the 1956 GOP platform plank would be ideal.

The 1956 plank largely recapitulated what the Eisenhower administration had achieved in the rights field, and added that the party "accepts" the Supreme Court decision desegregating schools and "concurs" in its accomplishments through federal courts with all deliberate speed.

The new Democratic platform favors whatever steps are necessary to get every school started on desegregation by 1963.

Snodgrass presented the position of Southern Republicans in the following statement delivered to the GOP platform committee:

CRYSTAL CLEAR

"Southern Republicans wish first of all to make it crystal clear we wholly and unreservedly endorse the proposition of full civil rights for all citizens of this country.

"But the urgent request to this committee is that it comprehend that human rights and the orderly attainment of them is already being distorted by the politically expedient program adopted at Los Angeles. That program is producing already a crop of increased bitterness and recriminations from extremists at each end of the rights spectrum. These persons are using it to exploit their own political objectives and not in behalf of the people who are deprived of civil rights. Our appeal is not to be identified as one of moderation because that word has been adopted by those defiant groups which seek to maintain an unjustified status quo.

HARD-HITTING PROGRAM

"Southern Republicans believe they have a hard-hitting dynamic program which constitutes the only sound foundation on which immediate and successful advances can be made in this field. We urge that the civil rights plank include the full right of the ballot to all citizens and the quick removal of all discriminatory barriers to registration and to voting. The ballot is the one sure way to elimination of second class citizenship wherever it may exist.

"Secondly we urge that our party support legislation and/or action by the Justice Department necessary to establish the rights and protection of all voters in those areas where there has, or may be, coercive restrictions against registration and voting.

Roscoe Drummond

Nixon, Rockefeller Agree on Planks

CHICAGO—One of the greatest dangers to the success of the Republican presidential campaign this fall has been averted. The danger was that there would be a serious split between Vice President Nixon and Gov. Rockefeller on major policy issues—a split which would have thrown away most of the governor's influence on the stump. This split has been successfully averted.

The certain consequence of this reconciliation of views is that Gov. Rockefeller can now campaign conscientiously for Nixon in all the critical industrial states—and will do so. Without this agreement on the platform Rockefeller's advocacy of the Republican ticket, mostly out of party loyalty, would be ineffective.

Based on the agreement reached by Nixon and Rockefeller, the platform that is finally adopted by this convention would include these planks:

On defense, the platform will not question the Eisenhower defense budget as inadequate for immediate needs but will state that a Nixon administration will be quick to spend more for defense, without any budget limit, at the first evidence that more is needed.

On aid for the aged, the platform will guarantee a strong federal program for medical aid for the aged. It will not tie itself to any one method of financing. It will leave the method of financing — whether by joint federal-state appropriations as favored by Nixon or tied to a social security tax favored by Rockefeller—with the expectation that President Eisenhower will approve whichever method is enacted by Congress next month.

On economic growth, the platform will pledge the party to promote a high rate of economic growth as an urgent need and to direct federal policy to that end.

On aid to education, Nixon prefers to limit federal aid to school construction. Rockefeller would extend it to teachers' pay. But more aid for school building would enable the states to channel more funds to salaries.

On civil rights, the platform will commit the party to the maximum goals of human rights — voting and individual — and the realistic use of federal authority to safeguard them.

On the record Nixon and Rockefeller will be nearer together than Kennedy and Johnson.

Nixon Challenges Test All His Skill

To the national audience the Republicans seem to be afflicted with an even greater case of political schizophrenia than were the Democrats in Los Angeles.

The angry man promoting the pulling and tugging is Gov. Rockefeller of New York, who prior to Vice President Nixon's arrival in Chicago yesterday dominated the convention scene. He managed to maneuver Nixon into a position, too, of endorsing his platform views—some of which are opposed even by President Eisenhower.

The revolt in the platform committee against both Nixon and Rockefeller presents the vice president with the biggest test of his political career. Obviously there is resentment among rank and file party conservatives over the Rockefeller role and his influence over Nixon. But when the prize is New York's convention delegation and its huge bloc of electoral votes, Nixon's compromise is expedient for the short run. He will be stuck with it, however, in the months ahead.

At this stage it is obvious that Gov. Rockefeller has forced a considerable readjustment of the GOP position, even though the platform will not be as strong as he wanted. But there is a greater question now before the convention and the nation. Who indeed is running the Republican show?

It is apparent that the New York governor has won considerable concessions from the forces headed by Nixon while granting little in return. He refuses the vice presidential nomination, thus setting the stage for his political future as possible nominee in 1964. For the present he has the convention upset and bewildered.

Should a floor fight, led by Nixon and Rockefeller, develop over the platform, the standard bearer runs the risk of having his views rejected by his party. The vice president, who already has been forced to revise his campaign strategy by the strong Democratic ticket, now needs every ounce of political skill he is reputed to have.

Southern GOPs Offer Positive Rights Appeal

Southern Republicans, in a statement presented to the GOP platform committee by Georgia's Robert R. Snodgrass, have taken a realistic view of the civil rights issue. And in contrast to their Democratic colleagues in the South, the approach is positive.

The weakness of Southern Democratic leaders as viewed by the nation is their seeming opposition to all civil rights. Whatever the issue involving basic guarantees of human rights, Southerners oppose it as a matter of course without offering an alternative. They would like to ignore the question altogether but it just as obviously cannot be ignored.

So Southern Republicans are offering a program of their own, endorsing the "proposition of full civil rights for all citizens of this country." At the same time they deplore—as do the Democrats—"extravagant promises" in the Democratic platform "which cannot be kept and which are made out of political expediency."

The best way to eliminate second-class citizenship and to insure full rights for all, say Southern Republicans, is guarantee of the ballot and removal of all discriminatory barriers to registration and to voting. There is yet to be an intelligent argument against the right of qualified citizens to vote.

But the important thing is that Southern Republicans are offering a program instead of mere negativism and preservation of the status quo and for that they are the strongest.

John F. Kennedy was able to dictate the Democratic platform and beat off Southern attacks because everybody understood the rules at Los Angeles. The Southern Democrats were pros who took their beating without surprise.

Many of these Republican delegates, particularly the Southerners, are not politicians but businessmen. They are not politically sophisticated. They are plain-spoken, direct and stubborn. They are pretty bad politicians.

They did not understand the professional reasons for Nixon's rush to Rockefeller's side. They failed to grasp the necessity for following Nixon-Rockefeller orders on the platform. They got resentful and rebelled.

As the platform trouble deepened, Nixon had nowhere to turn except to Rockefeller. There again he found himself dealing with an amateur. With each inch received, Rockefeller demanded a mile. He bulled around Chicago issuing challenges to fight, instead of recognizing the slow burn of the rebels as a signal to keep escape routes open. One by one he closed the corridors to compromise while Nixon, tardy in arriving, sank further into a me-too indignity.

By the time Nixon flew to Chicago his shining prospect for tranquil nomination had degenerated into a first-class mess.

* * *

Another man, an amateur, was issuing orders to his party. His platform—or maybe it was Rockefeller's—had holes chopped in it. Sullen platform drafters were refusing to roll over. Southerners and the party's whole conservative wing, together with many middle-road delegates, were furious with Rockefeller and disenchanted with Nixon for dealing with him. What Nixon really wanted was unclear. What Rockefeller wanted seemed to take precedence.

And the free-wheeling New York governor, using his 96-member delegation as a club, kept acting as if he owned the place although he wouldn't accept a share of stock in it.

Rockefeller seemed to be the only fellow having a good time in Chicago.

The delegates expect Nixon to take charge and restore some professional order around here. But his setbacks at the hands of amateurs have visibly shaken the party's faith in him.

Eugene Patterson

Amateurs Gum Up Nixon Machinery

CHICAGO—Richard Nixon is a pro who is all tangled up by amateurs. Nelson Rockefeller is an amateur. Southern delegations at this convention are mainly amateurs. And amateurs simply do not react predictably to the professional rules in politics. They have shaken Nixon badly.

34d 1960

REPUBLICAN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION (PLATFORM
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Ike Rejects a 'Munich' Label on GOP Platform

Washington Post, D.C.
Mon. 7/25/60
G-B-A

By Marvin L. Arrowsmith

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24 (AP)—President Eisenhower rejects contentions that Vice President Richard M. Nixon's Republican platform compact with New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller was a "Munich" surrender, the White House said today.

However, Press Secretary James C. Hagerty left open the strong possibility that Mr. Eisenhower is not entirely happy about all phases of the agreement — particularly the Nixon-Rockefeller call for increased defense spending.

On the other hand, Hagerty —without specific mention of the compact—said in response to a news conference question that Mr. Eisenhower feels the proceedings preliminary to the opening of the Republican national convention Monday have been "going all right."

Security Council to Meet

The President will preside at a meeting of the National Security Council at his vacation headquarters here Monday, Hagerty said it will be a routine session with nothing of an emergency nature involved.

The Nixon-Rockefeller agreement on basic platform position was announced early yesterday after Nixon and the Governor conferred in New York.

Hagerty disclosed that Nixon telephoned Mr. Eisenhower at the summer White House here yesterday afternoon. The two discussed the Nixon-Rockefeller pact, but Hagerty declined to provide any detail regarding the conversation.

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, a leader of the Republican right wing, has denounced the pact as a "Munich" surrender. Hagerty was asked today whether Mr. Eisenhower regards the agreement as "a GOP Munich."

"Of course not," Hagerty replied.

Question of Adequacy

A reporter then noted that Mr. Eisenhower has said repeatedly he feels the Administration's defense spending program is adequate for the times. The newsman called Hagerty's attention to the part of the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement urging an increase in defense expenditures and asked whether it amounted to pitting them against the Eisenhower position. Hagerty replied at first:

'I wouldn't think so."

But when he was asked to elaborate, Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower "always has believed and has said that our defenses are good, flexible to meet all situations, and were completely adequate."

Told that Rockefeller does not agree, Hagerty replied:

"I wouldn't read it (the Rockefeller view) that way."

Hagerty strongly indicated that Mr. Eisenhower will set forth his own views on what the Republican platform should include when he addressed the convention in Chicago Tuesday evening.

President Eisenhower worked on his convention speech this morning at his Ft. Adams quarters. Then he played 18 holes of golf and arranged for more work on the speech during the afternoon.

34d 1960

REPUBLICAN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION (PLANK)
FORMER GOVERNOR THEODORE R. McKELDWIN

McKeldin Asks Strong Rights Plank

Washington Post
7/25/60

Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, July 24—Former Maryland Governor Theodore R. McKeldwin said here yesterday that Republican failure to adopt a "strong" civil rights plank would wreck the Party."

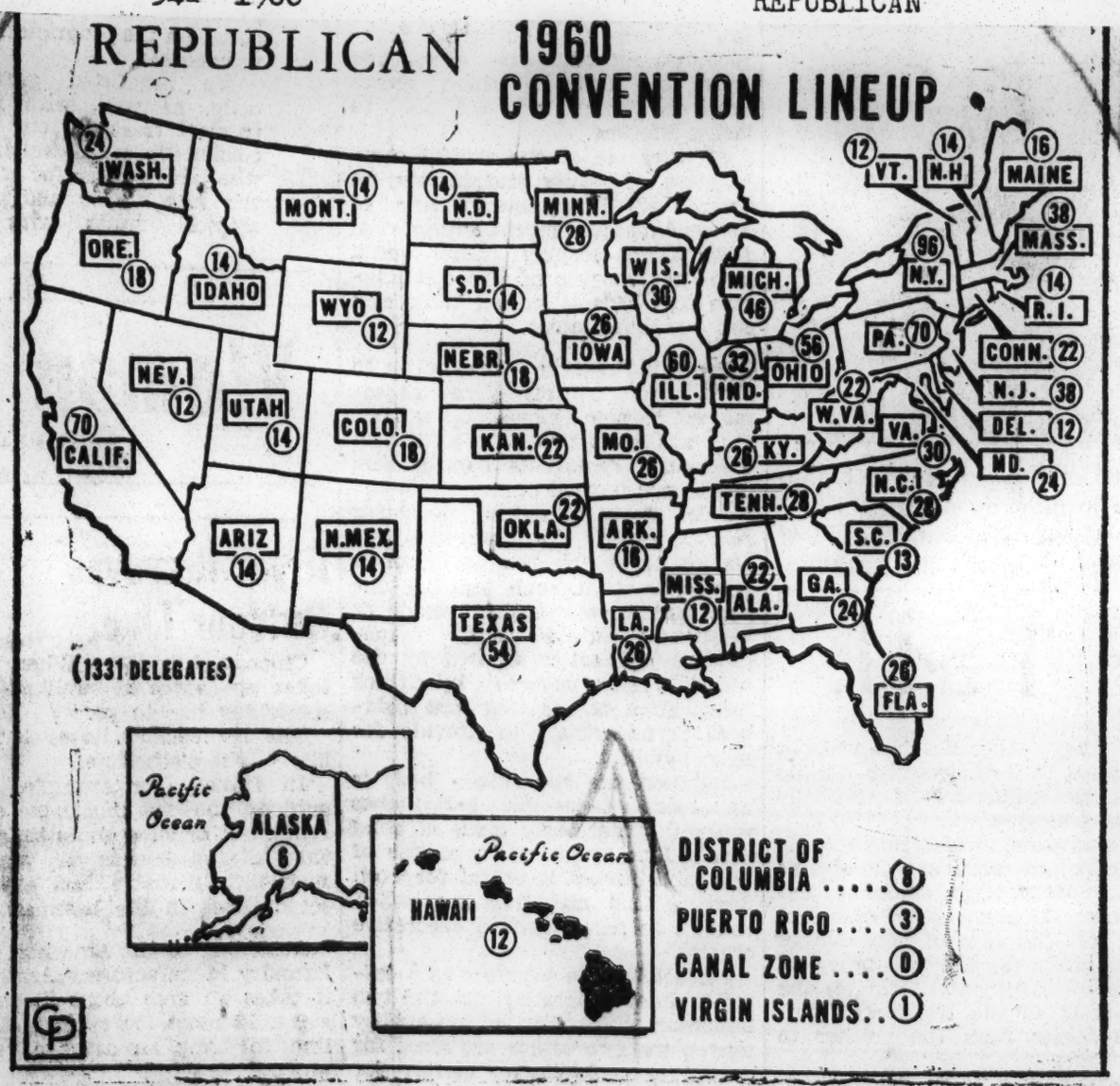
McKeldin, a Maryland delegate to the GOP convention, told reporters at an informal caucus of the State delegation that he personally would favor adoption of the Democratic civil rights platform to taking a "watered down version" that does not specifically endorse the non-violent efforts of Negroes to win equal treatment at restaurant counters.

He said he does not believe a strong civil rights plank would split the Maryland delegation, but such a split would be preferable, he said, to the embarrassment of a weak rights recommendation.

Earlier McKeldin told the Maryland delegates and alternates that they should take no part in the "Rockefeller-go-home" demonstrations that infrequently break out here. "We cannot afford to have anyone go home," said McKeldin, "because we are going to have the fight of our lives in this campaign."

He said the Republican ticket will have to win the support of millions of Democrats and independents to win.

Sen. John Marshall Butler (Md.), also a delegate, disagreed with McKeldin on almost every point. He said he does not support Rockefeller for Vice President because the "Governor has not helped our party."



MAGIC NUMBER IS 666—This is how votes at the Republican National Convention are split up among delegations. Then candidate topping 666 votes will win the Presidential nomination. (Central Press)

Val Washington Sees A Clear-Cut Rights Plank

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga. Mr. 7-26-60 Pg 1

CHICAGO—Val J. Washington, chief of the Minorities Division of the Republican National Committee, has predicted that the GOP will write a clear-cut plank on civil rights.

"It will spell out clearly the concern the Republican Party always has shown for Negro rights, and will be one that can be implemented when the Republicans return to the White House in November," said the highly - regarded Negro advisor to Republican Party leaders.

Mr. Washington made his prediction to reporters after having followed closely the procession of witnesses who testified before the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Immigration in the Crystal Ballroom, Sheraton - Blackstone Hotel Thursday.

Southern delegates concluded the hearings with appeals aimed at getting the Subcommittee to recommend essentially the same plank the Party endorsed four years ago.

The arguments of Southern Republican delegates were much the same as those made by Southern Democrats to their convention in Los Angeles, but they were made with a great deal more restraint and with a willingness to concede that the Republicans had a responsibility to assist the Negro in his desire for equal citizenship.

They frankly admit that they do not want a strong civil rights plank: certainly not one stronger than the Party adopted four years ago, but sentiment here generally is that they will get a plank that is firm and positive, though deliberately not as effusive and all-inclusive as the one a Democratic Platform Committee endorsed over the anguished cries of the Southern delegates in Los Angeles.

In hearings before the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Immigration Thursday evening, the most effective presentation of the viewpoint of Southern delegates was given by James T. Adams, representing the Conference of Southern and Southwestern Delegates.

It reflected the strategy being followed by Southern Republicans here; to speak softly, make no demands or threats, and hope for a gradualist plank. It was a frank appeal for moderation in writing the plank on civil rights, and a very delicately veiled threat that a plank as strong as that adopted by the Democrats (which is what every Negro spokesman here is urging) will make it impossible for Southern Republicans to effectively campaign in their states.

"Rule of Reason" and "Spirit of Gradualism" were terms used by Adams, and Joseph A. Moore, Vice Chairman of the Mississippi delegation, who is opposing Mississippi Senator James Eastland for the Senate in November.

Both were subjected to sharp questioning by J. Flipper Derricottee, lone Negro member of the Subcommittee, and Bayard Ewing, a Rhode Island delegate at large, who questioned their definition of chain outlets in the South as private property and thus entitled to Federal protection under the Constitution.

Both Southerners argued that progress was being made in all areas of Negro rights in the South; voting, school integration and economic opportunity, and that Federal legislation or executive orders at this time would retard rather than speed up acceptance of the Supreme Court decisions in these areas as the law of the land.

Shortest and best - received testimony from the supporters of a strong plank was given by T. R. M. Howard, representing the Negro Medical Association.

"Negroes," Howard told the committee, "like the Democratic plank, but they don't like the ticket, but they will take Johnson if the Republicans take a weak plank."

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION
VAL J. WASHINGTON

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

ON THE SCENE — President Eisenhower was smiling broadly as he arrived in Paris yesterday for the summit meeting. He was flanked by Herve Alphond (left), French ambassador to the United States, and Robert Lecourt, French minister of state. —UPI Radiotelepho

Pre-Summit Climate Gloomy As Mr. K. Slips Into Bad Mood; Tough Soviet Stand Indicated

Pessimism High

Premier May Feel He Has Been Slighted By Eisenhower

By The Associated Press

PARIS, May 15. — Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev was reported in a bad mood Sunday and a new wave of pessimism swept diplomatic quarters in Paris on the eve of the summit meeting of the world's great powers.

President Eisenhower, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, French President Charles de Gaulle and Khrushchev open their talks Monday in search of means for rescuing civilization from the threat of disaster.

For a time a little of the gloom seemed to be lifting as the summit leaders assembled in Paris Sunday.

Buoyed by the news that his scientists had boosted a record weight four and one-half ton space ship into orbit around the earth, Khrushchev was grinning and relaxed as he appeared for separate pre-conference talks with de Gaulle and then Macmillan.

Eisenhower and Macmillan, arriving in Paris, issued brief speeches carefully moderated to avoid roiling further the turbulent atmosphere resulting from the bitter Soviet-American exchanges over the United States spy plane incident.

'Bad Mood'

But late in the day West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, returning to Bonn from meetings here with the Western Big Three, reported Khrushchev appeared in a "bad mood."

Following this, pessimism deepened as time seemed to be running out for a pre-conference meeting with Eisenhower and Khrushchev.

Khruschchev had not taken the initiative in seeking a meeting with Eisenhower as he did in the cases of de Gaulle and Macmillan.

Possibly Khrushchev expected an American approach for an Eisenhower talk, and this may have been behind his reported dourness.

White House Secretary James C. Hagerty implied that any initiative for an Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting would have to come from the Russian side.

He said de Gaulle, "of course," had filled in his Western colleagues on his talk with the Soviet premier.

Hopes High

There still were high hopes that a conference-wrecking slugfest would be avoided.

The stage-setting talks included, besides the Khrushchev-de Gaulle and Khrushchev-Macmillan meetings, a session of the three Western chiefs of government with Adenauer to discuss the subjects of divided Germany and threatened West Berlin. The four announced full agreement on these subjects in readiness for the summit.

After Adenauer departed for Bonn, the Big Three chiefs met again, this time taking up the subjects of disarmament and East-West relations.

None of the four leaders' spokesmen divulged much of what went on.

President Eisenhower, on his arrival by jet, expressed hope the conference can achieve a beginning toward removing sources of major world tensions. He pleaded for an end to "profitless bickering" and pledged himself to meet Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev half way in every honest effort toward a genuine peace.

Thousands of Parisians turned out through the day to see and cheer President Eisenhower.

Perry W. Howard, GOP Leader, Retires

Atlanta Daily World

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Perry W. Howard will not seek reelection as Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, nor will he seek a seat as a delegate to the Republican National Convention which convenes in Chicago July 25.

Mr. Howard, the senior member of the Republican National Committee, said Tuesday that he had been advised by his doctors that another one of the harassing fights which he has had every four years for the past 40 years will be a serious threat to his health.

"Since I place my health above everything else," Mr. Howard said, "I shall not seek reelection to the National Committee or a seat in the next national convention."

He added that he would attend the convention as a national committeeman, ending his service on the National Committee on the last day of the convention.

He pledged himself to do everything he can for the Republican Presidential ticket next fall.

Asked what will happen to his "black and tan" faction of the Republican party in Mississippi, Mr. Howard said the future of his group is under discussion. The "black and tan" faction is headed by S. W. Miller of Jackson, Miss., and C. D. Parker, white, of Lawrence, Miss. The "liy - white" faction, headed by Wirt A. Yerger, is expected to be recognized at the convention.

AGREEMENT SEEN

Reports have persisted since 1956 that Leonard Hall, former chairman of the Republican National Committe, entered into an agreement with leaders of the "lily - white" faction that if they accepted a compromise on the seating of Mississippi delegates, worked out by the credentials committee, and not carry the fight to the convention floor, they would be recognized at the 1960 convention as the regular Republican party in Mississippi.

Such an agreement has no binding effect. Each convention decides for itself all delegate contests. Hall resigned as chairman of the Republican National Committee to run for Governor of New York but was upset in the Republican primary by Nelson A. Rockefeller, who went on to defeat Averell Harriman and became the Governor.

Mr. Howard also indicated that Mrs. Edna Redmond, Republican National Committeewoman, Jackson, Miss., also would retire at the end of her present term.

Mr. Howard has been active in Republican politics since 1908, when he tried to help Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio get the Republican Presidential nomination, but he was not seated at the national convention.

In the bitter fight between William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, Mr. Howard ran on a Roosevelt slate, was elected and seated in the convention. Since then he has been a delegate from Mississippi to every Republican national convention.

He was elected Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi in 1924 to succeed M. J. Mulvihill, white, of Vicksburg, Miss., and has held that post ever since.

As a reward, Attotrney General Harry Daugherty appointed him on May 5, 1921, as a special assistant to the Attorney General. Mr. Howards remained in the Justice Department until April 15, 1929, when he resigned to enter private practice with George E. C. Hayes, who is now chairman of the District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission. The late Judge James A. Cobb later rejoined the firm in 1933 when his term on the Municipal Court bench expired.

Perry Howard Is Quitting Politics

The Afro-American

Baltimore Md

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Perry W. Howard, veteran of political warfare, will not seek reelection as Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi.

Nor will he seek a seat as a delegate to the Republican National Convention which convenes in Chicago July 25.

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5-14-60

PERRY W. HOWARD

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The "black and tan" faction is headed by S. W. Miller of Jackson, Miss., and C. D. Parker, white, of Lawrence, Miss.

The "lily-white" faction, headed by Wirt A. Yerger, is expected to be recognized at the convention.

Termed 'Storm petrel' of Mississippi GOP; heads 'Black-Tan' unit

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After the 1920 convention. Howard worked with the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, Robert R. Church and Charles Cottrell in Republican headquarters in Chicago to help elect President Warren G. Harding.

* * *

ONE OF Mr. Howard's closest political and personal friendships was with the late Senator Robert A. Taft. They became friends when they served on the credentials committee of the Republican national convention in 1936.

Later, Mr. Howard was one of those who supported Senator Taft to become a candidate for President. Mr. Howard faithfully supported Senator Taft for the Republican nomination, which the Ohioan was never able to get. In 1944, the late Wendell Willkie defeated Taft.

Nevertheless, Mr. Howard remained a Taft supporter until the Ohioan died July 31, 1953.

The Louisianna Weekly

G.O.P. ELECTS DELEGATES—Jesse W. Cook, above, executive Vice President-Secretary of Good Citizens Life Insurance Co. was elected delegate to Republican National Convention being held in Chicago July 25. Rev. Noah Copelin, pastor of Greater Liberty Baptist Church elected alternate. Both are from the First Congressional District, comprising Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 15, Orleans Parish, also Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes.

Perry Howard Retires from Politics

An Old Warrior Calls It Quits

By Trezzvant W. Anderson
(Courier Roving Reporter)

JACKSON, Miss.—After having served 36 years as Republican national committeeman from Mississippi—longest term of any committeeman—Perry W. Howard, only Negro in such a post, is stepping down this year.

Mr. Howard, an attorney in Washington, D.C., made his decision known in a letter to Masonic Grand Master James Gilliam of Clarksdale.

This reporter talked with Mr. Howard by telephone last Wednesday from Savannah, Ga. and the veteran politician confirmed the statement. In the letter to Grand Master Gilliam, Mr. Howard said his doctors had urged him to give up strenuous activities because of the condition of his health. Mr. Howard will be 83 years old on June 14.

"Yes, it is true," Mr. Howard told the Courier. "I will not seek re-election. My doctors think another term would be disastrous."

■

SPECULATION IMMEDIATELY set in around Mississippi when news of the Howard decision hit this city. He had been expected to come here for a statewide GOP meeting.

The meeting was postponed, presumably while Republicans cast around for a suitable choice to succeed the retiring Mr. Howard.

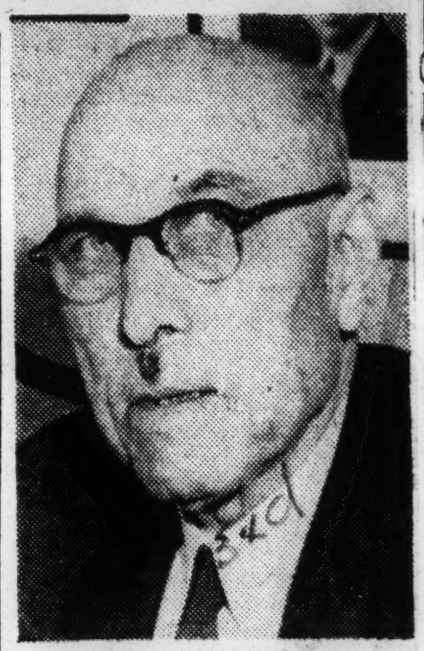
It is believed that Jack Young, a local lawyer, may be in line to succeed Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard became Republican national committeeman in 1924 and has held the post ever since. He has lived in Washington, but has maintained a legal residence here at a home on West Pearl St.

■

HIS TENURE has been highlighted by much stormy weather and frequent clashes with lily-white groups which sought to unseat him. However, Mr. Howard always emerged victorious. He was a politician of the old school.

It had been said that he had more power in Mississippi from Washington, than most folks had inside the state. He showed this during the admisitration of Gov. Fielding Wright when he picked up the phone in Washington and won clemency for a Negro awaiting execution.



PERRY W. HOWARD
. . . "another term would be disastrous"

Before becoming national committeeman, Mr. Howard had served as a special assistant to the Attorney General in a case involving Canadian stocks in which he won a judgment which brought over $100-million into the U.S. Treasury.

■

A GRADUATE of DePaul University Law School, alma mater of Clarence Darrow, he is also Grand Legal Advisor of the Elks, having held that post for over 30 years.

He was a counsel in the famous trial of the Garson brothers, for income tax evasions, along with former Rep. Andrew May of Kentucky.

Some time ago, Mr. Howard lost his wife, when she was fatally injured when their auto crashed into a building when Mr. Howard stopped and left the motor running. He has a son, Perry Jr. Mr. Howard was allied with the Taft wing of the Republican party. He is a law partner in the firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes in Washington, D.C.

The late Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia was the last Negro GOP national committeeman before Mr. Howard's ascension.

law practice.

"I'm going to miss" the committee post, Howard said, "but the doctor advised me to retire from the job and slow down. So I'm going to."

Perry Howard Ends 36 Years On Committee

By GORDON BROWN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Perry W. Howard, 83-year-old Mississippi Negro, plans to retire next month as the oldest and most senior Republican national committeeman.

Howard said today he will end 36 years as Mississippi's GOP committeeman at the close of the party's presidential convention in Chicago late in July.

Howard's forthcoming retirement paves the way for the uncontested seating of an all-white Republican delegation from Mississippi—the first time in many years there has been no contest over the seating of Howard's group, known as the Black-and-Tan delegation, or a rival all-white delegation.

In past conventions Howard's ground has won the contest. Four years ago at San Francisco, however, a compromise was arranged under which the seven of the Howard group and six of the white group were seated as delegates.

Lee Potter, of the Republican national committee staff, said he knows of no contest in prospect this year.

Mississippi Republicans, Potter said, met at Jackson two weeks ago and selected an all-white delegation and designated Dr. Van C. Temple of Hattiesburg to succeed Howard as national committeeman. Mrs. Balfour Miller of Natchez was named next national committeewoman. Wirt Yerger is state chairman.

Howard, who became a member of the committee in 1924, said although his physician has ordered him to slow down, he intends to continue his Washington law practice.

"I'm going to miss" the committee post, Howard said, "but the doctor advised me to retire from the job and slow down. So I'm going to."

Negro member to quit national GOP committee

CHICAGO, July 21—(AP)—Perry W. Howard of Washington and Jackson, Miss., is retiring after 36 years as GOP national committeeman for Mississippi. He is the only Negro member of the Republican National Committee.

Howard is not seeking another term because of advancing years and declining health.

Howard is a member of the Black and Tan faction of the party in Mississippi which had been recognized by the party until this convention, when the all-white Mississippi Republican Party won recognition.

Howard will be succeeded by Dr. Van C. Temple of Hattiesburg, a member of the white faction.

34d 1960

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

Perry W. Howard, GOP Leader, Retires

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Perry W. Howard will not seek reelection as Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, nor will he seek a seat as a delegate to the Republican National Convention which convenes in Chicago July 25.

Mr. Howard, the senior member of the Republican National Committee, said Tuesday that he had been advised by his doctors that another one of the harassing fights which he has had every four years for the past 40 years will be a serious threat to his health.

"Since I place my health above everything else," Mr. Howard said, "I shall not seek reelection to the National Committee or a seat in the next national convention."

He added that he would attend the convention as a national committeeman, ending his service on the National Committee on the last day of the convention.

He pledged himself to do everything he can for the Republican Presidential ticket next fall.

Asked what will happen to his "black and tan" faction of the Republican party in Mississippi, Mr. Howard said the future of his group is under discussion. The "black and tan" faction is headed by S. W. Miller of Jackson, Miss., and C. D. Parker, white, of Lawrence, Miss. The "lily-white" faction, headed by Wirt A. Yerger, is expected to be recognized at the convention.

AGREEMENT SEEN

Reports have persisted since 1956 that Leonard Hall, former chairman of the Republican National Committe, entered into an agreement with leaders of the "lily - white" faction that if they accepted a compromise on the seating of Mississippi delegates, worked out by the credentials committee, and not carry the fight to the convention floor, they would be recognized at the 1960 convention as the regular Republican party in Mississippi.

Such an agreement has no binding effect. Each convention decides for itself all delegate contests. Hall resigned as chairman of the Republican National Committee to run for Governor of New York but was upset in the Republican primary by Nelson A. Rockefeller, who went on to defeat Averell Harriman and became the Governor.

Mr. Howard also indicated that Mrs. Edna Redmond, Republican National Committeewoman, Jackson, Miss., also would retire at the end of her present term.

Mr. Howard has been active in Republican politics since 1908, when he tried to help Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio get the Republican Presidential nomination, but he was not seated at the national convention.

In the bitter fight between William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, Mr. Howard ran on a Roosevelt slate, was elected and seated in the convention. Since then he has been a delegate from Mississippi to every Republican national convention.

He was elected Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi in 1924 to succeed M. J. Mulvihill, white, of Vicksburg, Miss., and has held that post ever since.

As a reward, Attorney General Harry Daugherty appointed him on May 5, 1921, as a special assistant to the Attorney General. Mr. Howards remained in the Justice Department until April 15, 1929, when he resigned to enter private practice with George E. C. Hayes, who is now chairman of the District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission. The late Judge James A. Cobb later rejoined the firm in 1933 when his term on the Municipal Court bench expired.

PROMISES $100,000 FOR REPUBLICAN VICTORY—Dr. Alf E. Thomas, Jr., Detroit physician and one of Michigan's ten delegates at-large to the Republican National Convention, tells Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield of Flint, Mich., also a delegate-at-large to the G.O.P. Convention, that the November elections will bring Republican victory in Michigan and nationally.

Dr. Thomas was in Washington Monday for a conference with Vice President Richard M. Nixon and to co-host a dinner Monday evening with Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania for the Vice President and a selected group of Negro business and professional men who announced that they would raise more than $100,000 among themselves and their associates as a campaign contribution to support the Republican candidate for President.

Negroes Pledging $100,000 to GOP

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INDIANA NEGRO AFFIRMS PLAN TO BUCK NIXON

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP) —An Indianapolis Negro lawyer Saturday affirmed his name would be placed before the Republican National convention in Chicago next month in his bid for the presidential nomination.

Frank Beckwith, 54, who lost to Vice President Richard M. Nixon by a 40,000-20,000 vote in the May 3 Indiana presidential primary, said he would have several seconding speeches — one coming from an Indiana delegate. But he declined to name his backers.

The entire 32-vote Indiana delegation already is pledged to Nixon.

34d 1960

NEGRO REPUBLICAN STATE ORGANIZATION

Perry Howard to Leave G. O. P. Committee Job

The Sunday Star
Washington D.C.

By JAMES FREE
North American Newspaper Alliance

Perry W. Howard of Washington and Jackson, Miss., leader of the last surviving predominantly Negro Republican State organization in the South, says he will not be a candidate for re-election as national committeeman for Mississippi.

Mr. Howard is 83 years old now and his health is not good. So he has told the National Committee, on which he has served since 1924, longer than any other member, that he can serve no longer. His term runs out at the end of the upcoming convention, but Mr. Howard says he doubts he will be able to go to Chicago for it.

"My doctor tells me," he said, "that I can't stand the strain. And I believe him. It's been a big strain fighting against the 'lily white' faction in Mississippi. I simply can't do it any more."

His decision may be a sign of the end of the "black and tan" delegations from the South that have been a part of Republican national conventions since Reconstruction days.

"Lily Whites" on Inside

Mr. Howard referred questioners regarding his organization plans for the 1960 convention to the State chairman, S. W. Miller of Jackson.

"The 'black and tans' have not been given the green light in any way or anywhere," Mr. Miller said. "I expect to go to the Chicago convention, but I doubt it would do any good to seek recognition for our group. After the contest at the 1956 convention, they gave us "black and tans' eight votes to the 'lily whites' (a competing all-white group) seven, but the 'lily whites' have been on the inside track ever since."

Lee Potter, vice chairman of the national G. O. P. committee in charge of Southern operations, said he had not heard of any threatened challenge of delegates from any State. "I think we have heard the last of the 'black and tans,'" he added. "We have very fine State organizations in Mississippi and in South Carolina, which were the last of the Southern States to have contesting delegations. In fact, Mississippi was the only one four years ago."

Opinions Vary on Effect

Mr. Potter did not think the disappearance of the "black and tan" groups would hurt the G. O. P. among Negro voters over the country. But Mr. Miller did.

"I think," he said, "that the 25,000 to 30,000 Negro voters in Mississippi will resent the fact that the national Republican Party turned us down in favor of the 'lily whites.'

"And I think," he continued, "that this kind of business will be resented by Negroes all over the country. There will be repercussions every which way."

There are only two Negroes on the Republican National Committee. Neither is expected to stand for re-election.

At present the Democratic National Committee has two Negro members, from Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

Both party national conventions in past years have had Negro delegates from States like Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania, and no doubt will have such representation at their 1960 conventions.

Nixon's Health Is Called Excellent on Checkup

The Washington Post D.C.

By Hale Montgomery
United Press International

Vice President Richard M. Nixon received a thorough physical checkup at Walter Reed Army Medical Center April 25 and the results were termed "excellent in all respects," his office announced yesterday.

Herbert G. Klein, Nixon's press secretaary, told newsmen that the annual examination of the Vice President was conducted under the supervision of Dr. Walter Tkach, assistant White House physician.

Klein emphasized that he was not raising the "health issue" that recently provoked supporters of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the two front-runners for the Democratic presidential nomination.

He said he had a copy of Nixon's physical examination results on hand only because he had been prodded for it by newsmen. In summary, Klein said, the findings "indicate that the Vice President's health is excellent in all respects.

Has Hay Fever

About the only adverse item on the report was that Nixon occasionally suffers from a touch of hay fever.

Klein also announced that Nixon, the unopposed candidate for the GOP presidential nomination, plans to leave for the Republican convention in Chicago on Monday or Tuesday of the convention week. The conclave starts Monday, July 25.

In the meantime, Klein said, Nixon plans to follow the proceedings of the Democratic convention in Chicago next week on his home television screen. He added that Nixon still regards Kennedy as the most likely nominee.

If Nixon is the Republican nominee, Klein said, he plans to spend most of August in Washington during the post-conventions session of Congress.

September Kickoff

He said that Nixon probably would kick off his campaign for the White House in September and that the Vice President looks for a "close and intensive" race for the Presidency.

Klein said Nixon expects Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, who has been critical of both Nixon and the Administration, to "campaign for the national ticket, as he has said."

He disclosed that Nixon knew in advance of plans to launch a national "Draft Rockefeller" movement in San Francisco this week. Klein said it was "too early" to tell if it posed a challenge to Nixon's candidacy.

NIXON'S IN SHAPE; PLATFORM IS NOT

The New York Times

G.O.P.'s Candidate Found in Excellent Health but Its Planks Need Doctoring

By RICHARD E. MOONEY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7—Republicans reported today that their likely candidate's health was in "excellent" shape and his platform will be, but isn't yet.

Vice President Nixon's press secretary made public a report by one of President Eisenhower's physicians, who said Mr. Nixon's health "is excellent in all respects."

The press secretary, Herbert J. Klein, said he was not trying to make health an issue in the Presidential campaign. He hardly needs to. Some Democrats have already raised an issue about their own men. Mr. Klein declined to talk about that. He said he was talking about Mr. Nixon's health only because reporters asked.

There was talk of livelier issues at Republican national headquarters and the Agriculture Department.

Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said at a news conference that agriculture and health care would be "difficult areas" for the Republican platform committee—they call it the "Committee on Resolutions"— to resolve.

Charles H. Percy 3d, chairman of the platform committee, was in town making arrangements. He conferred with Governor Rockefeller for three hours in New York yesterday and has a long session scheduled with Vice President Nixon tomorrow morning.

He said there were "obvious differences" between some Rockefeller and Nixon views, but he hoped the platform would satisfy both and he was sure that it must satisfy Mr Nixon, as the expected candidate.

In Accord on 2 Points

Mr. Percy said that the Vice President and the Governor agree on two basic points about medical care for older persons—that any program should be voluntary, and that it should cover more persons than the basic Democratic proposal would. They disagreed, he said, only on how to finance it.

When Senator Morton said "almost all Republicans" favored Federal aid for school construction and opposed Federal aid for teachers' salaries, Mr. Percy put it another way.

"We don't discriminate against teachers," he said. "Our feeling is that local communities would rather use their own funds for operating expenses, such as salaries.

At the Agriculture Department, Secretary Ezra Taft Benson issued a two-page statement about how "the President and I" feel about wheat legislation; that Congress should pass a bill to halt "the accumulation of costly surpluses," but that it is already too late to do anything about the 1961 crop.

Mr. Benson, commenting on an observation that Democrats consider him an asset, said, "it's nice to have a scapegoat when you're inclined to shy away from the real problems."

He said that Mr. Nixon's farm policy speech in North Dakota was "on the whole very constructive." He also said that the Republicans' loss of a Senate seat in that state last week had "little national significance because the vote was so close."

Candidate Is Not Sure

Mr. Benson said a Republican Congressional candidate who ran on a "pro-Benson platform" polled more votes than the Democrat running for Senator. The Republican, Representative Don. L. Short, said later that he was "not sure it's exactly true" that he ran "pro-Benson," and he did not yet know how many votes he had received.

For the record, Mr. Nixon was given a physical examination on April 25 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center by Dr. Walter Tkach, assistant physician to the President. The report said that the Vice President suffers occasionally from hay fever, is 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighs 166 pounds, has 20-20 vision and a blood pressure reading of 108 over 76. Mr. Klein said it had been reported incorrectly that Mr. Nixon had high blood pressure. Mr. Klein said it "is now and always has been normal."

The specific purpose of the Morton-Percy news conference was to announce that the full 104-member platform committee would hear statements on broad issues by nine "outstanding authorities" at its first session, July 19.

Eight subcommittees will hear statements by "interest groups." The committee is already gathering views from educators, scientists, business, labor, agriculture, and Republican candidates who were defeated in 1958. It is also getting transcripts of the Democratic platform hearings in Los Angeles this week.

PLATFORM

VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON

PLATFORM

Nixon Gives Rocky Clear Field Of Fire

The Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon was described Friday as welcoming Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's suggestions for the 1960 Republican platform.

The chairman of the GOP Platform Committee said after a 2½-hour conference with Nixon, the likely Republican presidential candidate, that Nixon was "delighted" the New York governor will air his views before the committee in Chicago July 19.

Nixon invited Charles H. Percy, 40, Chicago business executive and No. 1 platform drafter, into his Capitol hideaway for breakfast and a full discussion of key prospective issues of the campaign.

Their meeting followed a conference Percy held in New York Wednesday with Rockefeller. Percy said Thursday he had no idea at this stage whether the committee could come up with a platform acceptable to both Nixon and Rockefeller on such issues as medical care for the aged, agriculture and defense.

But before returning to Chicago this afternoon, Percy said in a statement: "I reviewed with the vice president various proposals given by Gov. Rockefeller in a meeting I had with him and Dr. Gabriel Hauge in New York Wednesday, July 6.

"The vice president was delighted that Gov. Rockefeller will appear before the Platform Committee and give his recommendations in detail."

Nixon has made no comment on latest efforts to launch a movement to draft Rockefeller for the GOP nomination. But he is proceeding on the theory he is assured of the nomination and that Rockefeller will support him in the November election campaign.

ONE OF SEVERAL

Rockefeller will be one of a number of outstanding Republicans slated to make major presentations before the Platform Committee July 19 before this 104-member group splits into eight subcommittees on as many campaign issues.

Percy said he and Nixon, who is expected to play a major role in drafting the platform, reviewed Nixon's views on all the major key issues, including foreign policy, national security, education, agriculture, medical care for the elderly and civil rights.

Hauge, former economic adviser to President Eisenhower, who participated in the talks with Rockefeller, is executive secretary of the Platform Committee.

Huge Throngs In South Korea See Departure

The Evening Star
D.C.
Mon. 6/20/60

New Seoul Regime Pledges Wise Use Of American Aid

Associated Press Staff Writer

SEOUL, June 20.—President Eisenhower left South Korea for Honolulu tonight, completing a Far Eastern tour on which he was cheered by millions of Asians but forced to bypass Japan because of left-wing rioting there.

Mr. Eisenhower left with a pledge from South Korea's re-

Text of Eisenhower's Korean Assembly Speech. Page A-7
Holiday Crowds Await Eisenhower in Hawaii. Page A-6

form government to guard against wasting the hundreds of millions of dollars in aid the United States pours in each year.

"I pledge that we will do everything possible to insure that American aid funds are wisely, efficiently and honestly used for the benefit of all of the Korean people," Prime Minister Huh Chung declared in his parting words to Mr Eisenhower at Seoul International Airport.

Wildly cheered by 1 million Koreans who blocked his motorcade yesterday and by hundreds of thousands more today, Mr. Eisenhower on departure said it was a "memorable experience" to see "so many Korean people along the routes of travel I have followed."

Urges True Democracy

In all, nearly three million Filipinos, Chinese Nationalists on Formosa, Okinawans and Koreans welcomed the first American President to tour the Orient while in office. A three-day visit to Japan was called off when the Japanese government said it could not fully guarantee Mr. Eisenhower's safety because of violent left-wing rioting in Tokyo.

The only anti-American demonstrations Mr. Eisenhower actually saw was on Okinawa, where 1,500 pro-Japanese chanted "go home" and snake-danced.

Mr. Eisenhower urged leaders of the new South Korean government to make the most of their opportunity to give the Communist-threatened land true democracy. Referring to the revolt against Syngman Hhee and his strongman rule, he said "prompt and judicious fulfillment of the recently expressed wishes of the Korean people is a momentous challenge."

Honors War Dead

Before leaving Korea Mr Eisenhower flew to the headquarters of the 6th South Korean Army Corps only 13 miles south of the armistice line to place a wreath on the black stone monument to the unknown dead of the Korean War and review troops of the Unied States, South Koreo, Britain, Turkey, Thailand and Ethiopia guarding the frontier against a renewal of the Korean War.

Speaking only five days before the 10th anniversary of the start of the war, the President paid tribut to the 16 United Nations members who fought the Communists in the Korean War and "whose freedom is dearer to them than life."

He also paid special tribute to South Korea's armed forces, saying they displayed "the utmost of self-sacrifice."

Some 10,000 persons, including Korean villagers in colorful country dress, gave the President an ovation.

Will Work for Unity

Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Huh agreed in a joint communique that every effort must be made to unify Korea peacefully in accordance with the U. N. principle of free elections in the Communist-controlled north.

The two leaders declared that South Korea is entitled to membership in the United Nations and that its membership would strengthen the U. N.

Backing up Mr. Huh's pledge against waste of United States aid, the communique said American economic assistance should continue until Korea can stand on her feet.

En route to Honolulu, the President's big Boeing 707-type jet is scheduled to refuel at Wake Island. A previously planned refueling stop at Yokota air base in Japan was canceled after the Japan trip itself was called off.

An accompanying jet carrying some 70 press representatives will refuel at Yokota, before flying on to Hawaii. Mr. Eisenhower is due in Hawaii at 12:15 p.m. (6:15 p.m., EDT).

Still Looks Fresh

On departure, Mr. Eisenhower still looked fresh despite a full day of conferences, motorcades, speeches and 60 miles of helicopter flying to review U. N. troops still guarding the 1953 armistice.

In his final speeches, Mr. Eisenhower plugged hard at what he called the imperative need of more freedom and opportunity for Koreans who two months ago overthrew the Rhee regime.

"The prompt and judicious fulfillment of the recently expressed wishes of the Korean people is a momentous challenge," he said in an address before a packed session of the Korean National Assembly. Mr. Eisenhower received a thunderous two-minute ovation when he entered the assembly hall.

Koreans of every rank roared their approval of Mr. Eisenhower at every turn again today.

A million friendly Koreans turned out yesterday to give the President a welcome so frenzied that a fender of his bubble-top limousine was dented. Security agents ordered a detour around the densest crowds to prevent Mr. Eisenhower's being mobbed by admirers.

Police Lines Menaced

It was a sharp contrast to the heckling from 1,500 screaming, snake-dancing, pro-Japanese demonstrators who competed with an otherwise friendly throng of 150,000 Okinawans during the President's brief stopover on the United States base island earlier yesterday.

The Korean crowds again today came perilously close to bursting through lines of police and soldiers standing several deep at the curbs along the President's route.

The throngs angrily objected to being asked to sit down on the concrete—a precaution to keep them from moving forward. They surged out into the streets repeatedly until police reinforcements used rifle butts to control the pushing, shoving crowd.

When Mr. Eisenhower passed, shrill cheers erupted and the spectators rose to their feet and threatened again to break through.

Mr. Eisenhower, in what amounted to a lecture, told South Korea's lameduck legislators they must not only talk democracy but buttress it with a free press, public education and a fairly elected National Assembly.

Cites Responsibility

The 233-man chamber has agreed to dissolve itself next month just before new nation-wide elections naming a new slate of legislators.

"Yours is a great trust," Mr. Eisenhower said. "You and those new members who will soon be gathering here in the next Assembly have the opportunity and heavy responsibility to show that human freedom and advancement of the people's welfare thrive even in the shadow of Communist aggression."

Earlier, Mr. Eisenhower urged restless Korean students, who sparked the April revolt, to keep faith with Democracy. He asked one of the student leaders, 21-year-old Lee Tae-sup, to breakfast with himples, along with seven other Korean leaders.

Mr. Eisenhower chatted extensively with Mr. Lee about the students' dedication to democracy. He also talked at length with one of Mr.: Rhee's longtime foes, former Vice President John M. Chang.

Chang Gives Views

Mr. Chang, a leading prospect for the prime minister's job after the election, handed Mr. Eisenhower a sealed envelope giving his views on how to move South Korea toward real democracy. Details were not made public.

Mr. Eisenhower promised the legislators the United States would stand squarely beside Korea against any new Red aggression and would continue to aid in economic development.

His words, on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the start of the Korean war, roused a mighty roar of cheers from the lawmakers.

"You have reason today to be confident that your military forces, together with those of your friends and allies, will permit no intrusion across the borders of free Korea," the President said.

Speaker Kwak Sang-hoon, in presenting the President to the Assembly, hailed him as "the greatest leader and symbol of peace in the world."

Recalling the encouragement the student rebels got from United States Ambassador Walter MacConaughy, he declared: "It will be forever remembered by all Koreans that, when we rose in the struggle against an authoritarian and corrupted regime last April, you and your Government extended toward us warm friendship and inestimably valuable advice without which democracy in this land might not have survived."

Addresses Americans

Mr. Eisenhower began his day with an off-the-cuff speech to about 2,000 members of the American community in the Embassy garden.

As he has done in many countries, he called upon American abroad—diplomats, businessmen, missionaries and servicemen—to act as goodwill ambassadors.

A breakdown in the cooperation between free peoples, he said, might trigger off a "global war or just complete chaos and fear."

Mr. Eisenhower is known to be weary from the rigors of his swift-moving eight days of travel, but, with a good night's sleep after yesterday's hectic motorcade, he seemed to be his relaxed, smiling self.

ROCKEFELLER SAYS G.O.P. BARS A TEST OF MEN AND ISSUES

Charges Leadership Is Not Interested in Competition —Calls Stand 'Mistake'

TERMS PLATFORM VITAL

Governor Questions Ability of Nixon to Win Unless He Gets Support in State

By DOUGLAS DALES

Governor Rockefeller charged last night that the Republican party leadership was not interested in competition for the Presidential nomination or in a discussion of the issues.

"I think that is a mistake," he said.

The Governor, who has been prodding Vice President Nixon to "speak out on the burning issues," leveled the charge after an appearance on the Columbia Broadcasting System television program "Face the Nation."

He had been asked whether he thought the Republican convention had been "prearranged," as former President Harry S. Truman charged was the case with the Democratic convention.

Platform Issue

Mr. Rockefeller questioned the ability of Mr. Nixon to win the election unless he ran on a platform that was basically in agreement with the thinking of voters in New York State.

Mr. Rockefeller recalled that in his statement last December, when he withdrew as a possible candidate, he had said that those who controlled the party did not want a contest.

Asked whether Republican leaders in New York were in agreement with the position he had taken in criticizing Eisenhower Administration programs, particularly defense and foreign policy, the Governor replied:

"There is uncertainty in the minds of many leaders in the state as to what I am doing."

Cites Minority Status

Mr. Rockefeller warned that "getting out the vote" by local party workers was not enough because the party had a minority status. "We must win others over," he said.

The Governor conceded in the interview after the TV program that his concern was not so much that Mr. Nixon had not spoken out on issues but that he had not said "what you wanted to hear," particularly in defense and foreign policy."

The Governor said that the perilous nature of the times demanded a full and frank discussion of major issues.

Election Platform

Fixing the odds favoring Mr. Nixon's nomination at 99 to 1, Mr. Rockefeller said the Vice President's problem was not to get the nomination but "to get a platform he can be elected on."

The Governor voiced confidence during the program that what he had been saying on issues would have an effect on those drafting the party's platform.

He could not foresee, he said, circumstances that would make it impossible for him to campaign for the national ticket, as he has promised to do.

He is convinced, the Governor said, that the party could not go to the voters with a platform that was basically different from the fundamental position of New York State.

Mr. Nixon "couldn't win in a popular election," Mr. Rockefeller said, if he ranged far from that position.

The Governor disclosed that Charles Percy, Chicago businessman and chairman of the resolution committee, which will draft the platform, was coming to New York to discuss platform issues with him next week.

Would Extend Support

Mr. Rockefeller said he would be available to go everywhere to support the national ticket in the campaign and the nominees for Congress. Some Congressional candidates, he observed, might not want his help. And he plans also, he said, to campaign extensively for the legislative slate in the state.

The extent to which he campaigns outside the state will depend on what the national Committee wants, he said.

Mr. Rockefeller rejected the suggestion in a question that he expected Mr. Nixon to be defeated and that this might coincide with his own "long-range plans."

"Absolutely nothing to it," the Governor said. "I have not attacked Mr. Nixon or the Administration. I have confined myself to issues."

The latter is an interpretation, he admitted, with which many in the party disagree.

Different Points of View

Mr. Rockefeller asserted he did not feel he had "played into the hands of the Democrats," and said, "the Republican party should show it has the strength to absorb different points of view."

The Governor said he would be "delighted" to engage in a face-to-face debate with Mr. Nixon. When the Governor called last month upon the Vice President to speak out, Mr. Nixon offered to submit to questioning by Mr. Rockefeller.

Asked after the program whether he expected his name to be placed in nomination at the convention, Mr. Rockefeller replied:

"There is no plan to my knowledge."

As to the statement by Senator Thurston B. Morton, national chairman, on a recorded telecast yesterday that he expected the Governor to be placed in nomination by the New York delegation, the Governor said, smiling:

"He must have worked out something that I don't know about."

The Governor said he was "very concerned" over the situation in Cuba. He warned that if Cuba continued in her present direction and went into the "Communist orbit" it would enable the Soviet Union to place short-range atomic missiles on the islands.

Asks Joint Meeting

He proposed that the Cuban problem be dealt with jointly by the twenty other Latin American Republics. He urged a meeting of foreign ministers to develop a joint Western Hemispheric plan.

He renewed his proposal for a confederation of countries in the hemisphere, and asked that a Marshall Plan arrangement be developed by the United States to bolster the economies of the Latin American countries.

Mr. Rockefeller said the expropriation of American property by Premier Fidel Castro's regime raised the question whether the United States was justified in giving Cuba a $150,000,000 annual premium on sugar imports.

In ansyer to a question, he said it seems "a real possibility and reasonable" that the premium money be impounded to be drawn against to compensate the owners of expropriated property.

Later, he said the effect of Cuba's actions on foreign investments "has been one of the tragedies."

Excerpts From Rockefeller's Speech to Governors

The N.Y. Times

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, Mont., June 28—Following are excerpts from a speech made today by Governor Rockefeller before the Governors conference meeting here:

N.Y. & N.Y.

As chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization from 1953 to 1958, as a member of the last two Defense Department Committees on Reorganization and as special assistant to the President on International Affairs, I have studied the structure of our national defense, and the operation of our Department of Defense and the impact of defense policy upon foreign policy.

I have, with this background, come to feel increasing concern about the immediate future of our national defense. This concern can be summed up in three simple but grave statements.

1. The relative military power of the United States as compared with the Soviet Union has steadily and drastically declined over the past fifteen years.

2. Our power to retaliate after a Soviet attack is increasingly and seriously vulnerable.

3. The decline in our relative military power has become plain not only in terms of strategic retaliatory forces but also in term of tactical forces for countering local aggression.

These facts matter far less as a comment upon the past than as a warning about the future. We have survived the Nineteen Fifties without any military disaster. We cannot be confident of the same for the Nineteen Sixties.

The basic facts confronting us today—I repeat—are not in dispute. What must be examined is the meaning—and the warning—of these facts for years immediately ahead.

The basic facts are these:

1. In the years 1961 to 1964, the Soviet Union will have more long-range missiles than America. And the number of our own retaliatory missiles will be inadequate.

2. We shall during the years 1961-64 continue to hold a superiority in long-range bombers, but some of these, such as the B-47, are rapidly becoming obsolete; all of these bombers stand concentrated on less than sixty bases; and every base is now completely vulnerable to missile attack. Thus, in the event of a surprise attack, only a small percentage of our planes could ever leave the ground, despite all recent improvements in rapid launching procedures.

3. The Communist tactical land, air and missile forces are markedly superior both in size and equipment to those of the free nations.

4. For protection against the ultimate disaster of nuclear attack, we possess no anti-missile defense whatsoever, nor any effective program to protect our civilian population.

It has been said—and it is manifestly true—that the combination of our long-range bombers and long-range missiles today could inflict overwhelming punishment upon any potential aggressor. This is good so far as it goes—but it does not go very far at all into the future immediately ahead of us. For this strength refers only to a capacity prior to, and untouched by, any enemy attack upon us.

The full truth, then, encompasses two facts:

1. We are—in an isolated and absolute sense—militarily stronger than ever in our history.

2. We are—in a relative and realistic sense—more exposed to fatal danger than ever in our history.

Indeed, we find ourselves best equipped for the very strategy which is most intolerable to the American conscience and purpose—namely, the strategy of the first strike.

This paradox of peril finds explanation in the simple nature of the scientific and military times in which we live. Let us examine the nature of these times briefly.

One momentous fact is that almost all the new technological developments are favoring the offensive—and are, in this sense, an encouragement to the aggressor. Modern nuclear weapons, with modern means of delivery, mean that a surprise attack could, in and of itself, be decisive. The time for a missile in transit to smash its target is, at most, thirty minutes. Today we have no missile warning system. When the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System becomes operational, the maximum warning time will be fifteen minutes. Thus, in these few minutes, the inadequately defended nation can lose its effective retaliatory power, lose half its population, and fall at the aggressor's mercy.

In such circumstances, the theoretical striking power of a nation may remain utterly—and futilely—theoretical.

Cites Dangers to Nation

Let us now look at a few specific facts that suggest such dangers in the America military posture today.

First—our retaliatory force is seriously vulnerable.

By the end this year we shall have less than sixty SAC bases—and remember that SAC bombers carry 90 per cent of United States retaliatory power. This will be supplemented by perhaps fifty Atlas intercontinental missiles. All of these missiles moreover, are placed in clusters.

The slow program of putting missiles underground does not begin to take effect until mid-1961. In these circumstances, a single Soviet missiles, even if it made a "miss" by several miles, could knock out our missiles—three at a time.

A second aspect of our danger is that we have no "active" defense against missiles.

A third aspect of our danger is this: We have serious limiting factors in the ability of any of our surviving retaliatory forces to strike back after attack.

I believe these facts mark the Nineteen Sixties as a decade of danger.

Striking Power Urged

The adequacy of our projected retaliatory power is, of course, a matter of judgment. In view of the fact that the penalty for miscalculation is national catastrophe, it is my conviction that we must provide a substantially wider margin of safety than is now in prospect. We must strive to create, in the shortest possible time, an invulnerable retaliatory power as well as an adequate defense for our civilian population.

This means:

1. We must quicken the development of such mobile missiles as the Minute Man and the Polaris.

2. We must spur research and development in anti-missile defense systems and in anti-submarine detection and warfare.

3. We must push ahead to improve our satellite warning and reconnaissance capability.

4. We must launch a program to protect the civilian population against fall-out—thereby further persuading any potential aggressor of our determination to resist blackmail, to survive attack and to strike back.

These measures will take time to effect until 1963 or 1964. Therefore, together with them, we must take strong steps to bridge the dangerous years immediately ahead. These steps include:

1. We must place a substantial part of the Strategic Air Command on air-borne alert until such time as enough mobile missiles are operational.

2. We must quickly increase our strength in present-generation missiles.

3. We must speed the dispersal of our retaliatory forces.

4. We must continue to improve the ability of the Strategic Air Command to launch its bombers in the warning time available through improved base facilities such as additional runways.

Let me state the issue sharply. If America achieved essential security for its retaliatory forces (and the Soviet Union did likewise), and if America then neglected to develop its capacity to check local aggression, we would merely have succeeded in setting a new stage for a fresh form of Soviet military blackmail. In such a case we would have to face the fact that, as a retort to local aggression, an effective strike against Soviet retaliatory forces would be made largely impossible because of the invulnerability of the Soviet forces. With the Soviet retaliatory force invulnerable, the only retaliatory targets left for us would be centers of population. Any such attack would be made with full knowledge that the Soviet Union would be able to retaliate against our own cities.

Thus, under these circumstances, in the event of Soviet local aggression, the only recourse left to us under a strategy of retaliation would be the unthinkable one of beginning the mutual devastation of civil populations. In such circumstances, Communist aggression could proceed anywhere—in Europe, the Middle East, the Far East—with complete confidence that the only American form of retaliation was checked and neutralized.

Local Aggression

Let us look at the resources available to us to counter local aggression. Most of our Army divisions are performing essential defensive or training tasks in their present locations. Only a very few could be spared for this intervention role. All need acceleration of their present modernization program if they are to match their Soviet counterparts.

As for our Air Force, the lowest priority in its strategy has gone to the tactical airpower most vital to countering local aggression. None of our capacity or air-lift is specifically earmarked for limited war.

As for the Marine Corps, it has been cut to the point where it could not be any further reduced in strength without violating statutory requirements.

I specifically believe the following steps are necessary:

1. We must increase the strength of the Army and improve its readiness status.

2. We must increase the strength of the Marine Corps and necessary supporting naval units.

3. We must modernize our tactical air, land and sea forces in weapons and doctrine.

4. We must increase our capability for airlift.

5. We must more closely integrate our military policy with the policies of our allies to achieve a rational division of labor.

6. We must organize more tightly and rationally the whole Department of Defense to meet the changing military needs.

These measures by themselves will not completely close the gap between the free worlds tactical forces and those of the Communists. They should, however, spur our allies to take similar steps to complete this job.

From the studies in which I have participated, I believe these essential steps will demand an immediate increase in our defense expenditures of approximately 3,000,000,000 dollars, and a 500,000,000 dollar increase for civilian defense.

Finally, I urge that we never lose sight of the ultimate purpose of all these measures of national security. They are not designed merely to forestall aggression or to make America mighty. These measures serve what is truly their ultimate justification: the encouragement of a world situation that will realistically make arms control a negotiable and attainable matter.

Socialist party urges 'challenge to jimcrow'

The Afro American, Baltimore, Md.
Sat Oct 15 1960
p. 3

WASHINGTON

The Socialist party last week called for a "gigantic, non-violent mobilization" of persons of both races for a "direct challenge to jim crow."

Such a civil rights showdown, party spokesmen declared, would "result in forcing Dixiecrats out of the Democratic party" and substituting a "permanent progressive Southern wing."

The call for a mobilization in the interests of civil rights was contained in a "statement on political perspective" adopted as some 100 Socialist delegates from 21 states ended a three - day national convention here on Monday.

The platform also called for:

Universal disarmament down to a police level, strengthening of the United Nations and an end to aid for dictatorships.

Public works to combat recession, Federal aid to distressed areas and a $1.25 minimum wage including coverage for farm workers.

Socialized health protection and other benefits.

Federal aid for school construction, teacher salaries and college scholarships.

Text of President's Report on Latin Trip

The Washington Post 3A

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's report to the Nation last night on his South American trip:

Washington D.C.

My first words upon my return from the four American republics I have just visited must be a heartfelt expression of gratitude for the friendly receptions my associates and I experienced, wherever we went.

Millions endured hot summer sun—and occasionally rain—to let us know of the enthusiastic good will they have for the Government and people of the United States.

Wash. Star 6C

In fact, nations of Latin America I visited—indeed, in all of the 18 countries I have visited on my trips of recent months—there is a vast reservoir of respect, admiration and affection for the United States of America.

7/19

The expressions of this attitude by peoples and their leaders were so enthusiastic and so often repeated as to admit no possibility of mistake. The exceptions to this may have made headlines, but they were only minor incidents, lost in the massed welcome.

This was a good will trip—but it was also much more. Members of my party and I held serious conversations and exchanged information on bilateral, hemispheric, and global problems with the four heads of state, with Cabinet members, and with leaders of labor, education, finance, and business.

Two impressions are highlighted in my mind.

First—Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay treasure as much as we do freedom, human dignity, equality, and peace with justice. In freedom, they are determined to progress—to improve and diversify their economies—to provide better housing and education—to work ceaselessly for rising levels of human well-being.

Second, while certain problems are continental in scope, nonetheless each of the countries I visited—indeed, each of the 20 republics of Latin America—is highly individual. Each has its own unique problems and ideas regarding future development.

Cooperation and Help

Hence, our cooperation with each republic must be tailored to its particular situation.

I was gratified to learn that, as the indispensable basis for their self-improvement, comprehensive surveys of resources, capacities, objectives, and costs have progressed rapidly in recent years. But each nation feels it must do more in this regard, and seeks help for this purpose. The United Nations has funds for such pre-development studies. The new Inter-American Bank also should be able to lend technical help. The studies of each country called for under "Operation Pan America" will likewise contribute to this end.

Once sound planning has made significant progress, a nation can formulate specific projects for action, with priorities established, and with confidence that each development will open still further opportunity to speed the spiral of growth.

The execution of any development program will of course depend primarily upon the dedicated efforts of the peoples themselves.

I was impressed, for example, by what I saw in Chile. I visited a low-cost housing project. The government had provided land and utilities. The home owners were helping one another build the new houses. They will pay for them monthly, over a period of years. Personal accomplishment brought pride to their eyes; self-reliance to their bearing! Their new homes are modest in size and character—but I cannot possibly describe the intense satisfaction they take in the knowledge that they themselves have brought about this great forward step in their living conditions.

In Argentina and Uruguay I witnessed encouraging sights — men building schools, homes, and roads — and, in Brazil, erecting a wholly new capital city.

Seek Better Life

The people of Latin America know that poverty, ignorance, and ill health are not inevitable. They are determined to have their resources and labors yield a better life for themselves and their children.

I assure them that most earnestly, we of the United States want them to succeed. We realize that to speed improvement, they need foreign capital. They want sound loans, public and private. Their repayment record on loans previously made is noteworthy.

International and United States lending agencies have recently had their funds greatly increased. The new Inter-American Development Bank will soon be functioning. I believe that each nation which has produced a well-conceived development program will find that these lending institutions will respond to their needs. Should this not be so in a particular situation, we of the United States would want to know the circumstances and do what we could to help rectify the difficulty.

In our discussions, I stressed that all nations — large or small, powerful or weak — should assume some responsibility for the advancement of humankind, in freedom. Though we of the United States will, within the framework of our world situation and economic capacity, assist all we can, we look for the time when all the free nations will feel a common responsibility for our common destiny. Cooperation among free nations is the key to common progress. Aid from one to another, if on a one-way street basis, is not of itself truly productive.

The peoples of Latin America appreciate that our assistance in recent years has reached new heights, and that this has required sacrifice on our part.

Misunderstandings Exist

I must repeat, however, what I said several times during my trip: Serious misunderstandings of the United States do exist in Latin America. And, indeed, we are not as well informed of them as we should be.

Many persons do not realize the United States is just as committed as are the other republics to the principles of the Rio Treaty of 1947. This Treaty declares that an attack on one American republic will in effect be an attack on all. We stand firmly by this commitment. This mutual security system, proved by time, should now enable some of the American republics to reduce expenditures for armaments, and thus make funds available for constructive purposes.

One editorial alleged that the United States did not accept the principle of non-intervention until 1959. In fact, our country has consistently abided by this hemispheric concept for more than a quarter of a century.

Another persistent misunderstanding which I sought to correct wherever I travelled is that we sometimes support dictators. Of course we abhor all tyrannical forms of government, whether of the left or right.

In Brazil, I explained another important item of our policy: We believe in the right of people to choose their own form of government, to build their own institutions, to abide by their own philosophy. But if a tyrannical form of government were imposed from outside or with outside support—by force, threat, or subversion—we would certainly deem this to be a violation of the policy of non-intervention, and would expect the Organization of American States, acting under several solemn commitments, to take appropriate collective action.

Reforms Up to Nations

On occasion I heard it said that economic advance in some American republics only makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and that the United States should take the initiative in correcting this evil. This is a view fomented by Communists, but often repeated by well-meaning people.

If there should be any truth in this charge whatsoever, it is not the fault of the United States. So far as our purpose is involved, projects financed by our institutions are expected to yield widespread benefits to all, and, at the same time to conform to our policy of non-intervention.

When internal social reform is required, it is purely an internal matter.

One of the most far-reaching problems of continental scope is this: In their exports, the Latin American republics are largely single commodity countries. The world market prices of what they sell fluctuate widely, whereas the prices of things they buy keep going up.

Diversification Is Solution

We have tried to be helpful in the cooperative study of this vexing situation. Many facts about supply, demand, production are widely comprehended for the first time. Thus, for example, with the facts about coffee understood, producing nations are cooperating in orderly marketing for this commodity with beneficial results.

The real solution is in agricultural and industrial diversification. Here, we are encouraged by the progress being made toward the creation of common markets. Large areas, relatviely free of trade restrictions, will make for greater efficiency in production and distribution, and will attract new capital to speed development.

Despite such problems as these, our relationships with our sister republics have, with notable—and very few—exceptions, reached an all-time high. Leaders and populations alike attested to this truth. But an even firmer partnership must be our goal.

The republics of this hemisphere have a special relationship to one another. The United States is important to all of Latin America, as its largest buyer, as the main source of foreign investment capital, and as a baston of freedom. Our southern neighbors ar eimportant to us, economically, politically, culturaly, militarily. Indeed, no other area of the world is of more vital significance to our future.

This interdependence must be comprehended by us, and by them. Each should know the policies, attitudes, aspirations, and capacities of the other. For, as I have said time and again, all fruitful, abiding cooperation must be based upon genuine mutual understanding of vtal facts.

Exchanges Endorsed

Exchange of students, teachers, labor leaders, and others are helpful. Newspaper, magaznes, all means of communication should accept the responsibility not merely of transmitting spectacular news, but of helping build the knowledge on which cooperative action may flourish.

In one respect our neighbors put up to shame. English is rapidly spreading as the second language in Latin America. Business executives, labor leaders, taxi drivers—most speak English well, learned in school or in bi-national institutes. The study of Spanish is increasing in our schools, but I wish that literally millions of Americans would learn to speak Spanish or Portugese fluently, and to read the literature, histories, and periodicals of our sister republics.

H. G. Wells once said that civiliation is a race between education and catastrophe. His thought s applable to hemspheric relation. With common dedication to the highest ideals of mankind, including shared aspirations for a world of peace, freedom and progress, there is no insurumountable impediment to fruitful cooperation, save insufficiency in mutual understanding. his is something that you and I—every singe citizen—can do something about.

Ihope each of us will do so.

Again, I express my gratitude to President Kubitschek, President Frendizi, President Alessandri, and President Uar-done and all their peoples for providing me with a most instructive and rewarding experience.

Thank you, and good night.

Henderson Calls Endorsing Of Loyalist Slate, 'Insult'

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
Nov 15-60
P. 2

Former State Sen. J. Bruce Henderson said Monday the action of Alabama's two U.S. senators in endorsing the loyalist slate of presidential elector candidates "is the greatest of all insults to the intelligence of the White South of America."

Henderson, a member of the States Rights elector slate, declared that the white Democratic South "is being destroyed, downgraded, undone and vilified by the able anti-South leadership."

Henderson's attack on U.S. Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman came after both declared support for the Loyalist slate.

Henderson said that the election of States Rights electors could result in a victory for the South.

"It might not happen but if the election between all of these aspiring weaklings in both parties does not prove to be a land slide and if the South can attain the defensive unity that is indicated, we will have a chance," Henderson said. "If we surrender in advance we have betrayed our integrity, our liberty, our freedom and the children of the White South."

Loyalists Narrow Gap At Midway

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
Nov 16-60
P. 2

By BOB INGRAM

States Rights and Loyalist candidates for presidential elector waged a see-saw fight Tuesday night for control of Alabama votes in the presidential election.

First one slate and then the other would move to the forefront in the highly significant political struggle on which 10 of the state's electoral votes hinge.

Of the state's 3,000 boxes tabulated the States Rights slate—those pledged to withhold their electoral vote from the Democratic nominee if he is unacceptable to the South—held the upper hand.

7 STATES RIGHTERS

Of the first 10 at that point, seven were States Righters and three were Loyalists.

The States Righters leading the way were Frank M. Dixon, Ed Blair, Walter Givhan, C. E. Hornsby, Sam Johnston, W. W. Malone Jr. and Lawrence McNeil.

The three Loyalists in the top 10 were Dave Archer, Leonard Beard and C. G. Allen.

HOT ON TRAIL

However, the other 10 men in the race were breathing hot on the trail of the front runners, and with many votes still uncounted the issue remained in considerable doubt.

BEGAN IN 1958

The elector fight between the Loyalists and States Righters actually began in the 1958 primary in the election of new members to the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Then as now the two opposing factions waged a bitter struggle for supremacy. In the end some 40 committee members identified as State Righters were elected to the 72-seat committee.

This majority bloc was successful in killing the previously enforced Loyalty Oath, but in a fierce scrap they were not successful in electing their slate of committee officers. The Loyalist minority, with Gov. John Patterson calling the shots, prevailed in the election of officers.

This same fight was resumed this spring in the bid for elector seats, with largely the same participants involved.

On May 3 the States Righters dominated the ballot, although only Henderson secured a majority. Finishing behind Henderson were the other 10 States Righters in the next 11 places.

DOMINATED BALLOT

On May 3 the States Righters dominated the ballot. Their slate of 11 almost made a sweep. Only one Loyalist—C. G. Allen of Gadsden—managed to finish in the top 11. And the worst any of the 11 States Righters did was finish twelfth.

Alllen ran a suprising fourth, apparently this showing resulting from the fact that his name was at the top of the long ballot.

Henderson led the field with States Righters Frank M. Dixon and Edmund Blair close behind. After Allen came, in order, States Righters Frank Mizell, W. W. McQueen, C. E. Hornsby, John P. Newsome, Sen. Walter C. Givhan and Lawrence McNeil.

The issue was clearcut between the two opposing factions, although it remained muddled to most of the electorate.

The States Righters were pledged to withhold their electoral vote from the Democratic Party nominee should he be objectionalbe to the South.

The Loyalist, on the opposite side, were pledged to stick with the presidential nominee of the party.

The latter group had an imposing array of major political leaders in their corner, including U.S. Sens Lister Hill and John Sparkman, six members of Congress, former Gov. James Folsom, and, behind the scenes Gov. John Patterson.

Pulse of the Public

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Nov 6-22-60

Marvin Griffin Is One of Biggest Enemies Of States' Rights, Atlanta Reader Charges

Atlanta—Since Marvin Griffin has started running for governor once again, I believe that the public should be aware that he is one of the biggest enemies of states' rights in Georgia.

Mr. Griffin loudly proclaims his dedication to the principle of states' rights, but at the same time he acts as the champion of the rural interests. Georgia's people are moving to the cities in droves. Yet Atlanta has received no funds from the state to help build its airport, to clear its slums, or to insure its water supply. It has been compelled to turn to the federal government for aid. Mr. Griffin acts as if these problems did not exist. Of course the problems of the rural areas should not be neglected, but neither should the problems of the cities, and if these groups which support Mr. Griffin are not deprived of their disproportionate power in state government, the cities will be forced to continue to turn to the federal government for help, and the state government will continue to wither on the vine.

No matter how often Mr. Griffin proclaims his belief in states' rights, therefore, his reactionary policies can lead only to the destruction of the power and influence of state government, to the restriction of the progress of Georgia's cities, and to the growth of federal influence and control.

JACK L. WALKER, JR.

Faubus Nominated By States Righters

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Nov 15-60
P. 15

National Party Proclaims White Supremacy

DAYTON, Ohio, March 20.—(AP)—Members of the National States' Rights Party, proclaiming white supremacy, met in closely guarded secrecy at nearby Miamisburg Saturday and nominated Arkansas Gov. Orville E. Faubus for president.

Adm. John G. Crommelin of Wetumpka, Ala., was nominated for vice president.

Delegates from 28 states, many wearing Faubus for President buttons, attended the meeting at secluded Midway Lodge in Miamisburg. Dr. Edward R. Fields, information officer for the group, said about 185 persons were at the session.

Dr. Fields said the party met at the lodge because "no hotel in town would book us after the NAACP entered this thing." The session had been tentatively scheduled for Dayton.

He said the party would seek to place its ticket in every state.

Reporters from the Dayton Daily News entered the lodge but were ejected when officials learned newsmen were present.

In Dayton, during the afternoon, about 200 students, both white and Negro, marched in a silent demonstration near the library. The one hour demonstration was in sympathy for Southern students and against what States' Rights stand for said a spokesman.

Marchers reportedly were from Central State, Antioch, Wilberforce Colleges, Wittenberg University, University of Dayton, Bryan High School in Yellow Springs, all in Ohio, and Earlham College, Ind.

During the day, the Dayton paper received a call from a man who identified himself as Kent Courtney, governor nominee for the States' Rights Party in Louisiana. He attacked the meeting here and claimed it had no connection whatsoever with the Louisiana party.

States Righters Lay Groundwork For Bolt

25 Elector Candidates Sign Pledge

By BOB INGRAM

Twenty-five States Rights candidates for presidential elector caucused here Thursday and vowed they would withhold their electoral votes from the Democratic nominee if he is hostile to the South.

The decision of the candidates, not a surprising one, set the stage for another bolt by Alabama Democrats from the national party similar to 1948.

Meeting in secret session at the Holiday Inn, the group failed to achieve what had been billed as the purpose of the caucus—a reduction in the number of States Rights candidates in the field.

CHIEF SPOKESMAN

Of the 50 candidates running for elector it has been estimated that at least 35 of them are States Righters. With so many in the running it was feared by some that the more compact loyalist slate would benefit.

But at the close of Thursday's caucus Frank Mizell Jr. of Montgomery — who apparently emerged as chief spokesman for the group—said that it had been decided to leave the question of withdrawal entirely up to the individuals.

BRIEF PLEDGE

"We feel that is a personal thing and should be left up to the good judgment of the individual," Mizell said.

The pledge adopted by all 25 was brief and to the point:

"If the Los Angeles Democratic Convention adopts a program hostile to the fundamental principles on which constitutional and civilized government in the South is based, or nominates a candidate for President who advocates such hostile principles repugnant to Southern traditions, we will not favor casting our electoral votes for the nominee of that convention, but will cast our electoral votes for some Democrat of national statue who understands and sympathizes with the peculiar racial problems of the South."

The statement made it clear that the States Righters did not intend to vote for the Republican nominee, as had been charged earlier by Gov. John Patterson, but to vote for a Democrat other than the Democratic Party nominee."

"SELL VOTES"

Patterson said Wednesday in a press conference the way he saw it the states rights group, which he called he "Crommelin, Dixon, Givhan Slate," planned to "sell their votes to the highest bidder," Republican or Democrat. (Retired Adm. John G. Crommelin was not present at the caucus.)

While taing no action on trimming the field of candidates the group did agree to cut down the field in the run-off, if such is necessary.

"In order to increase the possibility of success of our common beliefs and purposes," the statement added, "in the event some of us are elected in the first primary, then those securing the highest number of votes for places unfilled among those not elected shall make the run-off race and the remaining shall withdraw."

INTRA-CAUCUS FIGHT

There were signs before the meeting of a intra-caucus fight between Mizell and former Gov. Frank M. Dixon for control of the group. It appeared that Mizell prevailed, as it was he who acted as spokesman when the meeting was opened to the press.

Dixon had held a caucus of his own Wednesday night where he had invited 10 other unidentified candidates to join him in a hard-core States Rights slate. However it was learned that all of those invited did not attend.

It was also learned that former State Sen. J. Bruce Henderson of Prairie, himself a States Rights elector candidate, had written several other candidates and asked them to join him in dropping out of the race. He said this "personal sacrifice" would work for the "greater good of a united, independent slate."

Present for the caucus Thursday other than Mizell, Dixon and Henderson were former Congressman John Newsome, Birmingham; former Lt. Gov. Handy Ellis, Columbiana; State Sen. Walter C. Givhan, Safford; State Rep. Grady Rogers, Tuskegee; former Docks Director Henry W. Sweet, Bessemer; John D. Mcqueen Jr., Tuscaloosa; Lawrence McNeil, Birmingham; W. M. (Red) Kelly, Talladega; Robert Cummings, Cordova; Edmund Blair, Pell City; Russell H. Carter, Montgomery; John C. Eagerton III, Montgomery; James F. Sherrill, Fairfield; Jack D. Brock, Montgomery; Mrs. Melvin Dassinger, Coosada; Offie J. Walker, Birmingham; C. E. Hornsby Jr., Centreville; Warren B. Marshall, Montgomery; W. W. Malone Jr., Athens; and I. J. (Jud) Scott of Opelika. All of these candidates signed the petition as did two other candidates not seen at the meeting — Col. Marion Rushton of Montgomery and Sam Johnston of Mobile.

MILD SURPRISE

Sen. Givhan said that State Sen. Carl Golson of Kort Deposit was unable to attend, but had previously subscribed to the petition also.

Also present for the luncheon following the meeting were H. Coleman Long of Uniontown and Jim Oakley of Centreville. Long is a candidate for convention delegate.

Scott's presence and signature on the pledge was a mild surprise, as he was one of Gov. Patterson's most active supporters.

The presence of Oakley was of equal political interest. As editor and publisher of the Centreville Press it was Oakley who is credited with coining Patterson's '5 campaign slogan: "Nobody bu the People are for Patterson."

STATES RIGHTS DINNER OCT. 26

$15-Per-Plate Banquet, Rally Scheduled

A States Rights party $15-per-plate fund raising banquet and rally will be held Oct. 26 at 7:30 p. m. in the Roosevelt hotel.

Featured speaker will be Dan Smoot Dallas, Tex., a former federal bureau of investigation agent, radio commentator, and a worker in the States Rights movement.

David A. Neuhauser Jr., program chairman, said the party's 10 unpledged electors will attend the banquet.

The electors are Leander H. Perez, Plaquemines and St. Bernard parish district attorney, representing the First Congressional District; Emile A. Wagner Jr., Orleans parish school board member, Second District;

BYRD MAY ATTEND

Ben H. Freeman, Third District; Marlin W. Drake Jr., Fourth District; Sheriff E. C. Hester, Fifth District; J. Y. Sanders Jr., Sixth District; Edward Dubuisson, Seventh District; Otis Edgerton Jr., Eighth District.

David C. Treen, chairman of the state central committee of the States Righty party, and State Sen. William H. Rainach, both at-large electoral candidates.

Neuhauser said Sen. Harry Byrd (D-Va.), Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi, and former Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia also may attend.

PRIDE, DIGNITY

According to Neuhauser, the banquet is designed to spotlight the unpledged elector movement.

"Voters are becoming disenchanted with the major parties as their presidential candidates continue to attack Southern institutions, the integrity of the individual states, and place their support and the support of the major party they lead behind increased government controls and socialistic plans," he said.

"We intend to point out at the meeting and the others we have between now and the (Nov. 8) general election that we Louisianians can vote and work for our beliefs by supporting the States Rights party, which is nothing more or less than maintaining state pride and dignity," he added.

'UNITY' TABLES

Tickets may be obtained by calling JAckson 2-9055 or by writing States Rights headquarters, the Delta building, 352 Baronne.

Neuhauser said $100 "unity" tables for the rally are currently being sold. Such a table is for a group of 10 persons, he said, and by purchasing a block table, there is a savings over the regular $15 per person.

Neuhauser said he is being assisted in handling arrangements for the banquet by the party's policy committee. The committee includes Perez, Treen, Rainach, and Walter Suthon Jr.

Other chairmen for the event include Mrs. Neuhauser and Mrs. Felix Lapayre.

Fourth Of A Series—

Bham, Post-Herald Bham, Ala

Loyalist, States Rights Slates Will Do Battle

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

After the recent shuffling, the Alabama presidential elector race has boiled down to a battle between two slates—States Righters and Loyalists—with a scattering of other candidates.

When the States Righters trimmed their candidates down to an 11-man slate, 12 candidates agreed to withdraw. This left a total of 34 candidates running for the 11 posts.

As of now, there are 11 men on the Loyalist slate, and 11 on the States slate, with 12 others.

In the May 3 primary and May 30 run-off, 11 electors will be nominated by the Democrats. These 11 candidates will be on the ballot in November.

In November, the voters of Alabama will vote for the electors of the Republican Party or the Democratic Party.

The voters won't vote directly for president and vice president, but will vote for the electors instead.

Later, in December, the electors from all the states will get together and cast their ballots for president and vice president.

Here is the basic difference between the Loyalist and States Rights slates:

The Loyalists say they will vote for the nominees of the Democratic Party.

The States Righters say they won't vote for the Democratic nominees if they are "hostile" to the South, but instead will vote for "a Democrat of national stature" sympathetic to the South.

Some of the States Righters say they might vote for the Republican nominees.

Here is the Loyalist slate of 11 men:

C. G. Allen of Gadsden, State Sen. Dave Archer of Huntsville, Mayor C. L. (Leonard) Beard of Sheffield, Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks, W. L. (Bill) Chenault of Decatur.

Milton K. Cummings of Huntsville, Karl Harrison of Columbiana, Bill Jones of Jasper, W. D. (Billy) Partlow of Tuscaloosa, Ben F. Ray of Birmingham, and D. Hardy Riddle of Talladega.

Here is the States Rights slate:

Edmund Blair of Pell City, Frank M. Dixon of Birmingham, Walter C. Givhan of Safford, J. Bruce Henderson of Prairie, C. E. Hornsby of Centreville, Sam M. Johnson of Mobile.

W. W. Malone Jr. of Athens, Lawrence E. McNeil of Birmingham, John D. McQueen of Tuscaloosa, Frank Mizell Jr. of Montgomery and John P. Newsome of Birmingham.

Two Loyalists—Hugh S. Patterson of Gadsden and Jim Smith of Tuscumbia—withdrew from the race.

A total of 14 States Righters have withdrawn. They are:

L. D. (Lukie) Anderson of Atmore, Jack Brock of Montgomery, John C. Eagerton III of Montgomery, Handy Ellis of Columbiana, William M. (Red) Kelly of Talladega, Warren B. Marshall of Montgomery, I. J. Scott of Opelika.

Grover S. (Sam) McLeod of Birmingham, Grady Rogers of Tuskegee, Marion Rushton of Montgomery, James F. Sherrill of Fairfield, Henry W. Sweet of Bessemer and Offie J. Walker of Birmingham, and Robert Cummings of Cordova.

Two candidate who have professed Loyalist tendencies—but who aren't on the Loyalist slate—are Kenneth R. Cain of Gadsden and Frank Dixon of Gadsden. They are still on the ballot.

Ten candidates who have professed States Rights tendencies and still are on the ballot are:

Cecil G. Brown of Roanoke, Warren K. Cleghorn of Montgomery, George R. Coburn of Prattville, John G. Crommelin of Montgomery, Mrs. Melvya Dassinger of Coosada, Carl Golson of Fort Deposit, Thomas H. Maxwell of Tuscaloosa, T. Clint Mills of Prattville, Raymond M. Sharpe of Evergreen, and Lowell A. Tyson of Anniston.

Here is the statement the States Righters made:

"If the Los Angeles Democratic Convention adopts a program hostile to the fundemental principles on which constitutional and civilized governments in the South is based, or nominates a candidate for President who advocates such hostile principles repugnant to Southern traditions, we will not cast our electoral votes for the nominee of that convention, but will favor casting our electoral votes for some Democrat of national stature who understands and sympathizes with the peculiar racial problems of the South."

Said the Loyalists:

"We proudly proclaim ourselves Democrats. And we pledge that, if elected, to cast our electoral vote for the nominees of the Democratic National Convention for president and vice president.

"It is through our group of Democratic presidential elector candidates that we want to give the voters of Alabama an opportunity to express their appreciation of the Democratic Party and its many progressive programs.

"These were made possible for the people of Alabama and the South under the leadership of Democratic administrations and with the support of Democrats in Congress.

"We think that all voters in Alabama should have a fair choice of casting their ballots for a Democrat or a Republican. And Democrats of our state can assure themselves of this choice by supporting candidates for presidential elector, such as we are, who publicly state we will support the Democratic nominees for president and vice president.

"This must be done in the May primary elections. By doing this, you will be assuring yourselves that next November you will have a choice of a Democrat, or a Republican, or the States Rights Party nominees, or Socialists, or Prohibitionists or other 'splinter Party' nominees."

Three of the non-slate States Righters — John Crommelin, T. Clint Mills, and George R. Coburn —all answered a Post-Herald poll with the same statement:

"I am a lifelong Alabama Democrat running as a free unpledged candidate for president and vice presidential elector, so as to be able to serve the best interests of the people of Alabama. At this time, prior to the Democratic convention, this is the only intelligent position for a patriotic Southerner."

Said Mr. Cleghorn: "The president and vice president I cast my ballot for must stand for white supremacy and not straddling the fence."

Said Mr. Tyson: "If the thing was in balance and could go into the U. S. House of Representatives. I'd go along with Senator Russell."

Said Mr. Maxwell: "I shall not cast my vote for any nominees that oppose in any degree the Southern way of life."

Said Mr. Brown: "I am a Democrat of the old school. Conservative and reasonable about all matters political. The national Democratic Party of today is no longer the Democratic Party that the South has voted for for many generations. I cannot blindly follow them without being traitor to my native state."

Mr. Sharpe said he was "independent and unpledged."

Beat Crippled Wife?

Why, Mr. Patterson!

(Courier Press Service)

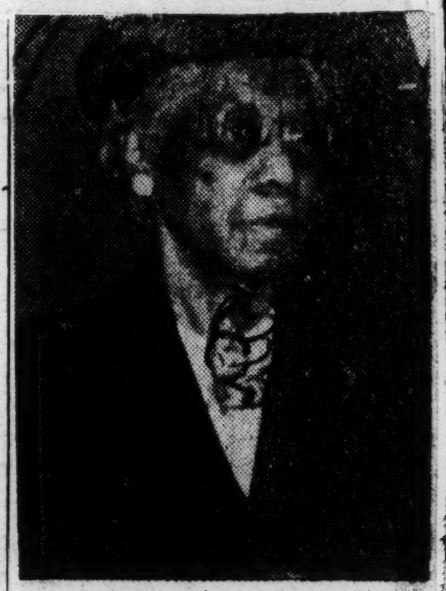
PHENIX CITY, Ala. — Gov. John Patterson's brother, Sam B. Patterson, is due to go on trial here Friday on charges of assault and battery. The case was postponed from Jan. 28 to Feb. 12 by Judge Homer D. Cobbs Jr., who will hear the case.

Mr. Patterson was arrested after his wife—a paralytic, confined to a wheel chair—made the formal charges and signed a warrant that the governor's brother had beaten her. Her husband, 28 years old, is a city fireman.

His older brother, John, became Attorney General of Alabama after their father—who had won the Democratic nomination—was murdered, gangland-style, during the famous Phenix City "clean-up" in 1954.

John Patterson, now Governor, according to reports, was admittedly not close to his father. In an interview with The Courier's roving reporter in 1957, former Gov. James (Kissin' Jim) Folsom commented that the Phenix City story "has not been fully told yet."

Ex. Governor Folsom and Mr. Patterson then, his Attorney General, did not get along well together, either. Patterson made raids on the office of the Tuskegee Civic Association without consulting him, Mr. Folsom told The Courier.



Miss Lucy Lameck

TCA SPEAKER: - (Tuskegee Institute, Ala.) Miss Lucy Lameck of the Tanganyika African National Union is scheduled to be guest speaker of the Tuskegee Civic Association at the weekly mass meeting set for 7:30 Tuesday night, Feb. 23 at the Butler Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church. She is touring the United States under the sponsorship of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

SPEAKER — Lucy Lameck, a member of the Tanganyika African National Union, will be the guest speaker at the regular Tuesday night meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association, Feb. 23, the meeting will be held at the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, and will begin at 7:30.

dent, TCA, will preside. Music will be provided by the Senior Choir of Washington Chapel AME Church, directed by Mrs. Lillian Sims.

BEASLEY MITCHELL GOMILLION

TCA PANELISTS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Three officers of the Tuskegee Civic Association, C. G. Gomillion, Dr. L. Beasley and, W. P. Mitchell, will constitute a panel to discuss the subject, "County and Function" at the regular Govevrnment: It's Composition and Function," at the regular monthly meeting of the TCA Sunday, June 12. Gomillion, president, will dwell on the Department of Health and Welfare; Beasley, an executive caibnet member, will confine his discourse to Department of Education and Revevnue, and Mitchell, the executive Secretary, to County Law Enforcement agencies. F. J. Toland, program chairman, stated that he anticipated wide interest in this topic, and suggests that interested citizens prepare questions to ask the panel. The meeting, which will begin promptly at 3:30 p.m. will be held at the Westminister Presbyterian Church of which the Rev. G. E. Penson is pastor.

'Skegee Voting Attacked Again

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Although the Macon County Board of Registrars has begun registration of voters in this county-gerrymandered by State Senator Sam Englehardt Jr., it seems there will be no mass registration of Negro voters for many months to come.

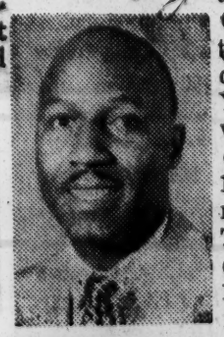
The "slowdown," alleged by W. P. Mitchell, secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association, shows that Negroes will not get a chance to register for at least five months after the registration process has begun. Local registrars denied the charge.

TCA Drive Ends

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Tuskegee Civic Association's drive for 2,000 members, under the direction of Mrs. Della M. Sullins, is scheduled to end Sunday, Feb. 14.

TCA To Hear Address By Lyman B. Jefferies

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Lyman B. Jefferies, treasurer of the Tuskegee Civic Association, will speak on "What Is Your Worth" when he addresses the 136th weekly meeting of the TCA Tuesday evening, Feb. 16. Mr. Jefferies is a psychiatric social worker and a graduate of Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery and the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The hour long program will begin at 7:30 p.m. Frank J. Toland, vice pres-



JEFFERIES

TCA To Hear Talk By Mrs. Kelley

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS) — Mrs. Charles [illegible] Kelly, dean of women at Tuskegee Institute, is scheduled to be the featured speaker at the [illegible] weekly mass meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association [illegible] for 7:30 Tuesday night, June [illegible] at the Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church.

Mrs. Robey Will Speak At TCA Birthday Event

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey will give the main address when the Tuskegee Civic Assn. celebrates its third anniversary Tuesday at 7 p.m. The meeting will be held at the Greenwood Baptist Church. Other persons slated to appear on the program are C. G. Gomillion, Frank J. Toland, and the Rev. S. T. Martin, the Rev. C. W. Kelly and Mesdames Laura N. McCrary and Della M. Sullins.

Mrs. Robey is reportedly an ardent worker in religious circles of Birmingham and has been cited numerous times by national organizations for her work in the interest of human rights. The public is invited.

Gomillion Addresses Tuskegee Civic Ass'n.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association addressed the regular monthly meeting of the TCA Sunday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Gomillion

As has been indicated previously, the TCA will appeal the adverse decision rendered in the Gomillion et al vs. Lightfoot et al court case.

The meeting Sunday was held at the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

TCA Will Hear W. P. Mitchell

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — W. P. Mitchell, executive secretary and chairman of the voter franchise committee of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., will discuss the Civil Rights Act of 1960 Tuesday evening, May 10, at the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church. The Civil Rights Act of 1960 is primarily designed to provide voting relief to citizens who find it difficult to become registered under state machinery.

Dr. C. G. Gomillion, president of the TCA, said Tuesday's meeting should be of interest to citizens of Macon County who desire to try to become registered under this federal law.

Miss Jeanne Pitts, a music major, will render several solos. Other persons appearing on the program are George C. Busby, vice president of the TCA, and Mrs. Maree M. Toland.

Tuskegee Civic Association To Hear Playback

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — A playback of the recorded proceedings of the first Tuskegee Civic Association freedom-action mass meeting June 25, 1957 will highlight the weekly meeting of the association at 7:30 Tuesday night, June 21 at the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church.

Butler Chapel was the site of the first weekly action-for-freedom rally.

Baltimore-born Bishop C. Eubank Tucker of Louisville, Ky. is slated to be the featured speaker at the third TCA anniversary celebration Tuesday night, June 28 at the Greenwood Baptist Church.

Mrs. Charles W. Kelly Is Tuskegee Speaker

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mrs. Charles West Kelly, dean of women, Tuskegee Institute, was the featured speaker at the 152nd weekly meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

Mrs. Kelly, who has held many positions on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, including that of dean of the School of Education, has long been interested in, and an active worker for, civic education in Macon County, Ala.

TCA To Hear Records Of Meeting In 1957

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —A complete tape recorded playback of the entire proceedings of the First Tuskegee Civic Assn. mass meeting, which was held on June 25, 1957 will constitute the program for Tuesday, June 21.

The meeting will be held at the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, the site of the first mass meeting.

Frank J. Toland, first vice president and chairman of the program committee stated that a play-back of the first mass meeting should be appropriate particularly in view of the fact that this meeting comes on the eve of the third anniversary celebration. The one hour 30-minute program will begin promptly at 7:30 p.m.

Negro Leader Questions Macon Board Sincerity

TUSKEGEE, (AP) — A Negro leader Wednesday charged the Macon County voter registration board with discrimination, an old refrain in this predominantly Negro county.

William P. Mitchell, chairman of the Voter Registration Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., made public a letter to Gov. John Patterson. It questioned sincerity of the newly appointed Board of Registrars.

There was no immediate reply from Patterson, who is chairman of the state board which appoints registrars. The chairman of the Macon County board, Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee, was unavailable for comment.

Mitchell complained that the board, which took office two months ago after a 19-month breakdown in registration machinery, has registered only one Negro.

"Judging from the discriminatory and slow-down tactics employed by the board," Mitchell's letter said, "we seriously doubt if the present members accepted appointment with the view of serving all the people of this county fairly."

Negroes outnumber whites about 6 to 1 in Macon County but whites hold a 2-1 voting edge.

Macon County's registration machinery came to a halt when state Rep. Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston resigned as registrars in December, 1958. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission had ordered an investigation of Negro voting complaints in Macon and five other South Alabama counties.

Mitchell's letter questioning the sincerity and good faith of the present board of registrars charged:

1. The board met in the Little Texas community June 6 and announced a policy of taking only one applicant at a time. Only one of the 16 Negroes who appeared there was permitted to apply for registration. Four white persons were allowed to apply.

2. Even though it permits only one Negro to apply at a time, the board has allowed two white persons to file simultaneously.

3. It requires Negroes to copy long passages from the U.S. Constitution but does not always invoke this rule in registering white persons.

4. At a June 20 meeting at the Macon County courthouse, the board examined only five persons. No Negroes were allowed to make application.

5. On July 5 the Macon County board failed to meet at the announced place of registration. When its new meeting place was discovered, two Negroes and two white persons appeared to register. The board accepted applications from the white applicants and three others who came in later. One of the Negroes was called in and instructed to copy from the U.S. Constitution for three hours. A board member took his paper from him and announced that "the board will be back next year" and closed for the day.

"No Negro was registered to vote in Macon County during 1959," Mitchell wrote the governor. "We lost 64 Negro registered voters during this period due to out-migration and deaths, reducing our number from 1,110 to 1,046."

Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey To Speak In Tuskegee, Tuesday, June 28th

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey, principal of Dudley Elementary School and an ardent Christian and civic worker of Birmingham, was slated to deliver the main address at seven o'clock Tuesday evening, June 28, at the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church, at the meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

Celebrating its third anniversary of its crusade for citizenship, the meeting is expected to attract a large gathering.

Other persons who will appear on Tuesday's program are Dr. C. G. Gomillion, Frank J. Toland, Rev. S. T. Martin, Rev. C. W. Kelly, Mesdames Laura B. McCray and Della M. Sullins.

The public is invited to attend.

Tuskegee Civic Ass'n To Hear Mrs. White

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — Mrs. Patricia Pugh White was scheduled to speak at the 166th weekly meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association set for 7:30 Tuesday night, Sept. 13 at Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church here.

Mrs. White

Her topic will be, "Where Are We Now; Where Are We Going"?

She recently received the master's degree from Indiana University with a major in music.

In Mrs. White's prepared text she contends that the Negro segment has come a long way from the "depth of poverty to the Hall of Fame."

She also asserts that "it is the obligation of every citizen, black and white, to help make America a democracy in practice rather than on paper."

F. J. Toland, TCA vice-president, was scheduled to preside at the meeting.

Rev. K. L. Buford Tuskegee Civic Ass'n, Speaker

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS)—The Rev. K. L. Buford was scheduled to speak at the 167th weekly freedom educational meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. set for 7:30 Tuesday evening Sept. 20, at Butler Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church. The Rev. Buford is pastor of the host church and a vice-president of T.C.A. He is one of the articulate voices for one-standard citizenship and an outstandng clergyman.

REV. BUFORD

Others listed for the program were Mesdames Rowena H. Bracken and Emma Lou Roberts. Dr. C. G. Gomillion, TCA president, will preside. Music is being furnished by the Gospel Chorus of Butler Chapel. Mrs. Willis Scott is director of the chorus.

W. P. Mitchell Slated To Address Tuskegee Civic Ass'n, Tonight

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — W. P. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association, was slated to speak at the weekly civic freedom mass meeting of the TCA set for 7:30 Tuesday night, Nov. 1 at Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church.

Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the TCA franchise committee, was in the courtroom recently when the United States Supreme Court heard the Tuskegee Boundary Line Case. His speech will deal with his courtroom observations.

Dr. C. G. Gomillion is the president of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

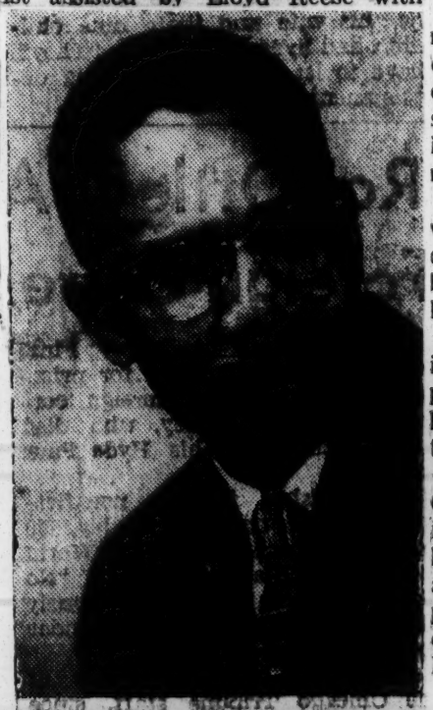
Men's Day At First Baptist; William P. Mitchell, Speaker

William P. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association, is scheduled to deliver the featured message at the 17th annual observance of Men's Day of First Baptist Church of Fairfield at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, Oct. 16.

Mr. Mitchell who was born in Bessemer, Ala., was recently criticized by Gov. John Patterson at a press conference because of the TCA executive's activities in behalf of voter - registration and richer freedom.

Dr. E. W. Williams, pastor of the church, has made a special appeal to worshippers and freedom lovers to hear Mr. Mitchell. Meantime he urged support of all of the Men's Day activities.

A special youth program under the sponsorship of Mr. Eldridge Turner will be held at three o'clock in the evening. An award presentation program will be held at six o'clock in the evening. An award will be presented to the layman of the church who has contributed most to the progress of the church's program during the past year. The day's activity will culminate with a program of Psalms and spiritual songs featuring Robert Brewster as guest artist assisted by Lloyd Reese with



WILLIAM P. MITCHELL

Attorney George White guest narrator.

Supreme Court Hears Case On New Tuskegee Boundaries

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two attorneys told the Supreme Court Tuesday the city of Tuskegee, Ala. redrew its boundaries for the sole purpose of depriving Negro residents of the right to vote in municipal elections.

Fred D. Gray, Negro attorney of Montgomery, said Tuskegee formerly was a square, but the boundary lines now wave around so that the city has 28 sides and its map resembles a "sea dragon."

By changing the lines in 1957, the Alabama legislature put outside the city limits all areas of concentrated Negro residents including Tuskegee Institute, a college for Negroes.

C. G. Gomillion, former dean of students at Tuskegee Institute and now chairman of the Institute's department of social science, joined 11 other Negroes in contesting the constitutionality of the revision of city boundaries.

Gray told the high court that not one white person had been excluded from the city in the redrawing of boundary lines. At the same time there remain in Tuskegee only four or five of the formerly 400 qualified Negro voters.

Chief Jusice Warren asked whether municipal services were cut off from Negroes outside the boundary line, asking particularly about fire protection.

Gray said it was his understanding that they are deprived of such protection, and that there has been a curtailment of police protection.

With a long wooden pointer, Gray indicated on a map placed in the courtroom how the new boundary lines had cut off Negro areas from the city. He was supported in his argument by Robert L. Carter, a Negro lawyer of New York City.

GOMILLION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Dr. C. G. Bomillion, president, Tuskegee Civic Assn., will present the main message Tuesday night at 7:30 at the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church. "The Handwriting on Southern Walls," will be the subject used.

Rev. C. W. Kelly To Address Tuskegee Civic Ass'n, Jan. 5

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — The Rev. C. W. Kelly was scheduled to discuss the subject, "The Ethics of Trading with Your Friends" at the 130th weekly mass meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 5, at the Butler AME Zion Church.

He is pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church and one of the founders of TCA. He is an advocate of the "Trade with Your Friends" idea.

Other participants will include TCA President C. G. Gomillion, the Rev. G. E. Penson, Mrs. Alicia Ammons and Mrs. Elaine Harrington. Eddie Pender, stewart of Butler Chapel, was slated to conduct the 30-minute devotional program.

Dr. Gomillion is scheduled to deliver the featured address at the monthly meeting of TCA set for 3:30 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 30 at the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Death, migration cut Kegee vote

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A recent Tuskegee Civic Association report announced that the number of registered voters in Macon County has been cut to 1,046, due to death and out-migration during 1959.

The annual report also noted that Dr. C. G. Gomillion, social science department head at Tuskegee Institute, has been re - elected president of TCA for the 12th time and W. P. Mitchell was re - elected for the 10th year.

Others elected to office were F. J. Toland, C. G. Busby, the Revs. K. L. Buford and S. T. Martin, vice president; L. B. Jeffries, treasurer; and Miss Mattie Q. Johnson, recording secretary.

Federals Get No Vote Records

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal Civil Rights Commission agents made another effort—and failed again— to see voting records of Dallas and Wilcox Counties in Alabama this week.

A spokesman for the commission said Thursday the agents met with officials with the understanding the records would be available.

But they were told, the spokesman said, that the records still were impounded by the Grand Jury.

At Selma, Ala., Circuit Judge James A. Hare said he, Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod and Dallas County Sheriff James G. Clark were questioned by the investigators.

He said the agents inquired about Dallas, Wilcox and Lowndes Counties.

Hare issued a brief statement, saying:

"They conferred with us about Grand Jury meetings in Dallas and Wilcox Counties and the possibility of inspecting boards of registrars records now in the hands of those Grand Juries.

The Civil Rights Spokesman said the agents went to Alabama with the understanding records would be available.

"They were told that the Grand Jury would let them see the records pertaining to any complaining witnesses, if they would divulge the names of the witnesses."

At Montgomery, Ala., Gov. John Patterson said, "If they think I made any agreement with them, they are sadly mistaken."

Dr. Stanley Smith To Address TCA

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — "Significant Aspects of Pending Civl Rights Legislation" will be discussed by Dr. Stanley Smith at the 141st weekly civic rally of the Tuskegee Civic Association set for 7:30 Tuesday night, March 22 at the Washington Chapel AME Church.

Dr. Smith is the assistant professor of sociology at Tuskegee Institute.

TCA to play race progress tape recording

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "The High Mountain," a tape recorded feature production that depicts the progress and lack of progress of the race in the United States, will be played at the mass meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association, Tuesday, March 15, at Washington Chapel AME Church.

This recording which comprises approximately eighty hours of tape interviews from all parts of the nation, is packed into a one-hour broadcast'. This program was editored by Al Morgan, Fred Garrinus and Don Kellerman, all of the Columbia Broadcasting System staff.

This documented tap recording is narrated jointly by Judge William H. Hastie, highest ranking colored Federal judge in the U.S., and Admiral Allan G. Kirk, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Among the voices to be heard on this recording are the late Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP; Herman Talmadge, Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; Thomas L. Hamilton, who at the time of the interview was the imperial wizard of the Carolina Ku Klux Klan; George Meany, president AFL-CIO; Ben Epstein, national director of B'nai B'rith; and Walter Reuther, vice president AFL-CIO.

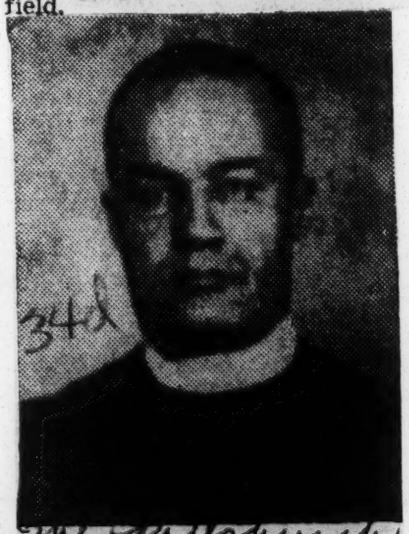
Local voices to be heard on this tape are C. G. Gomillion, president TCA; and William P. Mitchell, executive secretary, TCA. This recording also include the voices of Dr. Benjamin A. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Dr. Rufus Clements, president of Atlanta University, and Hulan Jack, recently-resigned president of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TCA To Hear Talk By Dr. E. A. Taylor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— (SNS) — Dr. E. A. Taylor, president of the Veterans Administration Hospital Credit Union of Tuskegee, is scheduled to speak at the 142nd weekly meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association at 7:30 Tuesday evening, March 29, at Butler Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church.

His topic will be, "Are You Ready?"

Other program participants will include Eddie Pender, the Rev. T. H. Brown, Dr. C. G. Gomillion, TCA president and Mrs. I. K. Campfield.



SPEAKER — Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker of the Seventh Episcopal District of the AME Zion Church, will be the main speaker on June 28 at the third anniversary celebration of the Tuskegee Civic Association's Crusade for Citizenship at Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church, Tuskegee, Ala.

TCA Address Planned By Geisel April 5

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Paul N. Geisel, a student at Vanderbilt University, who is presently working with Dr. L. W. Jones of Tuskegee Institute on a project for his doctorate degree, will use as a topic "The Inconsistent Nation" when he addresses the Tuskegee Civic Assn. Tuesday, April 5, at the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church. While the main meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. a 30 minute devotional period will immediately precede Mr. Geisel's presentation.

Negroes Don't Want Macon County Control, Leader Says

By REX THOMAS

TUSKEGEE (AP) — A Negro leader insisted Wednesday that members of his race have no desire to gain political control of Macon County.

"The idea that our people want to take over the government is simply not true," said Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Anss.

"It's just poppycock."

White spokesmen have expressed fear that passage of the new civil rights law would result in mass Negro registration and enable members of that race to gain political supremacy in Macon County, where they outnumber white residents nearly 6-1.

Gomillion, a faculty member at Tuskegee Institute, told The Associated Press that his people are interested primarily in "an opportunity to take part as other citizens in their government."

He disagreed, in fact, with the thought that the new federal law will produce mass registration. There is too much indifference among Negroes to expect any sudden increase in registration, he explained.

The Negro leader said there is little chance that the new civil rights act will make it possible for Negroes to register and vote in the May primaries. He said his organization has taken no action thus far to ask the Justice Department to make an investigation under the new law.

That will come in time, he said, after TCA officials have had a chance to study the new law.

Gomillion said also there is serious doubt that the civil rights act will result in any substantial increase in Negro voting in Macon County even for the general election in November. For one thing, he said, those who are not exempt from poll tax are prohibited by state law from voting this year unless they paid the $1.50 tax before last Feb. 1.

War veterans and prospective voters over 47 years old are exempt from the poll tax, but Gomillion said he doubted that would add any substantial number in Macon County.

He said it is unlikely that any Negro candidates will be put up as independents or write-ins in the general election this year, but some probably will run within the next four years.

But he insisted that as far as his organization is concerned no attempt will be made to "put up a Negro candidate just for the sake of running as a Negro candidate or as a bait for the Negro vote."

There has been no county registration board functioning in Macon County since December, 1958 and no one—white or Negro—has been able to qualify to vote.

34d 1960

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

LIFE MEMBER
MISS ELLANE CRISTEL HAMMONDS

LIFE MEMBER—Ellane Cristel Hammonds, grandniece of Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Gomillion, has become the youngest life member of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Seventy new life members have joined since this type of membership had its inception 22 months ago.

34d 1960

Makes choice of candidate crystal clear

The Baltimore News
By Sam Allen
Wed. 3-16-60

WASHINGTON, March 16—(AP)—President Eisenhower publicly endorsed Vice President Richard M. Nixon today as his choice for the Republican presidential nomination.

P. 1, 34 T

Eisenhower made plain at a news conference that he supports Nixon, who at this point has no opposition for the nomination.

The president was asked about published reports that at a dinner Saturday night he indirectly tapped the vice president as his choice to succeed him in the White House.

The reporter was alluding to the annual dinner of the Gridiron Club, an organization of newsmen. Eisenhower spoke there but the club rules specify that "reporters are never present."

NEVERTHELESS, some news writers who did not attend the dinner got word that Eisenhower had in effect endorsed Nixon. They wrote dispatches saying so.

When the matter of these published reports was brought up today, Eisenhower chuckled and said that at the dinner he actually had been referring to geographical areas at the dinner table.

His suggestion was that he had not actually endorsed Nixon there.

But when he went on to say that if anyone is wondering whether he has any preference or bias as to a choice for the GOP presidential nomination, the answer very definitely is yes.

A LITTLE LATER he made it crystal clear that his preference is Nixon.

That happened when a reporter asked whether he had Nixon in mind in talking about whether he had any bias in the matter.

In reply, the president fired a question of his own. It was: "Was there any doubt in your mind?"

Eisenhower's reference to geographical areas at the dinner table related to the stories drawing the inference he had endorsed Nixon at the Gridiron dinner. The stories said he had suggested that those at the head table move a couple of places—which would have put Nixon in Eisenhower's seat.

AT HIS FIRST news conference in a month, Eisenhower also dealth with these other topics:

Politics—Eisenhower left the door open for an invitation from the Republican National Committee for him to make the keynote address at the party's national convention opening July 25 in Chicago.

In reply to a question, the president said he has not at this time been invited to make the address. He said that if he is asked to help the party in any way, he certainly will do so, but added there are certain limits to a president's activity in this area.

Eisenhower was asked whether he agrees with predictions by some Democrats that Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts will win the Democratic presidential nomination. One such prediction has been attributed to Paul M. Butler, the Democratic national chairman.

The Baltimore News
Wed 3-16-60

WITH A SMILE, Eisenhower replied he was going to make no predictions regarding the outcome on the other side.

As for demands from some Democrats that Butler resign if he actually did predict the outcome in his party, Eisenhower chuckled and said that if the Democrats have troubles, he is not going to help them out.

Khrushchev — Eisenhower said he has no agreement with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev against "rocking the boat," as a newsman put it, in advance of the Paris Summit Conference in May and the U. S. presidential election in November.

Eisenhower reported that Khrushchev never has said to him that he has no intention of stirring up trouble between now and those two events.

A REPORTER TOLD Eisenhower that the possibility of agreement with Khrushchev was suggested by the president's decision not to press for allied rights to fly higher than 10,000 feet over Russian-controlled East Germany.

The president said he made that decision because it became clear the Western Allies actually had no need to fly at greater altitudes at this time.

Berlin — Eisenhower indirectly reaffirmed that the Western allies are determined to protect the rights of West Berlin. He did so by deferring newsmen to a statement issued after he and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer had conferred yesterday for one hour and 45 minutes.

That statement said the West intends to stand by its position.

34d

CUBA-SUGAR—There is no justification, Eisenhower said, for reading any suggestion of reprisal against Fidel Castro's Cuban regime into the president's request for discretionary authority to modify sugar import quotas. The administration asked Congress today for such authority.

Asked whether this amounts to reprisal action against Castro, Eisenhower replied that he has stated again and again that we are not trying to punish Cuba. We are trying to get an agreement based on international justice and law.

Explaining his request for discretionary authority on fixing sugar quotas, Eisenhower said he has a responsibility to make sure the United States has all the sugar it requires.

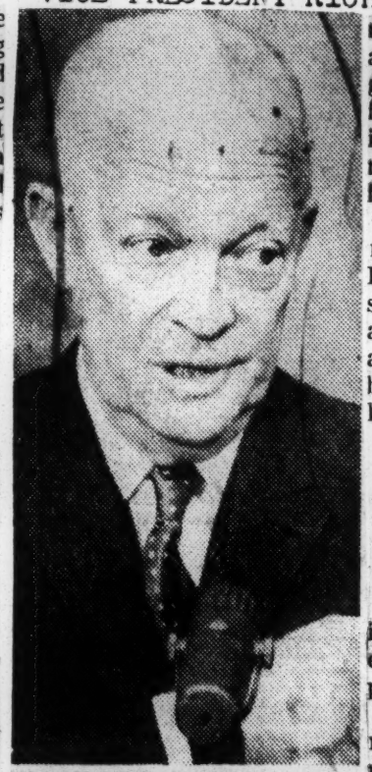
There have been many changes in Cuba, and such changes could endanger this country's sugar supply, he said.

If any supply area falls down in meeting U. S. sugar requirements, the president should have the right to go somewhere else for the commodity, Eisenhower said.

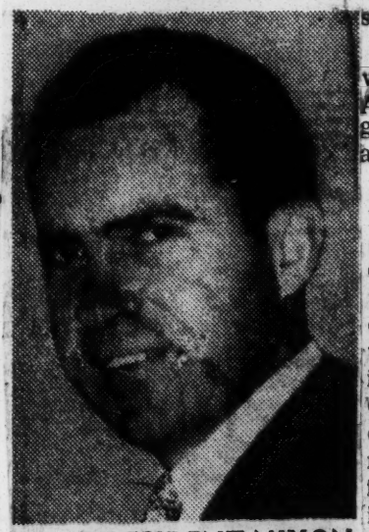
EISENHOWER WAS ASKED whether, on his recent South America tour, any of the host governments expressed concern about Castro.

Some of the leaders with whom he conferred are concerned, Eisenhower said, because they don't understand the Castro government's way of operating. None of the leaders, the president went on, was critical of U. S. policy toward Castro. That policy, the president said, is to avoid any bully-ragging of the Cuban government because the United States is friendly toward the Cuban people.

VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON



PRESIDENT ESENHOWER
. . . Clarifies stand



VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
. . . Eisenhower's choice

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

Nixon, Planning November Election Strategy, to Avoid Extreme Tactics on Civil Rights

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 5/27/60

Wants GOP Platform to Reflect Administration's Position About Race Problems

Stands Firm On Negro Employment

34d Republican

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon is convinced that extremism on the Civil Rights issue will not pay off in the 1960 presidential campaign, according to reports around the Capitol.

It is reported that Nixon believes in "moral persuasion" as the best method of resolving racial tension rather than federal legislation.

Sources close to the Vice President say that he feels that the wave of "sit-ins" across the nation, linked with the passage of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, have done much to temper political talk on civil rights problems.

Nixon intends to see that the GOP platform accurately reflects the Administration's position as well as his if he is nominated.

Stands Firm on Negro Employment

While Nixon is moving more toward the middle-of-the-road on the civil rights issue, he is reported as taking a firm stand on the employment of Negroes on federal construction jobs. He assured the Urban League by letter that Negro electricians would be employed on these federal projects.

The Urban League had protested against alleged discrimination on federal projects.

The Vice President noted that the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which he heads, recently called upon the General Service Administration to take action against contractors who appear to be violating a non-discrimination clause in their contracts.

In a letter to Lester Granger, executive director of the National League, Nixon said the current investigation of patterns of bias in the building trades "will result either in the employment of qualified Negro electrical workers . . . or appropriate action against the contractors involved for failure to comply with the terms of their contracts with the government."

Just a few weeks ago the Contracts Committee succeeded in breaking through a long-standing effort of Negro rodmen to obtain employment on federal construction projects in the District of Columbia. Three Negroes were referred to the jobs by the Reinforced Rodmen's Union.

Avoids Religious Issue

While Nixon was rather vocal on the question of civil rights and fair employment, he cautiously steered clear of the religious issue.

He declined to take action to win back a Quaker youth who was fired from his 5,400-a-year post as an aide in a Senate Republican cloakroom after it was learned that he was mailing pacifist literature to Washington area high school boys.

It was learned that the 21-year-old Senate employee, who is chairman of the Quaker group, had sent out 22,000 letters to high school boys encouraging them to claim their rights as conscientious objectors if they opposed military service on religious grounds.

Petitions Protest Dismissal

Petitions bearing hundreds of signatures went set to the Young Friends in this area declaring that the dismissal of young William R. Martin "is inconsistent with the guarantee of freedom of religion in the First Amendment to the Contitution.

Since the Vice President is a

Quaker, he was asked to come to the aid of Martin. A spokesman from the Vice President's office said Nixon has a policy not to interfere with other departments.

34d 1960

VIENNA YOUTH FESTIVAL
HELD UNDER COMMUNIST AUSPICES

At Christian Students Meet

Journal and Guide

Dixie's "Answer" To Reds: Racial Hatred

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 1-2-60

Special to Journal and Guide

ATHENS, Ohio—The free world this week was trying to give an answer to the Vienna Youth Festival held under Communist auspices last summer. But racism — USA Southern style—threw a block on the attempt.

More than 3500 college students from 100 free nations began meetings here Monday in the largest student conference in the history of the free world.

COMING FROM every continent except Antartica, the students gathered for the first quadrennial conference of the National Student Christian Federation.

But just as Communists injected their propaganda and points of view into the Vienna meet, Southern racists injected racial intolerance into the meeting here, even before it got underway.

THE STUDENTS, representing more than 50 ideological Christian groups, were set to discuss four world problems during their eight-day sessions at this small college town. The problems: the world's population, the new nationalisms, racial tensions and the rise of militant non-Christian faiths.

But students reporting in from the South reported racial tensions arising in their preparations for the meeting.

CONFERENCE officials said a group of students from a Texas university is under threat of suspension for meeting inter-racially to prepare for the conference.

The spokesman said the students noted that materials sent them to prepare for the conference said that Christianity is an "all inclusive religion."

THE STUDENTS decided to meet with colored students who were to attend the conference. But their university, which was not identified, refused to permit them to meet inter-racially.

The spokesman said other students from Atlanta and Nashville reported similar incidents when they met off-campus in mixed groups.

Speakers scheduled to address the group include Bishop Lesslie Newbigin of the Church of South India and the Rev. Martin Luther King, who led the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.

The Tuskegee Case Is A National Case

The Montgomery Advertiser

The U.S. Supreme Court, in agreeing to look at the Tuskegee gerrymandering, has thus entered a whole new area of a judicial review.

The Supreme Court has never reviewed state legislative reapportionments, authorities say. Relying on this and other precedents, the U.S. District Court and the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that the Alabama legislature had the power to set new boundaries for Tuskegee, whatever the motive behind the act.

The motive is of course common knowledge. It was to eliminate registered Negro voters from city voting. But the District Court and the Court of Appeals agreed that this was no ground for overturning a sovereign legislative act.

By the mere agreement to review these holdings, which are in line with previous decisions, the Supreme Court has in effect said the issue is in doubt. No one in his right mind seriously supposes the Supreme Court will be dissuaded from reversing the lower courts simply because their decisions were in line with precedent.

But at stake is much more than Tuskegee; states all over the country are watching the case. The Supreme Court wants to widen the scope of its authority to rich new fields of controversy and confusion. A possible sequel to a reversal may be that the Supreme court will move into the larger question of farm vs. city controversies of redistricting and reapportionment.

In sum, the Tuskegee case, whatever its own importance, may open the way for judicial changes in the voting patterns of the nation. Whether these changes are for good or ill, they will certainly have wide impact with consequent inflation of the already vast powers claimed by the Supreme Court.

High Court Faced By Huge Backlog

Birmingham Post Herald

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI)—The Supreme Court reconvenes tomorrow to consider one of the heaviest case loads of vital, economic, social and religious issues in recent memory.

Mon. 10-3-60

The court will open the 1960-61 term with a brief session beginning at noon, admitting attorneys to the bar.

The nine justices then will spend the rest of the working week in conference to decide which of the appeals filed during the Summer will be accepted for reveiw.

High on the docket of cases already accepted and waiting to be heard are one communism and racial segregation.

Tuskegee Case Listed

The court will consider whether the 1950 internal security act requiring the Communist Party to register with the government is constitutional. It also will hear segregation cases from Tuskegee, Ala., and Richmond, Va., and a challenge by a Negro law student attacking segregation in restaurants of interstate bus terminals.

The court also agreed to examine the Sunday blue laws of there states, film censorship in Chicago, Connecticut's birth control law, the Dixon-Yates electric power contract case, and the General Motors - DuPont anti - trust judgment of a year ago.

Labor Case Scheduled

In the labor field, the court has scheduled new arguments on whether the dues of a worker who is compelled to join a union may be used for political purposes over his objection. The case was carried over after hearings last term.

Unique question involved—

Tuskegee boundary one of tough cases before top court

The Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala.

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1—One of the most significant cases before the U. S. Supreme Court as it opens its October term Monday involves a question in Alabama.

It is the Tuskegee boundary question, an issue in which the high court's thinking on the rights of Negroes will run head-on into a fundamental conception on the rights of states.

Out of this decision will come some indication on how far the present Supreme Court will go in invading state's rights, according to the thinking of many lawyers.

There is concern among some attorneys that the Supreme Court agreed to review the case in the first place. They regard this as an ill omen for state's rights.

IN AGREEING to review a lower court decision, the Supreme Court acknowledged there was a legal question involved in the gerrymandering of the City of Tuskegee under a 1957 Alabama law.

The U. S. District Court had thrown the case out, and the District Court of Appeals had agreed to the dismissal.

The 1957 Legislature rearranged the boundaries of Tuskegee, excluding all but about 10 of more than 400 Negroes from the city limits.

This prevented all but a handful of Negroes from voting in city elections.

It was an out-and-out case of gerrymandering, but such cases had been upheld time and again by the Supreme Court as the right and responsibility of state Legislatures.

The unquestioned rule has been that the courts can't look behind the actions of Legislatures for motives.

BUT THE MERE act of the U. S. Supreme Court's agreeing to review the case suggests it is willing to look again into this proposition.

This is probably the first gerrymandering case involving Negro voting rights to come before the high tribunal.

The suit against the City of Tuskegee was filed by a group of Negroes headed by C. G. Gomillion, a faculty member of Tuskegee Institute and president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. there.

It asks that the 1957 act be invalidated as in violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution.

There are other cases before the U. S. Supreme Court similar to ones already decided affecting Alabama. They involve state's rights to one degree or another.

One is a Tennessee case filed by a group of citizens seeking to force the state Legislature to reapportion itself. A similar suit was thrown out in Birmingham a couple of years ago on grounds that it is a political matter and not the concern of courts.

GOV. JOHN PATTERSON, who as attorney general was involved in that case, said the courts consistently have held that they should not interfere with the doctrine of separation of powers.

But, here again, the agreement by the high court to consider the matter indicates the justices believe they should study the matter further.

The same goes for a Louisiana case before the high court involving the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, in which Louisiana is seeking membership lists and lists of contributors.

A similar case in Alabama went to the Supreme Court twice. In this case a $100,000 fine against the NAACP was removed but the question of state jurisdiction was left unresolved.

Racial issues are not the only touchy cases scheduled for rulings this term by the Supreme Court.

For the first time the justices have agreed to rule on these two questions involving religious views:

1. ARE STATE blue laws banning Sunday retail sales unconstitutional?

2. Do states have the right to ban birth control devices and to make it illeegal for physicians to advise their use?

A pending request for court action involves a lower court's decision that Bible reading and recitation of the Lord's Prayer in Pennsylvania schools violates the U. S. Constitution.

For the second time, the Supreme Court will try to decide this sharply contested labor question:

Is it unconstitutional to require a worker to join a union which uses part of his dues for political purposes?

Also for the second time, the justices hope to settle finally the prolonged legal squabble over whether the government may compel the Communist Party of the United States to register as an agent of Moscow.

Then for the third time, the high court will hear arguments and try to reach a decision on constitutionality of a section of the Smith Anti-Communist Act. This section makes it a crime to belong to a group publicly known to advocate violent overthrow of government.

ARGUMENTS in the labor and Communist cases were heard in previous terms, but the court deferred decisions and called for rearguments in the 1960-61 term.

A new ruling on the much-debated issue of film censorship is expected in the court's 1960-61 term. The justices have agreed to examine the principal point of movie censorship laws—that is, that films should be approved by government censors before public showing.

The issue was raised by a Chicago film distributor who refused to submit a picture called "Don Juan" for prior city censorship. The distributor said such prior censorship was as unconstitutional as it would be for a government official to edit contents of a newspaper before publication.

Violation of the rights of free speech and press is asserted in another appeal which the court has been asked to accept.

Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., requested the justices to strike down a ban imposed by a county judge on the taking of pictures and recording of interviews in and adjacent to the Fulton County Courthouse in Atlanta.

An out-of-the-ordinary business case will be argued before the high court soon.

It involves a damage award of $852,074 to the trucking industry in its suit again 24 Eastern railroads, the Eastern Railroads Presidents Conference, and Carl Byoir Associates, Inc.

THE TRUCKING industry charged a campaign of villification was conducted against it. The industry originally asked $250 million damages.

The railroads, the conference and Byoir said the award would directly affect "the legality of any activity of such a public relations or legislative character which is prompted by economic self-interest and which may also be adverse to the interests of a competing industry."

The birth control case was appealed to the high tribunal from decisions by the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors that upheld that state's statutes.

The appeals were filed by two married women and Dr. C. Lee Buxton, chairman of Yale Medical School's obstetrics department. A brief filed by counsel for the women asserted:

"When the long arm of the law reaches into the bedroom and regulates the most sacred relations between a man and a wife, it is going too far."

Sunday blue laws to be tested are those of Maryland, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The outcome is expected to affect similar laws of other states.

THE BIBLE reading case was appealed by the Abington Township (Pa.) School Board. A special three-judge federal court in Philadelphia ruled against the practice.

"This case," said the board's appeal, "intimately affects the basic constitutional issues of the relationship of church and state and of the right of a state to institute and conduct its own education programs."

Monday's session of court is by tradition devoted to brief term-opening formalities. The court will recess until the next Monday.

At the second session the court will announce which appeals filed in the Summer will be granted hearings in the new term. Then the justices begin hearing arguments on appeals granted last term.

City limit question—

High court to rule on Tuskegee case

WASHINGTON, March 21—(AP)—The Supreme Court today agreed to rule on validity of an Alabama law that changed the city limits of Tuskegee and excluded about 400 Negroes from city elections.

The 1957 legislative act practically eliminated Negro voting in Tuskegee by putting all predominantly Negro residential areas outside the city limits.

The Supreme Court probably will not hear argument on the case until its Fall term beginning Oct. 3.

C. G. Gomillion and other Negro in an appeal to the Supreme Court said that before passage of the 1957 act Tuskegee had a population of about 5397 Negroes and 1310 white persons. There were about 400 Negro voters and 600 white voters. The appeal said the statute excluded from the city all but four or five qualified Negro voters, but removed no white residents or voters.

THE APPEAL said the obvious purpose of the act was to disenfranchise Negro citizens as electors in Tuskegee. Violations of the constitutional guarantees of equal protection and due process of law was alleged by the Negroes.

Lower federal courts refused to interfere with the act on the ground of lack of authority. U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery ruled that nothing in the U. S. Constitution bars a state legislature from changing boundries of a city—regardless of motive.

Upholding Judge Johnson, the U. S. Circuit Court in New Orleans said that an attempt by the federal judiciary to control a state legislature's right to fix boundaries of a political subdivision would be "an intrusion of national courts" carrying consequences "even more serious and far-reaching than the partial disenfranchisement of plantiffs" (Tuskegee Negroes).

In their appeal to the high court the Negroes said that if changing city limits can be done "with impunity," then "the bitter-end opponents of equal citizenship rights will have found a ready new device to perpetuate racial discrimination in effective nullification of the decisions of the Supreme Court."

THE BILL was passed unanimously by the legislature in July, 1957, and became law without the signature of then Gov. James E. Folsom.

A Negro boycott of all white merchants in Tuskegee followed enactment of the law, which shrunk the city limits about 50 per cent.

The Negroes also petitioned the City Council to change the boundaries, but were told that council members had nothing to do with passage of the bill. Sam Engelhardt, then state senator from Macon County, was its sponsor.

Supreme Court Will Examine Tuskegee Case

By United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court Monday agreed to examine the complaint of a colored group that a law changing the boundary of Tuskegee, Ala., has deprived them of the right to vote.

The 5th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against the colored citizens last Sept. 16. The Supreme Court will schedule arguments in the case some time next fall and will follow with a written opinion.

THE LOWER court found the boundarary revision a "political" matter over which federal courts have no control.

The challenged law was passed by the Alabama Legislature in 1957. It was sponsored by State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon county, of which Tuskegee is the county seat.

Macon, other counties may hang in balance

BY ALLISON STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22—The existence of Macon County and possibly some other Alabama counties with heavy Negro populations—may hang on forthcoming congressional and U. S. Supreme Court decisions.

A state legislative committee is watching closely the civil rights moves of those two branches of the federal government.

Action by either of the two branches could bring swift convening of the committee, a standby group charged with deciding if and how Macon County should be abolished outright.

Sen. L. K. Andrews of Union Springs, chairman of the committee continued by the 1959 Legislature, said he is awaiting civil rights decisions by the Congress and Supreme Court before calling the committee back into session.

CIVIL RIGHTS proposals designed to protect Negro voting rights are pending in Congress.

The Supreme Court has before it the Macon County voter registrar suit, brought by the federal government to force registration of Negroes.

And the tribunal yesterday agreed to hear the Tuskegee boundary case. In it Negroes complain that boundaries of the Macon County seat were revamped to exclude them from voting in the city.

Sen. Andrews said he believes the Supreme Court might decide soon on the voter registrar case, enjoining Macon registrars against refusing to register Negro applicants.

THE FEDERAL government has lost its case in the registrar suit in district court here and in the Fifth U. S. District Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

Macon County, where Negroes outnumber whites almost 6 to 1, has been without a board of voter registrars since before the suit was filed.

Sen. Andrews' Macon County committee was authorized by the 1957 Legislature.

It studied the situation and recommended only that the committee be continued on a standby basis, which was done by the 1959 Legislature.

MEANWHILE, Alabama voters in December, 1957, authorized the Legislature, by a vote of 75,019 to 48,568, to abolish Macon County if lawmakers saw fit.

The Legislature thus has the power to carve up Macon County at its next session and apportion the pieces to the five adjoining counties—Bullock, Elmore, Lee, Montgomery and Tallapoosa.

However, the Legislature probably would want the recommendation of the Macon County Committee, composed of senators and representatives from Macon and these five counties.

House Speaker Charles Adams of Tallapoosa, member of the committee, said that if a voter referee bill passes Congress, "Certainly this committee ought to meet and see what effect the bill will have on Alabama."

SEN. ANDREWS said he didn't think any voter bill passed by Congress could be put into operation in time for the Spring Democratic Primaries, although it might by the time of the November general election.

But, "it might be well to get the committee together soon, especially if the Supreme Court goes against us," Andrews said.

The Legislature, which would perform the cutting up of Macon County, doesn't meet until next year.

Highway Director Sam Engelhardt, commenting on the boundary case, said, "If the Supreme Court knocks down this law, then I think it's time the Macon County abolition committee prepares to go back to work."

THE STATUTE, upheld in U. S. District Court and U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, probably will not be argued until the 1960-61 term of the Supreme Court. The term starts Oct. 3.

It was Engelhardt who as a state senator in 1957 sponsored the bill which redrew Tuskegee's boundaries so as to exclude all but a handful of its 400 Negro voters. There are about 600 white voters.

The former senator said Macon County and Tuskegee governments "would be the first to fall under control of Negroes" if the tribunal overrules the law.

The Tuskegee re-districting law was upheld by the federal district and appeals courts on grounds that a state has the right to readjust the boundaries of any political subdivision.

C. G. Gomillion, dean of Tuskegee Institute, was among several Negroes who appealed the lower courts' ruling on the law, which also removed the Negro college from the city limits.

Review due in Tuskegee vote case

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — The Supreme Court Monday agreed to review the judgment of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the Alabama Legislature in fixing the boundaries of the town of Tuskegee so as to disfranchise colored voters.

By a 2-to-1 decision the Court of Appeals ruled that the action of the State of Alabama in changing the boundaries of the town of Tuskegee was not subject to review, although it was charged that the gerrymandering was done to deprive colored persons of the right to vote in city elections.

Attorneys for the colored petitioners contend that the action of the Alabama Legislature violated the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment and also violated the 15th Amendment prohibiting any state from denying a citizen the right to vote because of color.

* * *

THE SUIT was originally brought in the Federal District Court at Montgomery, Ala., by a group of colored residents of Tuskegee, as the boundaries of the town were fixed before the Alabama legislature passed the gerrymandering act at its 1957 session.

The gerrymandering act, described as "another bid to maintain total segregation," was sponsored by State Senator San Englehardt of Macon County, of which Tuskegee is the county seat and in which famous Tuskegee Institute is located.

Engelhardt is executive secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Councils and an ardent segregationist.

At the time he introduced the bill in the Legislature, Engelhardt explained that because the population of Macon County was 87 per cent colored, the state had to act to prevent colored people from governing the county. He said his bill was intended to offset the Civil Rights Act which Congress passed in 1957.

Engelhardt was quoted as having said we couldn't stand seeing a non-white in the Alabama legislature.

THE COLORED petitioners sought to enjoin Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot of Tuskegee, members of the City Council and the Chief of Police of Tuskegee, members of the Board of Revenue, the sheriff, and the probate judge of Macon County, and the City of Tuskegee from denying them the right to vote in town elections and to be treated as Tuskegee citizens.

The complaint alleged that before the gerrymandering, Tuskegee was square in shape and had a population of about 5,397 colored people, of whom about 400 were voters, and some 1,300 whites, of whom about 600 were voters.

After the boundaries were changed, the area of Tuskegee was reduced on a highly irregular shape with 28 sides resembling a "sea dragon."

* * *

THE STATUTE excluded from the city limits all colored neighborhoods, including Tuskegee Institute and all but four or five colored voters.

By Macon registrars—

Negroes claimed given run-around

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 21—(AP)—Macon County's reactivated Board of Registrars is giving prospective Negro voters the run-around, a Negro leader has charged in a letter to Gov. John Patterson.

But the board chairman, Wheeler Dyson, promptly denied there has been any discrimination toward Negro applicants.

William P. Mitchell, who heads the Tuskegee Civic Assn.'s voter registration committee, made the accusation. He said the two registrars who took office two months ago have allowed only one Negro to register.

PATTERSON, CHAIRMAN of the state board which appoints registrars, withheld immediate comment.

Dyson, the governor's choice as chairman of the Macon County board, and the TCA official is mistaken.

"We have treated Negro and white applicants alike," he said.

"The next 12 or 15 applicants we will receive will all be Negroes," Dyson added, explaining that seven white persons had been ahead of Negroes at the last board meeting.

He confirmed Mitchell's report hat the board has a policy of tak-ng one application at a time.

MITCHELL COMPLAINED that two white persons were allowed to fill out applications at the same time.

This was a man and a wife who transferred their registrations from another county, Dyson said.

"And we would give a Negro man and his wife the same privilege," he said.

"Judging from the discriminatory and slow-down tactics employed by the board," Mitchell wrote, "we seriously doubt if the present members accepted appointment with the view of serving all the people of this county fairly."

"NO NEGRO HAS registered to vote in Macon County during 1959," the TCA official's letter said. "We lost 64 Negro registered voters during this period due to out-migration and deaths, reducing our number from 1110 to 1046.

"If the present policy of taking applications from one Negro citizen per registration day continues, only 30 Negroes will be able to make application per year."

At this rate, Mitchell said, and providing losses continued at 64 a year, there would be no Negro voters in the county at the end of 57 years.

Negro Claims Discrimination In Macon County

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Macon County's reactivated Board of Registrars is giving prospective Negro voters the runaround, a Negro leader charged in a letter to Gov. John Patterson.

But the board chairman, Wheeler Dyson, denied there has been any discrimination.

William P. Mitchell, who heads the Tuskegee Civic Assn.'s Voter Registration Committee, made the accusation in a letter to the governor in which he challenged the board's sincerity.

The Negro leader said the two registrars who took office two months ago after a 19 - month breakdown in registration machinery, have allowed only one Negro to register.

Although Negroes predominate in Macon County by a 6-1 ratio over whites, whites have a voting superiority of about 2-1.

Patterson, who is chairman of the state board which appoint registrars, withheld immediat comment on Mitchell's letter.

Leader Hits Tactics Of Registars

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A civic-service leader here has made public a letter addressed to Gov. John Patterson, July 16 in which he alleges racial "discrimination and slow-down tactics" by the three man Macon County Board of Registrars.

William P. Mitchell, chairman of the voter-franchise committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association detailed what he claimed to be observations about the way the registration officials were handling the screening of voters.

Gov. Patterson, R. C. Branberg, commissioner of Agriculture and Industry, and Mrs. Mart T. Garner, state auditor, constitute and make up the state board which appoints the registrars for the 67 counties.

Mr. Mitchell's letter followed by one day an article which appeared under the by-line of Hugh W. Sparrow, staff writer of The Birmingham News, in which on July 17 discussed Negro voters in the Alabama Third Congressional District of which Macon is one of the 10 coynties.

Mr. Sparrow wrote, in part: "Macon, 2306 white and 1044 Negroes, 1958; 3100 white and 1,000 Negroes in 1960."

This report by Mr. Sparrow revealed that while the Negro group over a two year period lost 44 votes the white group added 794 voters.

June 20 The Birmingham News reported that "The Tuskegee Civic Association apparently backed down today on its threat to flood Macon County registrars with Negro voting applicants."

The News added:" Only about 15 were waiting in the courthouse when the registrars showed up this morning. A trickling of other Negro applicants filed into the courthouse throughout the morning, but there were no indications a mass registration attempt would be made."

The newly appointed registrars are Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee, chairman and Charles Donald Scott. There is still one vacancy on the board.

A suit charging voter-registration discrimination and segregated registration facilities is still pending before the United States District Court.

The leter of Mr. Mitchell to Gov. Patterson said.

"Before June 6, 1960, a board of registrars had not functioned publicly in Macon County since November 17, 1958, (19 months). During this period, you received eight hundred and sixty-three petitions and letters, for an average of 1.7 per day for the five hundred days that you were in office. Board of Appointment to provide the signatories with a publicly functioning board that would register all citizens fairly. (And despite your testimony to the contrary, eight hundred and forty of these petitions and letters were from unregistered citizens of Macon County. Judging from the discriminatory and slow-down tactics employed by the board, we seriously doubt if the present members accepted appointment with the view of serving all of the people of this county fairly."

"The following tactics and policies adopted by the board, compel us to be critical of its sincerity to function in good faith:"

(1) "On June 6, 1960, the board met in the Little Texas Community and announced a policy of taking only one applicant at a time. Sixteen Negroes appeared there to make application but only one Negro was permitted to do so. However, four white persons made application for registration on that date."

(2) "Even though it permits only one Negro to make application at a time, in some instances, it permits two white persons to make application simultaneously."

(3) It requires Negroes to copy long passages from the U. S. Constitution but does not always invoke this rule in registering white persons."

(4) "The board could permit many to take the examination simultaneously, but insists upon restricting Negro registration to one at a time."

(5) "On June 20, 1960, four Negres were at the Macon County Court House as early as 8:20 a. m., but when the board members arrived at approximately 9 a.m., they brought seven white persons with them; assigned each a number by which he would be called, then permitted Negroes to take numbers eight through forty-three. It examined only five persons on that date. No Negroes were allowed to make application."

(6) "On July 5, 1960, the Macon County board failed to meet at the announced place of registration. When its new place was discovered, two Negroes and two white persons appeared together to make application. The board accepted the two white persons first; allowed them to make application simultaneously, accepted application for three other white persons (who came much later); permitted two of them to register at the same time; refused to examine two Negroes at the same time; called one Negro into the registration area at approximately 3:00 p. m.; kept him copying from the U. S. Constitution until 6:00 p. m., at which time a member took from him what he had written, announced that "the board will be back next year," and closed for the day."

(7) "Many Negroes remained at the meeting places of the board from 9:00 a. m., until 5:00 p. m.

(8) "Only one Negro has been registered under the present board of registrars."

"As you know, Governor Patterson, no Negro was registred to vote in Macon County during 1959. We lost sixty - four Negro registered voters during this period due to out-migration and deaths, reducing our number from 1110 to 1046. If the present policy of taking application from one Negro citizen per registration day continues, only thirty Negroes will be able to make application per year. Now, assuming that all of these will be registered, if our losses continue at sixty four per year, there will be no Negro voter in this county by 2017 A. D."

'In the interest of sustaining and giving itality to our democratic process, we urgently call upon you to progress we urgently call upon you to do whatever is necessary in order to correct the inconveniences, in epities and undemocratic functioning of the Macon County board of registrars."

Right back where it started—

State said winner in Macon County vote registrar suit

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 17—Alabama really won the Macon County voter registrar suit ruled on yesterday by the U. S. Supreme Court, says an assistant attorney general who handled the case.

And the federal government, cutting off its nose to spite its face, lost time it might have used to start registering Negro voters in predominantly Negro Macon County.

Nicholas S. Hare, assistant attorney general who helped present the Alabama case before the Supreme Court, said the federal government in the end conceded it couldn't sue public officials who had resigned their office.

THE QUESTION ruled on yesterday was moot because it was settled by the subsequent 1960 civil rights act, Hare said.

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, who directed the state's defense before the high tribunal, was out of town and unavailable for comment.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Gordon Madison, who also took the case to the Supreme Court, said details of the Supreme Court ruling were not clearly set out in a telegram received from the clerk of the high court.

But it looks as though the suit will be started again from scratch, and the state will test the constitutionality of "every paragraph, sentence and comma, separately and severally, of the 1960 civil rights act," Madison said.

Here's what has happened in the Macon County injunction suit:

The federal government asked for an injunction against Macon County voter registrars and the state in 1959 to force registration of Negroes.

BEFORE THE SUIT was brought, one member of the board had died and two others had resigned to accept other public offices.

Alabama authorities contended the federal government couldn't sue officials who had resigned, especially those who had resigned to accept other public offices. Holding two public offices of profit is prohibited by Alabama law.

The attorney general's office also contended the 1957 civil rights act did not provide for suits against sovereign states.

Alabama won its case in federal District Court here and in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

The government appealed its case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

HERE'S WHERE the federal government backed down.

On the eve of final arguments two weeks ago, the U. S. attorney general's office dropped as defendants the two former Macon County registrars, Rep. Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston.

This left before the court the question of whether the State of Alabama could be sued.

The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the 1960 Civil Rights Act could be applied to the 1959 Macon County suit, and sent it back to federal District Court here for consideration.

So, now, the case is right back where it started.

The federal government, had it accepted the State of Alabama's arguments in the first place, could have saved time and filed a new suit as soon as President Eisenhower signed the 1960 civil rights bill.

That act specifically sets out that states can be sued in civil rights actions.

ing rights in Macon County, Ala., will be amended to make the State of Alabama the sole defendant.

The high court directed the suit be reinstated and heard under provisions of the 1960 civil rights act which specifically authorizes the federal government to sue a state.

THE ORIGINAL ACTION at federal district court at Montgomery was brought under the 1957 civil rights act. It was directed against the Macon County registrars who were charged with discriminating against Negroes seeking registration. However, the registrars had resigned and had not been replaced and the department attempted to proceed against the State of Alabama.

This procedure was rejected by the lower courts on grounds that the 1957 act did not authorize suits against states.

Civil Rights Act which contained no specific provision for a suit against a state. It was filed by the Justice Department after the Civil Rights Commission heard charges that Negroes were refused the right to register and vote in Macon County.

The suit named two county registrars as defendants. After they resigned, the government amended its suit to make the state a defendant as well.

A district judge and later the U.S. Court of Appeals held the registrars could not be sued since they had quit. The lower courts also held the state could not be sued under the 1957 act.

During arguments on the case, the Justice Department said it was willing to drop its action against the two registrars, since the new law gives it power to proceed against the state.

State of Alabama sole defendant in voting action

WASHINGTON, May 17—(AP)—The Justice Department said today its suit to enforce Negro vot-

High Court Reinstates Macon Suit

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a day otherwise marked by sharp disagreements, the Supreme Court Monday unanimously reinstated a suit against the state of Alabama to enforce Negro voting rights.

In applying the 1960 Civil Rights Act for the first time, the court stressed it was not passing upon its validity.

What it did in a brief unsigned opinion was to point to provisions of the new law authorizing the federal government to bring actions against a state.

The suit, which now must be tried in U.S. District Court in Alabama, was brought under the 1957

Macon Government Functions Again

In regarding the social and political problems of Macon County, *The Advertiser* never permits itself to be doctrinnaire and theoretical. The whites of this splendid old county are, in the words of Grover Cleveland, "confronted with a condition, not a theory." Citizens of Montgomery are remote from Macon and they do not know how they would feel or how they would react if, like Macon, Montgomery's Negro population was more than 80% and led by a concentration of advanced, aggressive college faculty members.

But after a two-year lapse, there is now a functioning board of registrars and citizens, white and colored, can presumably undertake again to qualify to vote. The fact that it was possible to recruit Macon citizens to serve on the board indicates that the whites had come to see that the present suspension of government could not be maintained.

As it was, neither white nor colored could qualify to vote. That meant that a son of Sam Engelhardt turning 21 could not become a voter any more than a Negro doctor at Tuskegee Institute. Such a governmental shutdown obviously was too radical and sacrificial to endure.

Negro voting and Negroes butting their way into white schools where they are not wanted are organically different matters. It's not a federal dispensation, but the *law of Alabama enacted by Alabamians* that qualified Negroes are entitled to vote. Qualified Negroes are entitled legally and morally to vote.

And even if this were not the law of Alabama, the federal interlopers would compel Negro registration as they did in their criminal past in the Reconstruction.

Qualified Negroes are going to vote in Alabama and the South in growing numbers. Some unnappy consequences undoubtedly will attend this condition; they will surely vote in blocs for an indeterminate period, though finally the bloc will fragment like any other group vote.

Counties such as Macon are few. If in time an unbearable domination threatens, it will be up to other counties to make possible the rescue abolition and absorption. Apparently, in view of the revival of voter registration in Macon, something of the kind represents the thinking of local citizens.

The Cave-In of Subterfuge and Gerrymander On this Voting Front

In a crusade of implementing every imaginable maneuver from outright denial of the right to vote, to the open challenge, those servants of Negro disfranchisement are happening upon another strategy, if it would rate such a term, the cry of "bloc" voting!

After the Primus King decision outlawed the white primaries, the first impulse was to make it impossible for Negroes to register. The story of this practice will some day engage a book-length feature exposing all the way from placing registration books in some remote section of the county, where Negroes would not feel safe to go, up to the Tuskegee incident, where registrars, when threatened suit, resigned their places so that there would be nobody to sue.

The story will tell of a certain representative in the legislature of the state of Alabama, who, rather than keep on representing his Macon County in the General Assembly, would cut it up like a pie and parcel it out to five neighboring counties thereby dissolving a county that had Negro voters outnumbering whites.

It is hoped that the exposure will end with relating the present status quo, the process of keeping Negroes from registering. This might prove more economical than waiting for them to get registered and then challenging them.

So, this last practice is getting off the ground. It is the probes around bloc voting. Not being able to successfully challenge him all the time, it has been decided to stop him cold in the tracks before he registers. The tale of Terrell and Randolph Counties would afford the latest maneuver, where school teachers with Masters' degrees and professors teaching in graduate schools were too illiterate to vote when there were those on the various county boards who had not been above the fourth grade in some instances.

"Bloc" voting just now is becoming disturbing to those who would purify the ballot. When the federal judge in Columbus forcing the placing of Negroes back on the Randolph County registration list and awarding them punitive damages, that came somewhat as a deterent in the field of challenging voters.

So, it is a long jump from keeping citizens from registering to the accusation of their "bloc" voting after they are registered and voted.

Just recently the governor of Georgia laid the blame of lawlessness such as gambling, shooting in the homes of citizens and other disturbances in McIntosh County to this "bloc" voting.

That will fall through, for it is as much lacking in merit as contending that college professors and business men are illiterates.

Let those on the outside take courage in that nothing else can be thought after this collossal subterfuge falls through.

Keep up the good work; register by all means; the running of the registration books to the swamp out of reach, the challenging of voters after they register and subsequently shouting "bloc" voting all have fallen through.

The only thing left is to open the doors and let all qualified citizens vote.

Registration Plight

The Sunday Home News

Certainly we are concerned over the plight of those citizens of Macon County, otherwise qualified, who are unable to register as voters because no registration board exists.

Dup. 1-17-60

The blame for the distressing situation, of course, rests with the federal government and its program of harassment of Southern registrars who do not permit Washington bureaucracy to dictate how they shall exercise their judicial functions.

34e Ala.

Now, in a bid for dictatorship complete and outrageous, various Washington sources are pressing for the creation of federal registrars.

Such a move would completely nullify the constitutional provision that voter qualification be left to the several states, but the constitution has no sanctity so far as these radicals are concerned.

Thus far the proposal doesn't seem to have made much headway where it counts, but the danger is always there, especially under a United States supreme court capable of rendering the 1954 school integration decision.

Macon Negroes Ask Vote Board

Montgomery Adv.

Congress To Be Further Petitioned To Put In Federal Voter Registrars

Jan 15 60

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — Gov. John Patterson will be petitioned continuously until a "publicly functioning" voter registration board is installed in Macon County, a Negro leader declared.

William P. Mitchell, secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., said Patterson was petitioned weekly last year.

He said the formal petitions began last January. "We have return receipts to show that the governor or his aides signed for every one of them," said Mitchell, explaining the petitions were sent by certified mail.

ASKS U. S. REGISTRARS

Negroes outnumber white residents nearly six to one in Macon County.

Mitchell said his organization will continue to ask Congress to put in federal voter registrars.

No new voters—white or Negro—have been able to register in Macon County since December, 1958, when one registrar died and the other two resigned in the face of a U.S. Civil Rights Commission inquiry.

Registration machinery remained bogged down although the state has named two three - member boards for Macon County since last summer.

The first board, claiming it would invite harassment and intimidation from federal agents, refused to serve. Three more registrars named Nov. 2 have not announced whether they would accept.

Macon County registration ceased 13 months ago when State Rep. Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston, the two surviving board members, resigned as the Civil Rights Commission launched an inquiry into Negro voting complaints in Macon and five other Alabama counties.

In an injunction suit aimed at prohibiting racial discrimination, the U.S. Justice Dept. challenged the right of Rogers and ngston to resign.

However, U.S. Dist. Frank M. Johnson Jr. of Montgomery ruled the two registrars could quit. And the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld his ruling. The case is now pending before the Supreme Court.

Everett Storey, one of the recently appointed registrars, said he is waiting the Supreme Court's decision before deciding whether to accept the job as registrar.

The other two appointees, chairman Wheeler Dyson and S. S. Still, were unavailable for comment, but Story said he understood they felt the same way.

Registrar Choice Refuses To Serve

Birmingham Post-Herald

By Sam Acuff 2-24-60

34e Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 24 (AP) — One of three men appointed to the Macon County Board of Registrars three months ago finally notified Gov. John Patterson today that he won't serve.

S. S. Still of Hardaway wrote the governor that he had decided against accepting the appointment.

Two others named to the board at the same time, Wheeler Dyson said whether they will serve.

They have said they are waiting to see what the U. S. Supreme Court rules in an appeal from the Justice Dept. suit against two former Macon County registrars who resigned early last year.

The governor contends the former registrars, E. P. Livingston of Notasulga and State Rep. Grady Rogers of Tuskegee Rt. 1, could not legally leave the board until they had been replaced.

U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. dismissed the suit on grounds that Livingston and Rogers had resigned and there was no one the government could sue.

Livingston and Rogers resigned shortly after the U. S. Civil Rights Commission began an investigation into complaints of discrimination against prospective Negro voters in six Alabama counties, including Macon.

Meanwhile, Dr. Hugh Underwood, a Selma dentist, made it official that he rejected his appointment. He answered a letter from the governor about his intentions by saying he wouldn't be able to serve.

Underwood didn't give any reason. He and another of the Dallas County registrar appointees had said earlier they would not accept the appointments.

J. P. Majors of Safford, the third registrar appointed in Dallas County qualified for the office.

Two new registrars named in Bullock County recently, J. W. Guthrie Jr. of near Simsville and R. S. Yow of the Abberfoil community, said they would accept their appointments.

Predicts Macon County Negroes Will Vote In November Election

The Call P.2 Fri. 4-29-60

By ANP Washington Staff

WASHINGTON. — A prediction was m ade here last week that Negroes living in a southern county where the fight for the ri ght to vote has attracted world wide attention would be able to cast a ballot for the n ext President of the United States.

The prediction was made by a Justice department official who said he wished to remain anonymous.

The prediction was based on the voting provisions of the new civil rights bill that is awaiting the President's signature to become law.

Call

Note of Skepticism

Observers here felt that his prediction was "highly optimistic."

The county is Macon county in Alabama, the home of Tuskegee Institute and the Tuskegee Veterans hospital.

P. 2

Its county seat is the town of Tuskegee which was gerrymandered nito an irregular 24 sided boundary to disfranchise most of the Negroes once living within the city limits.

Sat. 4-29-60

Voting rights for Macon county Negroes will mean that other qualified Negroes in Alabama will get the vote sooner or later, also.

Asking not to be identified by name, this official spent more than an hour outlining the status of the Alabama civil rights matter as he sees it.

The discussion centered on two propositions:

The Alabama registrar case from Macon which the Supreme Court expects to hear next month.

And the effect of a little-discussed provision in the civil rights bill which was written with the Macon case in mind.

Either Will Be Effective

According to the official, either a complete vistory for the U. S. before the court or passage of the civil rights bill will accomplish the same end.

The act may do it sooner, however.

The provision in the act is in title VI (B), which is the last two paragraphs of that title.

It gives the U.S. authority to sue a state rather than an individual registrar. With one case, the U.S. then could do what now requires a multiplicity of cases.

In the Macon case, the board of registrars resigned. Still, the U.S. had to bring suit against two of the three living ex-registrars.

Federal Law Supreme

Alabama claimed the registrars could resign when they wished. The U.S. said such resignation may satisfy state law but not federal law, as the registrars, on taking office, swore to uphold the federal constitution as well as the Alabama constitution.

Under the former, the registrar must serve until his successor takes office. The Supreme Court must decide who is right.

Heart of the issue was that with registrar resignations, no one could register to vote.

Neither a court victory nor the act automatically will give the vote to the Negroes. There will be additional court proceedings.

A Supreme Court victory and-or enactment of the bill will permit the U.S., with one law suit, to ap ply to all Negroes or minority groups in a given federal court.

In Alabama, three suits—one each in the northern, central and southern districts—would blanket the state.

"Suppose," said the official, "we brought suit in Montgomery, the central district in Alabama. We'd have jurisdiction over the governor, the secretary of state, and others. Any order that the court issued could personally bind them."

Under the Macon County case now before the Supreme Court, not the governor but the two registrars are the ones subject to federal court action.

U. S. to seek shift in basis of Macon suit

The Birmingham News

BY JAMES FREE

News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30—The Justice Department Monday will ask the U. S. Supreme Court to shift the basis of the department's Macon County voting rights case from the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to the new Civil Rights Act of 1960.

And the department will offer to drop its 1959 suit against Macon County voting registrars Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston if the high court will direct that the state of Alabama be made a party to the suit under the new 1960 act.

While the new act has not yet been signed, President Eisenhower is expected to do this by next Wednesday.

This latest, unusual turn, was disclosed in a memorandum filed by the department on the eve of the high court's hearing of oral arguments on the case here Monday.

Two proposals

IN THIS memorandum, the department makes these two proposals:

1. That the federal suit, ruled on adversely by District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., in Montgomery, and by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, be sent back to Johnson with instructions that would make the state of Alabama a party to the suit.

Both Johnson and the appeals court have held that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 does not give the department the right to sue a state.

2. The department said that, if the high court will order that Alabama be made a party to the suit, the department will drop its charges against the two registrars, who it claims discriminated against Negro voting applicants.

Counsel for Alabama—Atty. Gen. MacoDnald Gallion and Assts. **Nicholas S. Hare and Gordon Madison—will oppose this new rule on the ground that the Constitution does not permit such suits against the state, no matter what the 1960 act says.**

P. 4

May be first test

THUS, THE MACON County case may provide the first test of the constitutionality of the 1960 act.

It is clear that, if and when this case is sent back to Johnson, the department will move that he make a finding that a "pattern or practice of discrimination" against Negro voting applicants exists in Macon County. It will be contended, according to Joseph M. F. Ryan, acting assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Rights Division, that evidence already has been presented to the court showing such a pattern.

Should such a pattern be declared by the court, Johnson would then appoint a federal voting referee as authorized in the 1960 act. This referee would check on voting qualifications of all Negroes in the area who could show that they had tried without success to register.

If the referee found the applicants qualified under state law, he would so certify. And the judge would have power to order certified Negro applicants put on the list of qualified voters.

Predict Negroes To Be Voteless

Chicago Defender

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — If the present losses of 64 persons per year from the current registered voter rolls of Macon county continue, it is anticipated there will be no Negroes voting in the county by 2017 A.D.

Sat. 7-30-60

This was the pronouncement of William B. Mitchell, chairman of the Voter Franchise committee, Tuskegee Civic Association, in a letter to Alabama Governor John Patterson in which he charged the state board of registrars with gross discrimination and denial of registration to potential Negro voters.

P. 1

Mitchell stated that no Negroes were allowed to register in Macon County in 1959. The County lost 64 Negro voters in 1959 out of a total of 1,110, due to out-migration and deaths. Only one Negro has been registered under the present board of registrars.

Mitchell concluded, "If the present policy of taking application from one Negro citizen per registration day continues, only 40 Negroes will be able to make application per year.

"Now assuming that all of these will be registered, if our losses continue at 64 per year, there will be no Negro voter in this county by 2017 A.D."

But the board chairman, Wheeler Dyson, denied there has been any discrimination.

William P. Mitchell, who heads the Tuskegee Civic Assn.'s Voter Registration Committee, made the accusation in a letter to the governor in which he challenged the board's sincerity.

The Negro leader said the two registrars who took office two months ago after a 19 - month breakdown in registration machinery, have allowed only one Negro to register.

Although Negroes predominate in Macon County by a 6-1 ratio over whites, whites have a voting superiority of about 2-1.

Patterson, who is chairman of the state board which appoints registrars, withheld immediate comment on Mitchell's letter.

Negro Claims Discrimination In Macon County

Talladega, Ala. Talladega Daily Home

Sun. 7/31/60

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —(AP)— Macon County's reactivated Board of Registrars is giving prospective Negro voters the runaround, a Negro leader charged in a letter to Gov. John Patterson.

MACON COUNTY VOTING SUIT REINSTATED BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

New Orleans Must End Its School Bias

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The U. S. Supreme Court Monday reinstated a suit brought by the Justice Department to enforce Negro voting rights in Macon County, Ala. The case was appealed after District Judge Frank H. Johnson in Montgomery dismissed the suit.

Among other grounds, Johnson held that the 1957 Civil Rights Act did not authorize a suit against a state, but the high court said that by the time the case came up for argument Congress had amended the act permitting a state to be made defendant.

A two-member board of registers took office in Macon County, site of Tuskegee Institute, Monday and the county had functioning vote registration machinery for the first time since 1958.

Meanwhile a federal judge Monday ordered desegregation of public schools in New Orleans next September.

The New Orleans School Board had informed the court it was unable to formulate a desegregation plan because matters dealing with racial integration are in the hands of the Louisiana Legislature. Judge J. Skelly Wright said he would formulate a plan and entered a brief order for desegregation beginning with the first grade.

New Orleans was the second major southern metropolis to be confronted with a federal court school desegregation order within two weeks. Judge Frank Hooper ordered Atlanta, Ga., schools desegregated in the 11th and 12th grades by September, 1961.

The Atlanta School Board offered a pupil placement plan for desegregation last fall, but the Georgia Legisature took no action to permit its implementation in face of state laws requiring segregation. Hooper delayed the Atlanta desegregation to give the Legislature one last chance" to prevent what he called chaos."

NEITHER HAS INTEGRATION

At present there is no public school integration in either Georgia or Louisiana.

A. F. HERNDON SCHOOL

The last meeting of the Herndon PTA will be held on Thursday, May 19 at 8 p. m., in the school auditorium. Reports of the trip to Washington will be given by members of the school Safety Patrol group.

Parents are invited to visit the classrooms from 7:30 to 8:00.

Mrs. O. P. Davie is principal; Mrs. Essie Harris is president.

HIGH COURT TO DETERMINE IF CHANGING TUSKEGEE BORDERS DEPRIVED THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Only Negroes Are Removed From City Limits By Change

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A group of Tuskegee persons Monday won a Supreme Court hearing on their complaint that Alabama illegally deprived them of the right to vote by changing the boundaries of the town of Tuskegee to exclude their homes.

In its first decision day in two weeks, the court also agreed to examine a challenge by the Times Film Corp. against Chicago's movie censorship ordinance. The company was denied a permit to exhibit the movie," Don Juan," because it refused to turn over the film to police for censorship.

The high court will schedule oral arguments on the two cases sometime next term. It will follow with written opinions later.

REAFFIRMS RULING

Among its other major actions, the court by a 5-4 vote reaffirmed a 1958 ruling that a taxpayer accused by tax collectors of an income tax deficiency must pay up the full amount before he can sue in federal district court for a refund.

The Tuskegee case stemmed from the action of the Alabama Legislature in 1957 in changing the boundaries of the town at the behest of Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County. Tuskegee is the county seat.

The challenging Negroes contended that before the law was passed, Tuskegee was square in shape with a Negro population of 5,397, of whom about 400 were qualified voters. The town contained a white population of 1,310, of whom about 600 were voters.

Under the new law, the Negroes said, the town took on "a highly irregular shape with 28 sides resembling a 'sea dragon."

SAYS NO WHITES DISTURBED

The Negroes said no white residents or voters were disturbed.

In other major actions, the high court:

— Granted a hearing to Arthur M. McPhaul of Detroit, who was convicted of contempt of Congress in 1956 for refusing to produce records of the civil rights Congress for a House subcommittee on un American activities.

— Set aside the conviction of Sam Thompson of Louisville, Ky. who was fined $20 in police court onloitering and disorderly charges. His case was not apealable to local or state higher courts.

— Denied a hearing to Nathaniel Johnson, a Negro under death sentence in Georgia for raping a white woman. The denial left Georgia free to carry out the execution.

Good News For Tuskegee

Good news from Alabama. A group of Tuskegee citizens recently won a Supreme Court hearing on their contention that Alabama illegally deprived them of the right to vote by changing the boundaries of the town to exclude their homes.

Thus one of the most outrageous incidents implemented to rob Negroes of their ballot will have proper airing.

It is said that in the gerrymander, not a single white home was left out of the city limits. This is obviously proof that the scheme was hatched up and aimed at Negro voters.

It is also of record that State Senator Sam Englehart proposed a bill to clear out Macon County and cut it into five parcels to adjoining counties. This was to keep Negro voters, who represent a majority of the population, from aspiring for office.

This running sore in the state of Alabama has furnished ugly publicity. It has been, however, a weapon in the struggle for civil rights for the protection of voting.

Thusly, do top heavy injustices come to book by toppling of the own weight.

So, this is good news and little by little may Tuskegee and Macon County remove those spurious standards set by some who would spare no extreme in an effort to keep down Negro voting.

U.S. Urges High Court Review Of Tuskegee's Bar on Negroes

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1—The Justice Department urged the Supreme Court today to consider the constitutionality of an Alabama law that changed the boundaries of the City of Tuskegee to exclude virtually all Negroes as residents.

"This case presents issues of national significance," the department said in a memorandum as a friend of the court. It was signed by Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin.

The lower Federal courts have upheld the statute. A petition for Supreme Court review has been filed by Robert L. Carter of New York, counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and is pending.

The statute in question was passed by the Alabama Legislature in 1957. It changed the boundaries of Tuskegee from a square to a figure of twenty-eight sides, which the petition for review said resembles a "sea dragon."

College Also Excluded

The effect of the change was to exclude from the city all Negro neighborhoods and the well-known Negro college, Tuskegee Institute.

Before the change the city had a population of 5,397 Negroes, of whom about 400 were registered voters, and 1,310 whites, of whom some 600 were voters. No white residents or voters were excluded by the new boundaries, but most Negroes were, including all but four or five of the Negro voters.

The statute indicates no reason for its enactment. Its sponsor, State Senator Sam Engelhardt, was an official of the White Citizens Council. He indicated that his aim was to prevent Negro control of public affairs in Tuskegee.

A suit was brought by a group of Negroes excluded as residents of the city by the boundary change. They charged in their complaint that the purpose and effect of the statute had been to deprive Negroes of their right to vote in Tuskegee and to enjoy all the benefits of residence in a city.

Suit Dismissed

The suit was dismissed without trial of the charges that racial discrimination had been the purpose and effect of the statute. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed this dismissal on the ground that the states had complete discretion over city boundaries, not subject to any control by the Federal courts.

Mr. Rankin's memorandum today said the grounds of the Fifth Circuit decision were untenable.

"Even in areas of otherwise exclusive state concern," the memorandum said, "the states may not use race or color as a basis of legislation affecting rights protected by the Constitution."

The memorandum said the Tuskegee Negroes, in effect, had been "relegated to a ghetto."

Mr. Rankin concluded that the statute violated the Fifteenth Amendment by restricting Negroes' voting rights and violated the Fourteenth Amendment by depriving them of all the benefits of municipal citizenship.

Court Agrees To Rule On Tuskegee Boundary

WASHINGTON (AP) The U.S. Supreme Court Monday agreed to rule on an Alabama law which redefined the city limits of Tuskegee, reducing the number of Negroes within the municipal boundaries.

The statute was upheld in U.S. District Court and U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals where it was held to be a state's right to readjust the boundaries of any political subdivision.

The law in question made possible the redrawing of the boundaries of Tuskegee so that all but four or five Negro voters found themselves living outside the city.

Prior to the redrawing of the boundaries, Tuskegee had 5,397 Negro inhabitants and 1,310 whites. There were about 400 Negro voters and 600 white voters.

Tuskegee is the home of Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's best known Negro colleges. C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee dean, is among several Negroes who appealed the lower courts' ruling.

The case probably will not be argued until the 1960-61 term of the Supreme Court, starting Oct. 3.

The gerrymandering of the city limits resulted in a Negro boycott of white merchants within the city.

Alabama Highway Director Sam Engelhardt, who as a state senator sponsored the bill which removed most of the Negroes from the city limits, upon learing of the court's decision to rule on the case, suggested that the Macon County Abolition Committee prepared to go back to work.

The abolition committee was set up to decide how Macon County would be divided and annexed by adjoining counties to break up the Negro voter concentration.

"If the Supreme Court knocks down this law then I think its time the Macon County Abolition Committee prepare to go back to work," Engelhard said. "Macon County, and the Tuskegee city government, would be the first to fall under control of Negroes if this law is ruled out and the federal registrar bill now pendi g in Congress is enacted."

Engelhardt also sponsored the resolution creating the abolition committee. It was empowered to come up with a plan whereby Macon County would be abolished and the territory it now includes given to six surrounding counties in such a manner than no county's Negro population would be increased substantially.

Engelhardt secured the passage of the Tuskegee re-districting bill during the 1957 Legislature. At that time there were approximately 415 Negro voters within the city limits of Tuskegee. Under the new law no more than a dozen Negro voters remained within the city.

Tuskegee Case To High Court

By Charlotte G. Moulton

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — A group of Negroes Monday won a Supreme court hearing on their complaint that Alabama illegally deprived them of the right to vote by changing the boundaries of the town of Tuskegee to exclude their homes.

In its first decision day in two weeks, the court also agreed to examine a challenge by the Times Film Corp. Against Chicago's movie censorship ordinance. The company was denied a permit to exhibit the movie, "Don Juan", because it refused to turn over the film to police for censorship

The high court will schedule oral arguments on the two cases some time next term. It will follow with written opinions later.

Among its other major actions, the court by a 5-4 vote reaffirmed a 1958 ruling that a taxpayer accused by tax collectors of an income tax deficiency must pay up the full amount before he can sue.

a white population of 1,310, of whom about 600 were voters.

Under the new law, the Negroes said, the town took on "a highly irregular shape with 28 sides resembling a 'sea dragon'."

Although the new law carried no specific reason for its enactment, they said, its effect was to exclude all Negro neighborhoods, "including the world famous Tuskegee institute, and all but four or five of its qqualified Negro voters."

The Negroes said no white residents or voters were disturbed.

They contended that the law deprived them not only of their vote but also their right to police protection, street improvement, and their participation in municipal affairs.

The legislature was upheld, however, by the fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which ruled in June that the boundary revision was a political affair over which the federal courts have no jurisdiction.

In taking the case to the Supreme court, the Negroes had the support of the Justice department, which said that, in effect, Tuskegee Negroes "have been relegated to a ghetto by an act of the state."

In other major actions, the high court:

Set aside the conviction of Sam Thompson of Louisville, KY., who was fined $20 in police court on loitering and disorderly charges. His case was not appealable to local or state higher courts. A key issue was whether Thompson was dancing to juke box music in a tavern in violation of a local ordinance. He claimed he was just tapping his foot.

—Rule, 8-1, that Scripto Inc., of Atlanta, Ga., a pen manufacturing firm, must pay a Florida use tax on orders it obtains through commission brokers in that state.

—Denied a hearing to Nathaniel Johnson, a Negro under the death sentence in Georgia for raping a white woman. The denial left Georgia free to carry out the execution. in federal district court for a refund.

The Tuskegee case stemmed from the action of the Alabama State Legislature in 1957 in changing the boundaries of the town at the behest of Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County. Tuskegee is the county seat.

The challenging Negroes contended that before the law was passed, Tuskegee was square in shape with a Negro population of

Alabama Vote Probers Report Discrimination

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff

The Civil Rights Commission yesterday released a staff report that Director Gordon M. Tiffany said showed a "consistent pattern" of discrimination against Negro voting rights in Alabama's Macon County.

It consisted of testimony given at a closed hearing last January by fuor staff members who examined county registration records under court order after officials had refused to produce them at the Commission's December hearing in Montgomery. A procession of Negroes had complained at the public hearing in December that they had been denied the right to register solely because of race.

The staff members examined applications both of persons rejected and those registered. They checked about 400 applications made since the latest rekistration board had been appointed. About 100 applications had been rejected, but about 20 of those were duplications from Negroes who had applied more than once.

4 Pages of Questions

The application consists of four pages of questions. In addition, under the board's rules, each applicant must demonstrate his ability to read or write an article of the United States Constitution. The rules says all applicants are to be tested on the same article.

The staff reported that of 84 individuals rejected, 73 were Negroes and 11 were white. They said 51 of the Negroes had been asked to copy Article 2 of the Constitution, a long passage, while only three of the rejected white persons copied it. A greater proportion of the white persons wrote shorter articles of the Constitution, they said.

Each rejected application contained what the registrars considered a mistake. The staff found that the greatest number of mistakes were made on a question asking the length of "bona fide" residence in Alabama. Many applicants apparently thought "bona fide" meant the date they became eligible to vote in Alabama, and accordingly wrote a date of one year after they had moved to the State.

The county board interpreted the question to mean when they first moved in and rejected other answers. Staff members said board members told them they never told an applicant the right answer—and some were turned down more than once on this same mistake—because they were forbidden by law to give help.

Rejected for Omission

One applicant gave the month and year he became a resident, but left out the day and was rejected for that, the staff said.

Some applicants were turned down for writing the letters "M" or "S" instead of "married" or "single." One question asked the "name or or names by which you have been known during the last five years".

At this point the applicant had written his name three times and some thought the question asked for aliases. The board said the applicant's legal name was desired and turned down some who did not write it. Most persons rejected on these grounds were Negroes, but the testimony did not identify race in every case.

A spot check of accepted applications showed that 16 persons were registered who had made the same type of mistakes as those in the reject pile. Fifteen of the 16 were white persons, the staff said. Three of the white persons registered had left blank a question on whether they would "give aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States Government or the Government of the State of Alabama."

Macon County Registrars Quit

Recently - Appointed Board Members Say They Won't Serve

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23. — Troubled Macon County lost its new board of registrars Thursday with the announcement none of the recently-appointed members would serve.

The county where Negroes outnumber whites 6-1 has been without a voter registration board since Dec. 10, 1958, bringing a petition by local Negroes for a Federal commission to take over.

Shortly after the Tuskegee Civic Association, asked Congress to form the commission, Gov. John Patterson appointed the new board.

Future 'Harassment' Seen

All three members declined to serve because of "unwarrented publicity" and "the possibility of future harassment."

The old board resigned shortly after a Federal civil rights commission investigation into alleged discriminatory practices against Negroes.

In a letter to Governor Patterson, Howard Lynn of Notasulga, named chairman of the board, wrote, "I had intended to accept the position but after most careful consideration, and in view of the fact that the board would most certainly be harassed and hounded by the United States civil rights commission continuously and without let-up, as well as by other Federal agencies, and in view of the unreasonable publicity which has attended this appointment, I respectfully decline to serve at this time."

Claim Press Hounded Them

Both Lynn and J. H. Sadler, a Tuskegee grocery store-service station operator, claimed they were hounded by the press continuously after their appointment.

Sadler wrote he could not fill the post because of "unwarrented publicity" and the possibility of future harassment by "certain commissions."

John Sullivan of Tuskegee said, "I had thought that I would accept the appointment because I realize the importance of having fair-minded men as members of this board but after considering and learning that the suit against E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers is still pending in Federal Court I decided not to accept the appointment."

Livingston and State Representative Rogers were the former members of the board.

New Registrar Quits In 6-1 Negro County

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — J. H. Sadler, one of the three newly appointed vote registrars in Macon County, where Negroes outnumber whites 6-to1, has decided not to accept his appointment because of the small amount of pay." Saddler and two others were appointed in December after one member died and two others resigned after the Civil Rights Commission began investigating complaints of Negroes.

No Registrars For Macon Co.

The three newly appointed registrars for Macon County all have respectfully declined to serve. Reasons offered are obvious. Said Chairman Appointee Howard Lynn: "... the board would most certainly be harassed and hounded by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission ... as well as the unreasonable publicity which has attended the appointment."

"Unreasonable" and "unwarranted" publicity were given by two appointees as among reasons for not serving. Publicity about Macon County events is neither unwarranted nor unreasonable. It is vital to the people of Alabama that they be fully informed as to any matters pertaining to race.

The governor, who with the state auditor and commissioner of agriculture and industries makes the appointments, correctly says: "Our job is difficult because of the unwarranted harassment by the federal government and particularly the Civil Rights Commission."

Pulling a Drew Pearson: We predict it is exceedingly dubious anybody acceptable to the appointing board would be willing to serve in Macon County which is the focal point of the fear in Alabama of Negroes eventually dominating white voters.

Negroes in Macon—numbers of whom plainly are able to pass any reasonable vote test—will push for a federal registration commission. It is conceivable that at some future time such a commission could be formed. But if this ever should come about we would be nearer a vital, grave question: To what extent would the federal government assume the power to register voters *in the respective 50 states?* Our guess is opposition would be considerable outside the South even.

We can see how, at that vaguely future date, the federal government might claim a power to register voters for national elections. This might even include senators and representatives, along with president and veep.

But the day is astronomically far off, we think, when a federal Congress will say that the processes of electing city, county and state leaders are under jurisdiction of the federal government.

Meanwhile this refusal points up the real degree of resistance of whites in

heavily Negro populated counties. This is a situation which exists or will exist wherever Negroes develop potential power to dominate the polls, South or North. Whites will resist.

Registrars Didn't Want This

Macon Voters

Journal p. 4-A
Oct 7 1965
Montgomery Ala.

A NEW board of registrars has been appointed in Macon County. This was probably done to take care of boys and girls who have reached the age of 21 during the past three or four years.

Others need not apply for the voting lists were completed some time ago.

Saying Alabama's Anti-Tuskegee Laws "Obviously Discriminate Against Colored Citizens"

The Informer

Supreme Court Flays 'Gerrymander' Which Stole Vote Rights

Houston Texas
Date 11-19-60

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D C (NNPA)—The Supreme Court Monday reversed lower federal courts and ordered a trial of the case, involving the changing of the city limits of Tuskegee, Ala, so as to fence out all but four or five of 400 colored voters.

The decision, delivered by Justice Felix Frankfurter, was unanimous. Justice Charles E Whittaker concurred in the result but wrote a separate opinion.

Justice Whittaker said the decision "should not be rested on the Fifteenth Amendment, but rather on the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Both the Justice Department and the NAACP contended that the Act of the Alabama legislature changing the boundaries of Tuskegee, passed in 1957, violated both the 14th and 15th Amendments.

"At this stage of the litigation we are not concerned with the truth of the allegations, that is, the ability of petitioners to sustain their allegations by proof," Justice Frankfurter said, speaking for eight of the nine justices.

"The sole question is whether the allegations entitle them to make good on their claim that they are being denied rights under the United States Constitution."

The suit challenged the validity of the Act of the Alabama legislature, which was sponsored by State Senator Sam Englehardt of Macon County, who was then executive secretary for the White Citizens' Council for Alabama, an organization dedicated to the principles of "white supremacy" and prevention of racial integration.

The persons who brought the suit were at the time of the gerrymandering residents of Tuskegee. They sought a declaratory judgment that the act was unconstitutional, and an injunction to restrain the Mayor and officials of Tuskegee and Macon County, Ala, from enforcing it.

Prior to passage of the act, Tuskegee was a square-shaped city containing about 5,397 colored persons and about 1,310 white persons. About 400 colored persons and 600 whites were qualified voters in the city.

As a result of the changing of the city's boundaries, several thousand colored persons, including all but four or five qualified voters, were fenced out of the city. No white persons were removed.

As a result of the gerrymandering, the shape of Tuskegee was changed from a square to a 28-sided figure with colored neighborhoods including the site of Tuskegee Institute, eliminated.

The suit charged that the gerrymandering constituted racial discrimination, in violation of the 14th Amendment and denied the former residents the right to vote in violation of the 15th Amendment.

Justice Frankfurter said that the allegations, if proven would abundantly establish that the gerrymandering act "was not an ordinary geographic redistricting measure, even within familiar abuses of gerrymandering." He continued:

"If these allegations upon a trial remained uncontradicted or unqualified, the conclusion would be irresistible, tantamount for all practical purposes to a mathematical demonstration, that the legislation is solely concerned with segregating white and colored voters, by fencing Negro citizens out of town, so as to deprive them of their pre-existing municipal vote.

"It is difficult to appreciate what stands in the way of adjudging a statute having this inevitable effect invalid, in light of the principles by which this Court must judge, and uniformly has judged, statutes that, however speciously defined, obviously discriminate against colored citizens."

The court distinguished the Tuskegee case from other gerrymandering cases, in which it held that the power of legislatures to fix city limits was unlimited.

"When a State exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review," the opinion stated.

"But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally protected right."

The Federal District Court at Montgomery, Ala, dismissed the case on the ground that the court had no authority to "change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body, acting for the people in the State of Alabama."

On appeal, the United States Court of Appeals affirmed by a 2-to-1 vote.

The Supreme Court said the principal conclusions of both the District Court and the Court of Appeals "are clearly erroneous."

The case now goes back to the District Court to give the former colored residents of Tuskegee an opportunity to prove their allegations.

Macon Ordered To Open Records

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham News

BY JOHN J. McDAVITT, JR.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 17 (UPI)—U. S. Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ordered the Macon County Board of Registrars today to open its records to Federal investigators at 10 a.m. Monday.

Johnson said the registrars must turn over to the FBI for reproduction all records, documents and papers "which have been made or received by the board . . . or any members thereof since Jan. 1, 1950. . . ."

Civil-1-18-60

The ruling was the latest move in a two-year battle between the state and the U. S. Civil Rights Commission over alleged discrimination against Negro voter applicants in the predominantly rural county where Negroes outnumber whites by more than six to one.

Gallion Promises Fight

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said, "the decision today . . . requiring production of certain Macon County records next Monday in no way relates to the merits of the case itself. That is still in litigation and we intend to fight it as far as necessary or through the U. S. Supreme Court.

"I point out that we are not being ordered to produce these records under the provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act—the constitutionality of which my office has under attack before the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. These records are ordered under a long-standing Federal Court rule of discovery which applies to any case which might be under litigation in the Federal courts," Gallion said.

Records Already Copied

The state's chief legal officer said "most of the records they now seek to copy already have been copied by other Federal agents many months ago. The order mentions many things, the existence of which I have no knowledge of and I do not know whether they are actually in existence.

"This is but one more battle and we expect to fight many more in every form available to us to protect the rights of the state of Alabama and its local officials from this program of Federal harrassment."

Gov. John Patterson refused to comment on the decision.

Charles Donald Scott, one of the two registrars in the county, said, however, "as far as I'm concerned, I'm not going to let them look at the records. And I think I can speak for Mr. (Board Chairman Wheeler) Dyson."

Gallion Motion Denied

The ruling also denied a motion by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion to have the Federal complaint thrown out. Johnson said the grounds on which the state based its motion were "unfounded."

"The various contentions in defendants' motion to dismiss attacking the jurisdiction of this court are clearly unfounded," the Federal jurist said. "The Congress of the United States expressly conferred jurisdiction on 'the district court of the United States' . . ." in the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

He also said the state's contentions "that the state of Alabama is not accountable for any discriminatory acts on the part of its registration officials are also without merit."

Any discriminatory acts on the part of state officials while acting in the discharge of their official duties which deprive citizens of their constitutional rights are properly imputed to the state when the action to prevent such discrimination is to secure rights as guaranteed by the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States," he ruled.

State Request Dismissed

Johnson also dismissed a state motion to have the Federal government, the U. S. attorney general's office and the FBI open their records to state inspection.

"The argument of the defendants that they are only seeking the same type of documents and records the plaintiff is seeking in its motion to produce is a fallacious one."

Johnson said the 1960 Civil Rights Act "specifically authorizes the attorney general of the United States to institute litigation for preventative relief 'when any person has engaged or . . . is about to engage in any act or practice which would deprive any other person of any right. . . .'"

The Federal Court order said the Macon County records were to be produced at the Macon County Courthouse in Tuskegee Monday "and from day to day thereafter until said inspection and copying is completed."

Johnson said the registrars, Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott, were to provide the FBI with:

—All applications for registration for voting and all questionnaires and oaths relating to such applications, received by, or filed with the board since Jan. 1, 1950.

—All records, documents or papers made or received by the board relating to or reflecting the ability of applicants for registration for voting to read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language.

Regulations Demanded

—Copies of any rules and regulations made or adopted since Jan. 1, 1950, regarding the registration of voters.

—All lists of registered voters in Macon County compiled since Jan. 1, 1950.

—All poll tax records which have been made or maintained in the county.

—All current poll books or other documents used in elections in Macon County to identify registered voters.

—All books, documents or papers made, used, or maintained by the board which contain the names of persons in the county who have sought to appy for registration for voting. Said books, documents or papers being used to determine the order in which prospective applicants for registration will be permitted to make application.

—All notices which have been made or published by the board since Jan. 1, 1950, designating the dates, times and places for receiving applications for registration for voting.

—All other records, documents or papers which have been made or received by the board of registrars concerning the qualifications for voting of any applicant or registration.

Tuskegee Case Moves Ahead

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham News

Civil-1-18-60

We have not heard the last of Tuskegee.

The Supreme Court has sent back to U. S. District Court in Montgomery the case of the Mid-Alabama Negro college town which was so-gerrymandered as to exclude most of the Negro residents from the city limits—and thus exclude them from voting.

The Tuskegee case comes as a result of the intensified drive for Negro voting.

It was unfortunate that it should come in a city which undoubtedly has a higher percentage of highly-educated Negroes than any other city in the state.

The Supreme Court's ruling probably will lead to a renewed effort to abolish Macon County, with its large Negro population and consolidate it with adjoining counties. This move was opposed earlier. Likely it will be accepted now as something that is inevitable.

Or will the Supreme Court refuse to allow such a carving up process?

City Rights

The Montgomery Advertiser

All discussions about the Tuskegee boundary case should begin with the frank admission that the Negro voters gerrymandered out of the city limits were expelled because of race — the fear, real or imagined, that they might gain political control. Although the state doesn't admit this, candor compels it be stated as self-evident. This is almost always the reason for gerrymandering: threat of some rival faction taking over.

Montgomery, Ala.

The U.S. Supreme Court has now ruled unanimously that the district court here should try the case on its merits. The lower court had previously ruled, and was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals, that a consideration of motive — including the one stated above—is beyond the scope of the federal courts in a case involving the act of a sovereign state legislature.

Pres. 11-15-60

The Supreme Court is not so easily discouraged. Justice Frankfurter said Monday:

P. 4-A

> When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of a state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review. But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally protected right.

The "federally protected right" in this case can only be the right to reside in a *city* and to vote in *city* elections. No other rights of the ejected Negroes could have been abridged. If they voted before, they still can—in county, state and general elections. They have simply been de-urbanized.

The gerrymandering law was drastic. So have been the gerrymanderings of many political districts over the nation. The Supreme Court has never stepped in before; the only reason it does now is that the appellants are Negroes, which brings the case into the "conventional sphere of litigation," as Justice Frankfurter coyly put it.

It's conventional all right, or fast becoming so. The complexion of the plaintiff establishes the complexion of the case.

However, now that the Supreme Court has opened the door to gerrymander cases, it will be indeed awkward to tell the expected line of litigants in the contention that since they are not members of a recognized minority they have no standing in court. But something very like this must be the court's tortured reasoning if it is to avoid mass excursions into what Frankfurter himself has previously called the "political thicket" of voting boundary lines.

The State Is Supreme— Or Was

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

FOURTEEN years ago, when the U.S. Supreme Court was petitioned to review a flagrant case of gerrymandering, Justice Frankfurter wrote in an opinion:

Pres. 11-17-60

"The courts ought not to enter this political thicket. The remedy for unfairness in districting is to secure state legislatures that will apportion properly . . ."

P4-A

In this, Justice Frankfurter was simply reaffirming what the courts had held repeatedly for a half-century or more—that fixing the boundaries of political subdivisions was the exclusive prerogative of the states and not reviewable by the federal judiciary.

Yet this week, the same Justice Frankfurter held that the Tuskegee boundary case lies within the "conventional sphere of litigation" and, along with the rest of the court, ordered it to be tried on its merits in the local district court.

The district court and the Circuit Court of Appeals, both of which had adhered to unmistakable precedents in refusing to hear the Tuskegee action, were thus reversed.

★

IT IS assumed that the Supreme Court remains of the same mind as its predecessors regarding the precedent cases that affected voting, property and—in one case—a man's life. The courts have held that no one of these factors was sufficiently compelling to merit the Supreme Court's intervention.

Aggrieved taxpayers, property owners and voters have sought the court's remedy and been denied.

But Tuskegee, involving a no more consequential question than whether a group of citizens live in the city or out, is judged to be different.

Even those who sympathize with the Negroes who brought the suit will search in vain without finding more than one factor that distinguishes Tuskegee from the other cases. In all the others, the litigants were Republicans or Democrats, taxpayers, property owners or some other such group. The Tuskegee litigants are *colored*. That seems to be the single, controlling factor.

Certainly it was the controlling factor in the state legislature's redrawing of Tuskegee's boundaries. But what motivates a legislature is not the concern of the courts.

★

UPHOLDING Alabama's school placement law, Judge Rives wrote (and was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court):

> In testing constitutionality "we cannot undertake a search for motive." "If the state has the power to do an act, its intention or the reason by which it is influenced in doing it cannot be inquired into" . . . As there is no one corporate mind of the legislature, there is in reality no single motive. Motives vary from one individual member to another.

The state's power over a city is almost unlimited. Probably the leading confirmation of this power was a case in which a group of citizens objected to being incorporated against their will into the city of Pittsburgh, because they didn't wish to be burdened with the taxes and other debts that would be thrust on them.

First reaffirming that it had "nothing to do with the policy, wisdom, justice, or fairness of the act under consideration," the U.S. Supreme Court then defined the inferior status of cities—that they are merely "convenient agencies" of the state, exercising only such powers as may be entrusted to them at "the absolute discretion of the state."

> The state, therefore, at its pleasure [said the court], may take without compensation such property, hold it itself, or vest it in other agencies, expand or contract the territorial area, unite the whole of it with another municipality, repeal the charter and destroy the corporation. All this may be done, conditionally or unconditionally, with or without the consent of the citizens, or even against their protest . . . The power is in the state, and those who legislate for the state are alone responsible for any unjust or oppressive exercise of it.

At least three times since then, the Supreme Court has cited this case with approval, affirming the supremacy of the state in such matters.

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THE Supreme Court's ruling this week would at least be more palatable and logical if, on one of the many occasions in the long past, it had chosen to rule on, say, gerrymandering—a device by which the basic privilege of voting is deliberately rendered ineffectual.

Instead, the court chooses to enter this "thicket" because the complainants happen to be Negroes.

Does anybody believe the court would be interested if the litigants had been kicked out of the city because they were Republicans or Democrats?

Highest Court Orders Ruling On City Limits at Tuskegee

The Atlanta Constitution p. 12
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court Monday unanimously directed a lower federal court to decide whether the city limits of Tuskegee, Ala., were deliberately recarved to gerrymander Negroes out of their voting rights.

Jour. 11-15-60

The ruling was a break with precedent. In the past, the high court has refrained from interfering in cases of state and local political boundary disputes on grounds they led the federal courts into "political thickets."

All nine justices agreed, however, that Negroes in the Tuskegee area were entitled to be heard on their protest that the redrawing of the Tuskegee city boundaries was aimed at depriving all but a few of them of their constitutional voting rights.

In directing the U.S. district court at Montgomery, Ala., to hear the case, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter declared:

"When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review. But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally-protected right."

(In the Tuskegee case, the majority opinion of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said the South vs. Peters county unit system case of 1950 was "not wholly dissimilar."

(In that case, the opinion noted, the Georgia district court held that "the Constitution does not take from states the right to set up their own internal organizations and prescribe the manner of state elections."

(Opponents of Georgia's county unit system, including Mayor Hartsfield, have said in recent months that the outcome of the Tuskegee case, involving as it does principles of the unit system, would be closely watched in Georgia.)

Voters Say 400 Were Forced Out

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 11-19-60

High Tribunal Tells District Bench To Start Investigation

WASHINGTON — (UPI)— The Supreme Court Monday ordered a Federal district court to examine charges that Tuskegee, Ala., has gerrymandered to exclude virtually all Negro residents.

The ruling, which was unanimous, was delivered by Justice Felix Frankfurter. The district court involved is in Montgomery, Ala.

"WHEN A state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interests, it is insulated from federal judicial review," Justice Frankfurter said, adding, "But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a Federally protected right."

Colored residents in the Tuskegee case had argued that the boundary revision denied them their constitutional right to vote and to "equal protection of the laws."

THE SUPREME Court's action comes on the heels of recent hearings in which attorneys for colored residents of the Alabama college town pointed up their contention that the city had been partitioned in such a manner as to exclude all but a handful of colored residents from the city's environs.

The lawyers argued that the city had been "cut up" so that Tuskegee, which once had some 400 colored voters, now could number only four. Speaking for the plaintiffs were NAACP General Counsel Robert Carter and Attorneys Fred Gray and Arthur D. Shores.

THEIR CONTENTION, also, was that the colored voters, through gerrymandering, had been scattered into so many political subdivisions, their combined voting strength had been considerably weakened.

It was the initiation of the Tuskegee gerrymandering act in the Alabama legislature that resulted in the now famed "selective patronage" campaign in the city which is the home of famed Tuskegee Institute.

Norfolk, Va.

Numerous businesses were forced to close their doors after colored residents (who comprise the bulk of the population) withdrew patronage from persons who had actively sought to have them (the colored residents) deprived of the right of franchise through gerrymandering.

New Hearing Is Ordered By The U.S. High Court

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 11-16-60

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Supreme Court Monday unanimously directed a lower federal court to decide whether the city limits of Tuskegee, Ala., were deliberately recarved to gerrymander Negroes out of their voting rights in the college community.

The ruling was a break with precedent. In the past, the high court has refrained from interfering in cases of state and local political boundary disputes on the grounds they led the federal courts into "political thickets."

All nine justices agreed, however, that Negroes in the Tuskegee area were entitled to be heard on their protest that the redrawing of the Tuskegee city boundaries was aimed at depriving all but a few of them of their constitutional voting rights.

In directing the Federal District Court at Montgomery, Ala., to hear the case, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter declared:

"When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review. But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally-protected right."

WHITES NOT DISTURBED

The Justice Department, siding with Tuskegee Negroes in the case, contended in 1957 Alabama law which allowed the redistricting of the city established a "racial ghetto."

The Negro plaintiffs said the new boundaries did not distrub the voting make-up of the white residents. The city, home of the famed Negro college, Tuskegee Institute, has 1,310 white residents of whom about 600 are voters.

Before the redistricting, Tuskegee numbered a Negro population of 5,397 with about 400 of their race voting. According to the suit, the Negro residential population was whittled to an estimate of 200 with only four or five eligible to vote. The excluded Negroes can vote in the county but not the city.

Lower federal courts declined to entertain the case on grounds they had no jurisdiction over the way state legislatures define city boundaries.

SUPREME COURT REQUEST

Alabama Wants To Bury '59 Voting Rights Case

By LEWIS HAWKINS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Alabama Monday asked the Supreme Court to bury a 1959 voting rights case which it had won. But the government requested it be kept alive under 1960 Civil Rights legislation which changes its aspects.

The Supreme Court took the case under advisement.

The unusual situation stems from an attempt by the government to obtain an injunction under the 1957 Civil Rights Act to enforce Negro voting rights in Macon County, Ala., charging systematic refusal of voting rights to Negroes.

Prior to filing of the action, the county registrars, Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston, resigned and the State was made a party to the suit.

Alabama successfully contended in federal district court in Alabama that a state could not be sued under the 1957 act. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans took the same position.

The Justice Department promptly appealed, arguing that such an interpretation would mean that the 1957 law could be thwarted with ease simply by the device of having registrars resign, thus leaving no one against whom action could be brought.

After both sides had filed extensive briefs, Congress passed the 1960 Civil Rights Act which says specifically that states may be made parties to suits for Negro voting rights.

The government filed a memorandum to the court last Friday. It agreed to drop its case against the registrars but it asked that the action against the state be returned to district court for trial under terms of the 1960 act—which has not yet been signed by President Eisenhower.

After U.S. Solicitor Gen. J. Lee Rankin had repeated the substance of his memorandum in oral argument to the court Monday, two Alabama assistant attorneys general, Gordon Madison and Nicholas S. Hare, were heard.

They agreed it is likely the 1960 act will be signed and that, on its face, it permits action against a state—although they made it clear they would contest the constitutionality of any effort to apply such action.

Hare acknowledged there is "nothing really for me to argue" if it is conceded the 1960 act will become law. But, he said, the court should rule that the changed circumstances have removed any cause for argument of the 1959 ruling and declare the government's appeal for a hearing improvidentially granted.

This would have the effect of closing out the 1959 action on the basis of the lower court ruling. It would force the government to institute a new action, under the 1960 act, if it wants to pursue the Macon County matter.

Rankin said this is not necessary and would result in needless delay in deciding whether Macon County Negroes can obtain voting rights.

The solicitor general, in response to a question from Chief Justice Earl Warren, said he was not asking for any ruling at this time on the constitutionality of the 1960 legislation. He said that would have to be decided in normal course, beginning at the lower courts.

'TO STAY WON'

Madison drew chuckles from the justices and spectators when he ended his argument for closing of the 1959 case by saying, somewhat plaintively, "we won it in the district court, we won it in the court of appeals and we want it to stay won."

In urging the court to nullify its granting of the government appeal to hear arguments on the 1959 decision, Hare reasoned that under the 1960 act "the referee provision might make it unnecessary to ask an injunction" because "they can get all the relief they want" under the referee provisions.

He referred to the section which provides for court appointment of referees to see that Negroes are registered in areas where it has been found they have been systematically denied voting rights.

BASIC PROCEDURE

Rankin said outside the court, however, that the referee procedure is merely supplemental to, and a means of enforcing, an injunction. Thus, he explained, the basic procedure is the same under the 1957 and 1960 acts with the obtaining of an injunction the first step. The solicitor said the appointment of referees would come only in situations where it was felt it was necessary to enforcement of the injunction.

Because of this, Rankin said, filing of a new suit would result only in useless delay and duplicated work.

After the hearing, Madison, Hare and MacDonald Gallion, Alabama's attorney general, denied they were trying merely to delay settlement of the Macon County case. They argued that revoking of the writ which brought the case to the Supreme Court is the only proper legal way to resolve it, especially since the 1960 act has not yet become law.

They noted, too, that if the case were left to stand on the 1959 decisions there is at least a possibility that the government might enter suit in some other state under the 1960 act.

ORIGINAL CASE

Gallion made it plain, however, that regardless of whether the state is brought to district court again under the original case or under a new suit, Alabama will challenge the constitutionality of the 1960 act's authorization of suits against a state.

Madison told the court the Alabama attorney general's office learned of the government's memorandum invoking the 1960 act only last Friday through a phone call and received its first printed copy in Washington Sunday. Because of this, he said, there had been no chance to evaluate it properly.

Rankin rejoined that the memorandum was submitted as soon as possible after congressional action was completed. He suggested counsel on both sides should have started considering immediately after Congress acted what effect the new law would have on the case.

Hendon Looks Like Winner In Macon

TUSKEGEE — H. E. Hendon appeared winner by a large margin in bidding for the tax assessor's post he has held for many years in Macon County.

Seven boxes out of 18 gave the veteran official a lead of 603 to 79 over L. G. Elkins.

Meanwhile a runoff seemed assured in the tax collector's race with J. H. Reynolds holding a substantial lead with more than 300 votes divided between Arthur Cooper, John T. Moran Jr., and Robert L. Segrest. Reynolds polled 354 in the seven boxes.

John Dyson was holding a substantial lead of 345 to Madison Davis' 269 and W. R. Godfrey's 76 in the commissioner's court campaign.

District four's commissioner's race was a bit one-sided also with Virgil Guthrie steamrolling the opposition with 404 votes. His nearest opponent was H. D. Daughtry wth 120 and the remainder of the field was far behind, Hoyt Shepherd with 99, E. P. Livingston 51 and J. C. Callins polled 32 votes.

In the race for place number two in the fifth circuit judgeship, Hubert Denson polled 215 votes, Tom Young was second with 143, and W. C. Hines, 125 and Dan Boyd, 115.

Tan citizens 'escape' from Alabama county

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Preliminary census figures released last week indicated a drop of 3,956 in Macon County's population during the past decade.

The preliminary count showed a total of 26,605 for the county as compared with the official figure of 30,561 in 1950.

The greater precentage of the population loss was obviously colored, it was pointed out, since the county as a whole had only 4,790 white residents ten years ago.

AN EVEN sharper drop was noted in the population figures for the town of Tuskegee. Here the total dropped from 6,712 in 1950 to a current total of 1,774.

The sharp decrease was due to the retraction of the city limits by the 1957 Legislature in order to cut down the voting strength of colored residents of the town, who numbered 5,397 in 1950, and who now total less than 100.

The office of James L. Tindell, district supervisor of the census, said that a migration of colored residents away from the South had been noted over the entire area, but that it had been more pronounced in the Macon County area than elsewhere.

'Skegee Voting Attacked Again

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Although the Macon County Board of Registrars has begun registration of voters in this county gerrymandered by State Senator Sam Englehardt Jr., it seems there will be no mass registration of Negro voters for many months to come.

The "slowdown," alleged by W. P. Mitchell, secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association, shows that Negroes will not get a chance to register for at least five months after the registration process has begun. Local registrars denied the charge.

With vote suit off, former registrar 'feels better,' goes right on fishing

NOTASULGA, Ala., May 22—Without stirring from his chair, he tucked the lifeless worm more securely about the hook and cast farther out into the lake.

"Yes, I'm glad it's over," E. P. Livingston said, watching the cork settle placidly on the water.

"I feel better—definitely.

"Those fellows talked pretty rough about us being guilty of certain things. But we didn't do anything to start with—except obey the law."

He slumped a little in his chair, legs crossed, hat pulled down to shade a kindly, somewhat crinkled face.

HIS BROAD SHOULDERS carried less weight than they had even a week before, when he and Grady Rogers — former Macon County registrars — were the defendants in a civil right suit charging discrimination against Negro voters.

Now the Supreme Court, armed with the 1960 Civil Rights Act, had ruled that the State of Alabama should properly be a defendant in the case.

And the Justice Department, which had appealed the case all the way to the highest court, said it would amend its suit to make Alabama the defendant instead of Livingston and Rogers.

So after 17 months, the Notasulga resident and city clerk was free of a burden he had carried for all the state.

HE JIGGLED the fishing rod. The fish weren't biting today.

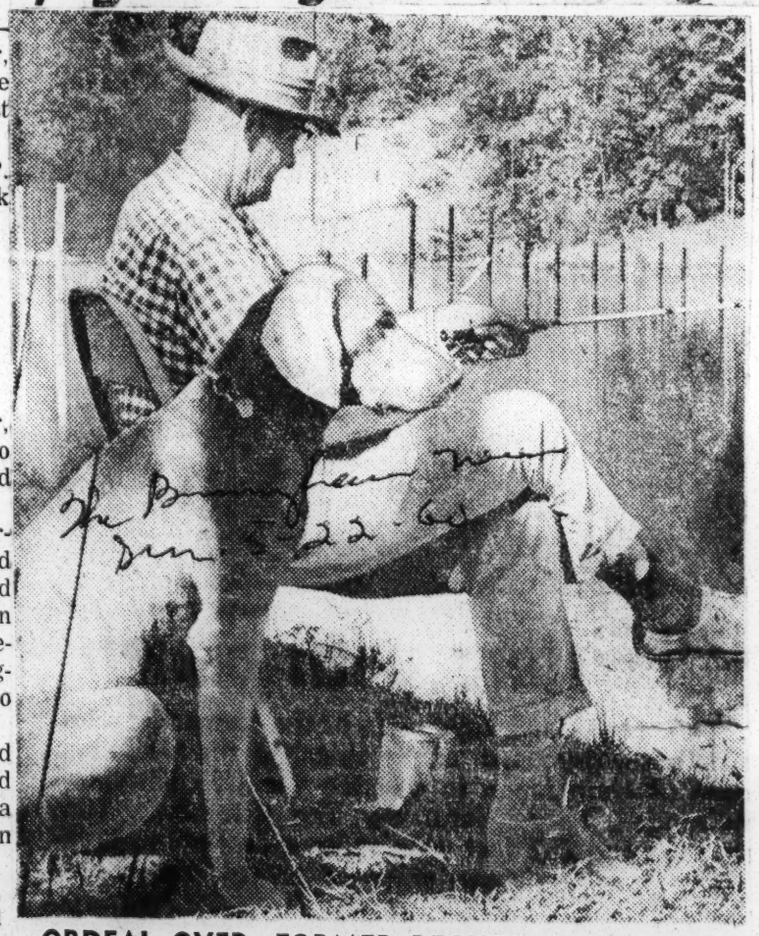
"Every Negro we turned down missed a question," he said in his low, measured drawl.

"We registered some I was proud to register. They deserved it.

"Most of the Negroes who tried to register were from the Institute or the Veterans Hospital. Every time we met at the courthouse, Mitchell (William P. Mitchell, Tuskegee Negro leader) would line them up and send them up there in little groups.

"We didn't do anything but go by the law. If they missed a question we didn't register them.

"WE NEVER GOT a chance to give our side of the story except Grady (during the Civil Rights hearing in Montgomery.)"



ORDEAL OVER, FORMER REGISTRAR RELAXES . . . E. P. Livingston, target of Justice Department suit, spends quiet afternoon at family lake.

" Did you know they didn't even have chairs for us when that hearing started? They were all taken up by Negroes. Gov. Patterson (then attorney general) and I started to leave, but one of the federal men stopped us and said he thought he could get us some chairs."

He looked toward the far end of the lake where another fisherman seemed to be having better luck. "Think I'll move on down to that bed," he said.

THE FIVE OR SIX-ACRE lake is part of the Livingston Estate that has never been divided. Among the owners are E. P.'s brother, J. Ed Livingston, chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court. Another brother, the late Charlie Livingston, was a former sheriff of Macon County. The Livingstons bear a renowned name in Macon County.

He gathered up his fishing gear and started off.

"Yes, I feel better," he repeated.

But he said he never did let the Justice Department interfere with his fishing.

"Fact is. I don't let hardly anything interfere with my fishing."

Macon County Now Has Board Of Registrars

TUSKEGEE, May 19 (AP)—Macon County today has its first board of voter registrars in two years.

Charles Donald Scott, Tuskegee, qualified today with Probate Judge William Verner. He was appointed by Gov. John Patterson two weeks ago.

Wheeler Dyson, appointed chairman of the two-man board, accepted the appointment immediately.

Macon's last board met in December, 1958. The board normally has three members, but it can operate legally with two.

Dyson is an equipment salesman for Story Equipment Co. at Tuskegee.

Scott, 33, is an employe of a Tuskegee truck stop.

Negroes, who outnumber whites three to one in Macon County, had appealed to the governor to appoint a new board after the previous members resigned.

The Justice Dept. brought suit against the former members in an effort to force them to register Negroes, even though they had resigned to accept other public offices.

The case still was in litigation when the 1960 civil rights act became law. The new act sets out that states can be sued in civil rights actions.

The government then dropped its action against the former board members, Rep. Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston.

Tuskegee Regains Voting Rights

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — For the first time in two years Macon County has a board of registrars and Tuskegee Negroes are expected to converge upon the office in efforts to register.

Two appointees of Governor John Patterson were qualified last week and will function as a two-man board.

Both white, they are Wheeler Dyson, chairman, an equipment salesman and Charles Scott, a Ruck Stop employe. Probate Judge William Verner qualified both men.

Justice Officials Planning Macon Voting Suit Change

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department said Tuesday it will amend its Macon County, Ala., voter registration suit to make the state the sole defendant.

The change was planned so the suit will conform with a ruling handed down by the Supreme Court Monday, the Justice Department said.

The Supreme Court ordered the original suit reinstated and heard under provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, which specifically authorizes the federal government to sue a state.

Originally, the action at U.S. District Court at Montgomery was brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. It was directed against the Macon County registrars who were charged with discriminating against Negroes seeking registration.

However, the registrars had resigned and had not been replaced. The Justice Department then attempted to proceed against the State of Alabama.

The procedure was rejected by the lower court on grounds that the 1957 act did not authorize suits against states.

Judge Qualifies Macon Registrar

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Macon County has its first Board of Voter Registrars in two years.

Charles Donald Scott, Tuskegee, qualified Thursday with Probate Judge William Varner. He was appointed by Gov. John Patterson two weeks ago.

Wheeler Dyson, appointed chairman of the two-man board, accepted the appointment immediately.

Macon's last board met in December 1958. The board normally has three members but it can operate legally with two.

Dyson is an equipment salesman for Story Equipment Co. at Tuskegee.

Scott, 33, is an employe of a Tuskegee truck stop.

The Justice Department brought suit against the former members in effort to force them to register Negroes, even though they had resigned to accept other public offices.

Scott Accepts Appointment As Macon County Registrar

By DONALD F. MARTIN
United Press International

Negro-dominated Macon County is expected to have a functioning Board of Registrars next week for the first time since December, 1958.

Charles Donald Scott, a Tuskegee truck-stop supervisor, said Saturday he would accept the governor's appointment to the Macon county board.

Scott told United Press International he would qualify himself for public office with Probate Judge William Garner "by the middle of next week."

He said, "We need a Board of Registrars in Macon County. I think there will be less trouble in the county if we have a board than if we continue to go along without one. I have definitely made up my mind to qualify."

Gov. John Patterson appointed Scott to the board earlier this week after Wayne Raney of Hardaway refused an appointment because he feared federal persecution.

Raney wrote the governor a terse letter in which he said, "I am too old to be brow-beaten by the various government agencies as well as private pressure groups."

Patterson immediately appointed Scott and the truck-stop personnel manager said he decided to accept the appointment after "deliberating for three days."

Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee already has accepted his appointment as chairman of the board.

Varner said Dyson qulified this week for the important post in a county where Negroes outnumber whites six-to-one.

Under state law, two registrars are empowered to act as a functioning board although custom calls for three members.

Negroes, gerrymandered out of the Tuskegee city limits by the 1957 legislature, complain they have been denied the right to vote.

A U.S. Justice Department suit aimed at preventing alleged discrimination against Negroes by registration officials is pending before the U.S. Supreme Court. The suit was filed after numerous complaints to the Justice Department and a subsequent investigation by the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Scott was the 10th man appointed as a Macon registrar in the past two years, according to the governor's office.

Almost all of the appointees who refused to accept the posts blamed what they called the constant threat of harrassment by the federal government under Civil Rights laws.

The Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., William P. Mitchell, says approximately 14,000 Negroes will take advantage of the new Civil Rights law in an effort to become registered voters.

The Negro spokesman said it may turn out that Macon County would be the first in the nation to test the law.

Macon Board Sets Up Shop In Rural Area

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Prospective white and Negro voters alike filled out papers in Macon County Monday, but there was no attempt at mass Negro registration.

It was the first time in 19 months that anyone could apply for registration because the county had been without a functioning board of registrars since December, 1958.

LEGISLATIVE ACT

Instead of meeting at the courthouse where the heaviest demand for Negro voting has built up, board members convened in the rural Little Texas community.

They did so under a 1959 legislative act which permits registrars to spend 20 of their 50-or-so meeting days this year in the various precincts instead of the courthouse. Only residents of the precinct can apply for registration while the board is meeting there.

By contrast, any eligible resident of the county, as well as those living in the courthouse precinct, can seek registration when the registrars are in session at the courthouse.

BOARD MEETING

Six Negroes escorted by an officer of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. filled out application papers at a store in the Little Texas community. A small number of white applicants also was on hand.

The registration board chairman, Wheeler Dyson, declined to say how long it will take to act on the applications.

Posted at the courthouse meanwhile was a schedule of board meetings for the next 4¼ months which notified prospective voters that the registrars will alternate between the courthouse and the various precincts.

The first session at the courthouse is scheduled for June 20, the next meeting date under a law which requires the board to be in session on the first and third Mondays in each month.

If the registrars follow their posted schedule, it will reduce the time available for mass Negro registration, particularly in the Tuskegee Institute community which is located in the courthouse precinct.

TRANSACT BUSINESS

Those Negroes can apply for registration only when the board meets at the courthouse. At times in the past, board meetings at the courthouse have attracted several hundred Negroes.

Even when they transact business there, board members still have another legal weapon to slow down mass Negro registration if they choose to take advantage of it.

Another new law allows the board to spend up to 12 days a year on clerical work without receiving new applications.

Negro Leader Questions Macon Board Sincerity

TUSKEGEE (AP) — A Negro leader Wednesday charged the Macon County voter registration board with discrimination, an old refrain in this predominantly Negro county.

William P. Mitchell, chairman of the Voter Registration Committee of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., made public a letter to Gov. John Patterson. It questioned sincerity of the newly appointed Board of Registrars.

There was no immediate reply from Patterson, who is chairman of the state board which appoints registrars. The chairman of the Macon County board, Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee, was unavailable for comment.

Mitchell complained that the board, which took office two months ago after a 19-month breakdown in registration machinery, has registered only one Negro.

"Judging from the discriminatory and slow-down tactics employed by the board," Mitchell's letter said, "we seriously doubt if the present members accepted appointment with the view of serving all the people of this county fairly."

Negroes outnumber whites about 6 to 1 in Macon County but whites hold a 2-1 voting edge.

Macon County's registration machinery came to a halt when state Rep. Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston resigned as registrars in December, 1958. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission had ordered an investigation of Negro voting complaints in Macon and five other South Alabama counties.

Mitchell's letter questioning the sincerity and good faith of the present board of registrars charged:

1. The board met in the Little Texas community June 6 and announced a policy of taking only one applicant at a time. Only one of the 16 Negroes who appeared there was permitted to apply for registration. Four white persons were allowed to apply.

2. Even though it permits only one Negro to apply at a time, the board has allowed two white persons to file simultaneously.

3. It requires Negroes to copy long passages from the U.S. Constitution but does not always invoke this rule in registering white persons.

4. At a June 20 meeting at the Macon County courthouse, the board examined only five persons. No Negroes were allowed to make application.

5. On July 5 the Macon County board failed to meet at the announced place of registration. When its new meeting place was discovered, two Negroes and two white persons appeared to register. The board accepted applications from the white applicants and three others who came in later. One of the Negroes was called in and instructed to copy from the U.S. Constitution for three hours. A board member took his paper from him and announced that "the board will be back next year" and closed for the day.

"No Negro was registered to vote in Macon County during 1959," Mitchell wrote the governor. "We lost 64 Negro registered voters during this period due to out-migration and deaths, reducing our number from 1,110 to 1,046."

Registration In Alabama Is State's Own Problem

JAMES FREE of *The News'* Washington Bureau on this page today in cold steel phrases spells out what is the situation in the drive for infamous intrusion of the federal government into states' historic rights.

It is a hard-hitting, naked summation deserving earnest study. It will, as Free says, make some, even many, Alabamians uncomfortable. But the facts are there. They are undeniable in the opinion of *The News*.

They echo what *The News* said in a series of articles on voter registration in connection with the Civil Rights Commission agents and their Alabama snooping.

Those articles pointed out that in the vast majority of counties, registrars tried faithfully to register white and Negro.

Negroes' Charge: "We're Qualified"

They pointed out weaknesses in our registration methods, however, some incompetency, an absence of uniform procedures, abuses by organization-led Negroes through memorizing registration application form answers, and so on.

In that series and in repeated editorials, *The News* has called on the Alabama Legislature to look into revision of registration procedures.

OUR AIM HAS BEEN, not to open any doors as wide to irresponsible voters as the federals would have us open them. But we have said that neither this state nor any other can logically, wisely, or practically in the face of federal court power permit any situations to exist wherein Negroes of qualifications are turned down summarily.

You cannot in Alabama or anywhere else long tell a Negro with a record of decent living in one hand and a Ph.D. in the other that he is unqualified to vote.

A call for some hardheaded action has gone unanswered.

NOW THE FEDERAL government soon will complete, through tragic congressional action violative of states' rights, a civil rights bill. This is predicated on a mistaken assumption that arbitrary law and even bayonet force can change the minds of people or adjust their emotions overnight.

Alabama must see to it that NO cases develop within our borders wherein Negroes have any realistic basis for complaining successfully to any monstrous creation such as a federal voter registration referee.

How shall we do this and prevent our courts from being ensnarled in plaguing litigation, how shall we prevent further bitterness but make it clear that this state is cognizant of the privileges of individual, responsible citizenship?

Thus far inquiry into registration has been solely that of *The News* in its thorough study, the limited inquiries of the state attorney general's office in reaction to Civil Rights Commission prying efforts, and the snooping of the rights agents themselves.

None of these agencies is in a position to do the job which surely lies ahead.

THAT JOB IS to provide for Alabama a voter registration requirement so plainly fair that none can challenge it.

It means tightening voter registration requirements even to the point of making it more difficult for some white Alabamians to register. It means a uniform registration system to insure that qualifications are effectively high and that they will, on the basis of true quality, be fairly administered.

How can we get such a redressing of the situation? We see no way except through effective, close-hauled legislation.

But before we can get such legislation to protect this state from an avalanche of irresponsible applicants pounding on the doors of our federal courts, we need to know, and in realistic detail, more about the situation county by county.

We need legislators', lawyers', highly qualified nonlegislators' judgments as to what is the situation, registration board by board, and what is needed in specific terms to provide for the state a registration system the standards of which are so carefully drawn, and registration qualifications are set so reasonably high, that the reliability of our electorate will be such as to protect traditional control of local and state government.

TO GET THIS information, and prepare proposals for such new laws as seem to us now urgently to be needed, we call on Gov. Patterson to appoint a study committee to report immediately upon convening of the next session of the Legislature, or to a special session, should the situation warrant that action.

Our thought is that such a committee should include a workable number of Alabamians carefully selected throughout the state. It might include laymen with knowledge of, and interest in, the problem—especially capable attorneys in this field.

This body would have an enormous responsibility. Its duty would be to save Alabama from disruption of our electoral machinery. It could save the state from either continuing to maintain faulty registration practices in some cases, from drifting, or going to unrealistic extremes in devising new laws affecting voting—laws sure to be struck down by the high court.

During the past legislative session, the Legislature itself created a "legislative screening committee" to deal with laws affecting preservation of our customs and traditions. Unfortunately the Legislature failed to extend the life of that committee. But during its life, it wisely turned aside some legislation, approving and furthering only that which had a legally favorable chance of being upheld in federal courts.

That kind of service was enormously valuable. Such a committee as we now call for, to study registration practices and conditions, and to bring forth pro-

Gov. Patterson . . . A Call?

posals for sound new laws to stave off federal refereeism, similarly could prove invaluable to Alabama.

THE CONGRESS IS AT the verge. When President Eisenhower has signed a civil rights bill for creation of federal referees to judge our voting procedures, then this state will itself be at an historical verge.

Gov. Patterson could do the state no greater service at this time than to make clear to all Alabamians and to all everywhere that Alabama will act, and that it is acting in the name of providing, despite referees, continued local and state control of what MUST continue to be local and state affairs.

THE TIME IS ALREADY LATE.

U.S. Vote Suit Before Fifth Court Of Appeals

NEW ORLEANS UPI — The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Friday took under consideration a request by the U. S. Justice Department to reinstate a Negro voter discrimination suit against the state of Alabama.

The court said it would hand down a ruling later. The original suit charged that 20 Negroes in Macon County, Ala., were denied voting rights. That suit was thrown out by a federal district court judge March 6.

The appeal seeks to overturn the ruling by District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., in Montgomery Ala., who held that the Civil Rights Commission was powerless to sue a sovereign state.

U. S. Assist. Atty. Gen. W. Wilson White, head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, argued in court Friday that any state can be sued just as can a corporation which violates the law.

Macon Case Before Panel

A team of state attorneys headed by Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion will take part in a hearing before a federal appellate court panel at Jacksonville Wednesday.

The hearing is on a Justice Department motion asking the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals for a stay order preserving records in the Macon County voter discrimination case pending appeal.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. dismissed the government's suit last Friday on grounds that Macon County has had no functioning board of registrars since the last two members resigned last December.

Johnson held there is no one the government can get an injunction against in its suit seeking to prevent discrimination against Negro voter applicants.

The motion will be heard by a special three-judge panel headed by Judge Richard T. Rives of Montgomery. Judges Elbert P. Tuttle of Atlanta and Bryan Simpson of Jacksonville will sit with him.

Gallion will be assisted by two assistent attorneys general, Nicholas S. Hare and Gordon Madison.

Kills U. S. Vote Suit In Alabama

By DONALD F. MARTIN
(United Press International)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI) — A federal judge ruled last week the 1957 Civil Rights Act did not give the federal government authority to sue individual states accused of violating Negro voting rights.

Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., dismissed a Justice Department suit against the state of Alabama. State Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion promptly hailed the ruling as "the greatest decision made in the past five years" regarding the South's racial troubles.

The government suit, designed to force officials of Macon County, Ala., to let some 20 "qualified" Negroes register to vote, charged the county board of registrars systematically denied voting rights for qualified Negroes because of their race.

INJUNCTION

The suit asked a permanent injunction against the county board to prohibit alleged discrimination. It also tested, for the first time, the use of segregated facilities in the registration process.

Johnson said a study of the legislative history of the 1957 Civil Rights Act showed it to be a "compromise measure and that the compromise reflected an intention on the part of Congress to give limited authority as opposed to full and complete authority."

"A reading of the legislative history of this act impresses this court with the fact that if it had been mentioned that this Act authorized the United States to sue a state for preventive relief the act would not have been passed," the Judge said.

Johnson, who was one of a three-judge Federal court panel that ordered integration of Montgomery's buses three years ago, cited a statement made by former U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

SECOND SUIT

He said Brownell told the committee the Department's jurisdiction was limited to "commencing civil proceedings against individuals."

The suit here was the second begun by the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. The first, involving alleged discrimination against prospective Negro voters in Terrell County, Ga., still is pending.

Johnson also dismissed the suit on grounds the absence of any functioning members of the Macon County board of registrars left no one who could be legally sued under the Civil Rights Act.

E. P. Livingston and State Rep. Grady Rogers resigned from the board Dec. 10 in the wake of a civil rights commission probe into complaints of discrimination in the central Alabama county where Negroes outnumber whites seven-to-one.

The third board member died shortly before the resignations.

Although the Justice Department contended Alabama law required Livingston and Rogers to remain in office until their successors were appointed, Johnson said they had the legal right to resign.

Action Asked On Vote Case

Appeal Asks Alabama Suit Be Reinstated

COURT STUDIES REQUEST

By United Press International

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Friday took under consideration a request by the Justice Department to reinstate a Negro voter discrimination suit against the state of Alabama.

The court said it would hand down a ruling later. The original suit charged that 20 Negroes in Macon County, Ala., were denied voting rights. That suit was thrown out by a Federal District Court judge March 6.

The appeal seeks to overturn the ruling by District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery, Ala., who held that the Civil Rights Commission was powerless to sue a sovereign state.

United States Assistant Atty. Gen. W. Wilson White, head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, argued in c Friday that any state can sued just as a corporation which violates the law can.

Judge's Ruling Scored

Mr. White also scored Judge Johnson's ruling that since the Macon County Board of Registrars had resigned there was no one to be named as a defendant.

He said, "The vacuum caused by the resignations of the registrars cannot be tolerated. The fact that the Board of Registrars members are absent is of no consequence."

Mr. White maintained, "There is a serious disparity of the registration of Negro and white voters which is the direct result of state action," mentioning Tuskegee, Ala., whose city limits were changed, thereby excluding a sizable portion of Negroes.

"We would be shutting our eyes to say that the state is unaware that Negroes do not have equal voting rights with whites," Mr. White said.

Arguing for Alabama against renewal of the suit were Assistant State Attorney Generals Gordan Madison and Hare. They said Negro voter registration in Alabama has increased 2,500 per cent in 12 years, and Alabama now has 70,000 registered Negro voters.

Mr. Hare asked the three-judge court panel:

"What kind of a Pandora's box would you gentlemen be opening if you allowed the Government to sue the sovereign states?"

Suit Thrown Out

Judge Johnson ruled the 1957 Civil Rights Act establishing the Civil Rights Commission did not give the Justice Department authority to sue a sovereign state. Judge Johnson threw out the suit, and the Government petitioned for an injunction in the United States Appeals Court here, asking the court to bar destruction of Macon County vote application forms.

The petition was denied.

Judge Johnson also held that because the Macon County Board of Registrars had resigned, there was no one who could be named a defendant in the suit.

The judge, however, did not touch on the issue of Negro voting discrimination in Macon County.

The Appeals Court's petition dismissal action was contingent on a final decision in the case. Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion assured the court that the records would be preserved until court cases concerning them had been disposed of.

Tuskegee Negro Leader Hits Slow Registration

TUSKEGEE (AP) — A Negro leader renewed his slowdown charge against Macon County voter registrars Monday. The chairman of the registration board emphatically denied it.

"It's just a bunch of publicity," said Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee in replying to William P. Mitchell's complaint that the board takes too long to consider applications from prospective Negro voters.

"Not a bit of it is true," Dyson added.

Eleven Negroes and three white persons showed up for registration this morning when the board met. Each applicant was given a number and told to wait until he was called in for examination.

It took more than two hours to interview the first two in line—both Negroes. Most of the other Negroes—and the three white applicants—left without waiting to be called.

Mitchell, who is executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, protested that at the rate the board moved, some of the prospective voters would have to wait months.

He said they got numbers in the 70s while the registrars were still working on numbers in the teens, assigned to other applicants at earlier registration sessions.

The two Negroes who were called Monday had low numbers.

Dyson insisted, however, that all prospective voters, white and Negro, are treated alike. Mitchell said only one Negro has been registered since the board took office May 15; the chairman said only five white persons have been added to the voters' list in that time.

Dyson said some misunderstanding may have resulted from the applications of voters from other counties seeking to transfer to Macon. In those cases, he said, "we allow them to come in without waiting in the application line."

Voters seeking transfer do not have to answer a questionnaire as prospective new voters do.

Mitchell said that under the board's present schedule, only 30 Negroes will be registered in a year, but 65 others will die or move from the county.

At that rate, he added, "there won't be a registered Negro voter in Macon County" in 50 years.

Negro Criticizes Tuskegee Board

Slowdown Charged In Registrations

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U.S. Agents See Files In Macon

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

County Officials Turn In Records To Two Attorneys

Dec. 11-22-60

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Federal agents, looking for possible evidence of prejudice against Negroes, launched an inspection of Macon County voter registration records Monday.

As ordered by a federal judge, county voting officials turned their files over to two justice department attorneys from Washington, Ben Brooks and John Archibold.

Macon County, heavily populated with Negroes, has long been the source of many complaints that Negroes were refused the right to vote.

Chairman Wheeler Dyson of the board of registrars said he and the other board member, Charles Donald Scott, gave the two government lawyers "everything we've got."

FEDERAL ORDER

Brooks and Archibold, after conferring briefly with the officials and showing them a federal court order, were left in the office to examine the files. They said they would see what records were available before calling FBI men to photograph them.

Painted on a large piece of paper outside the registration office, where hundreds of Negroes had gathered in hopes of applying, was a sign which read:

"No registration today. This office invaded by agents of the injustice department." It could not be learned who wrote the sign.

COURTROOM THRONGED

About 300 Negroes thronged the courtroom adjoining the registration office Monday morning, but most of them left after Dyson announced that no applications would be received because of the agents' presence. Other Negroes arrived during the day. None was registered.

Brooks, noting the sign and the waiting Negroes, said he and Archibold offered to leave and come back another day if the board wished to proceed with registration. The registrars declined the offer, he said.

The heavy turnout of prospective Negro applicants was described by an officer of the Tuskegee Civic Association as proof that Negroes want to vote. The TCA has sponsored a Negro voting movement for years.

MASS GATHERING

Mrs. Charlotte Lewis, chairman of the TCA public relations committee, said the mass gathering was "an answer to Gov. (John) Patterson's claim that Negroes are not interested in voting in Macon County."

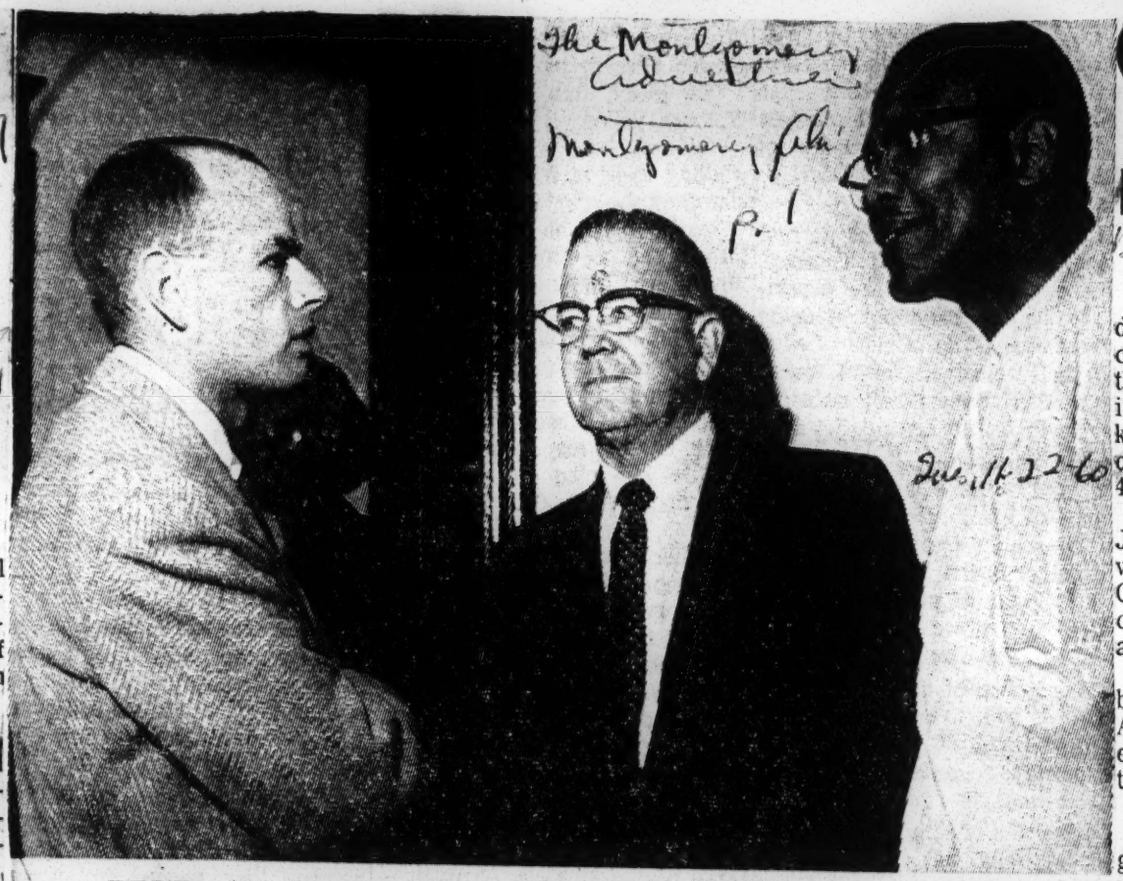
"More and more will be here each time the office is open for registration," he said. Alabama law sets aside the first and third Monday's of each month for registration.

The two federal lawyers began inspecting the records on the strength of an order issued by U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., in Montgomery last week. Johnson permitted the investigation and turned down state requests to halt the federal action and to be allowed to see the Negro complaints which brought on the probe for discrimination in Macon County.

INJUNCTION SUIT

The U.S. Judge, acting on a justice department suit filed more than 18 months ago, at the same time upheld constitutionality of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts. The state had attacked parts of them.

Last year he threw out the injunction suit on grounds that the death of one former registrar and the resignation of the other left no one to sue. He ruled that the 1957 Civil Rights Act didn't permit naming the state as a defendant.



The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

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Dec. 11-22-60

FEDERAL AGENTS TALK WITH W. P. MITCHELL (RIGHT) John Archibold (Left), Ben Brooks At Macon County Courthouse

Citizens win 1st round in vote suit

The Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court Monday reversed lower federal courts and ordered a trial of the case involving the changing of the city limits of Tuskegee, Alabama so as to fence out all but four or five of 400 colored voters.

12-26-60

The decision, delivered by Justice Felix Frankfurter, was unanimous. Justice Charles E. Whittaker concurred in the result but wrote a separate opinion.

He said the decision should be rested not on the 15th Amendment but rather on the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

* * *

"AT THIS stage of the litigation we are not concerned with the truth of the allegation. Allegations, that is, the ability of petitioners to sustain their allegation by proof," Justice Frankfurter said, speaking for eight justices of the court.

"The sole question is whether the allegations entitled them to make good on their claim that they are being denied rights under the United States Constitution."

The suit challenged the vality of a law passed by the Alabama legislature in 1957, gerrymandering the boundaries of the town of Tuskegee.

* * *

COLORED CITIZENS, who brought the suit, were at the time of the gerrymandering, residents of Tuskegee. They sought a declaratory judgment that the act was unconstitutional and an injunction to restrain the Mayor and officers of Tuskegee and the officials of Macon County Alabama, from enforcing the act.

They contended that enforcement of the statue which changed the shape of Tuskegee from a square to a 28-sided figure, constituted racial discrimination and violation of the 14th Amendment and denied them the right to vote in violation of the 15th Amendment.

When a legislature "singles out a readily isolated segment of a racial minority for special discriminatory treatment, it violates the 15th Amendment," the court said.

THE COURT distinguished the Tuskegee case from other gerrymandering cases, in which it held that the power of legislatures to fix city limits was absolute.

"When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review," the opinion stated.

"But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally protected right."

THE FEDERAL District Court at Montgomery dismissed the case on the ground that the court had no authority to "change any boundaries of municipal corporation fixed by duly convened and elective legisltive body, acting for the people of the state of Alabama."

Bow to court order—

Macon registrars give up records for U. S. inspection

The B'ham News

BY AL STANTON, News staff writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 21—Macon County voter registrars bowed to a federal court order today and surrendered their records to representatives from the U. S. attorney general's office.

The two registrars, Chairman Wheeler Dyson and Donald Scott, conferred with the attorneys about 15 minutes and then walked out, leaving the investigators in the registrar's office at the courthouse here.

The exchange between the registrars and attorneys was amiable.

Dyson said smiling to newsmen, "We're not fighting yet . . . these are just preliminaries."

THE BOARD chairman said the federal government "won't find anything because we have nothing to hide."

STANTON

U. S. Attys. Ben Brooks and John Archibold walked into the registrar's office promptly at 10 a.m., the deadline set by U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson at Montgomery for the government to be allowed to see the records.

The federal court order handed down last week climaxed months of litigation in an attempt to bar the records from the government.

The U. S. attorney general is seeking to prove discrimination against would-be Negro voters in the Macon County registration procedure.

More than 200 Negroes jammed the courtroom near the registrar's office waiting to register.

DR. W. A. HUNTER, dean of the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, estimated the total crowd, including those who came and left without being seated, at more than 500.

The two-member Macon board announced that there would be no registration today as scheduled because the records would be in the hands of the government.

A sign on the wall across the hall from the registrar's office read, "No registration today! This office invaded by agents of the INjustice Dept."

Dyson left hurriedly after he turned the records over.

Brooks said he and Archibold planned to look at voter application records.

HE SAID THEY probably would call on the Federal Bureau of Investigation later to photograph the records.

William P. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Negro Tuskegee Civic Assn. and chairman of the Voter Registration Committee, was on hand with other TCA officials.

Several Negroes talked to the attorneys about their problems in getting registered, but the lawyers said they didn't plan to watch any registration.

Mitchell said he had not asked the attorneys to oversee registration.

How Thick The Thicket?

The Montgomery Advertiser

WE EXPECTED that there would be other challenges to political gerrymandering after the Supreme Court entered the "political thicket" (Frankfurter's phrase) in the Tuskegee case. But we didn't think it would come so soon.

Montgomery, Ala.

In Georgia, opponents of the state's quaint county unit system were quick to see the opportunity for another legal test based on the Tuskegee precedent. The *Atlanta Constitution* Wednesday quoted the Supreme Court's ruling, which said in part:

Jun 11-20-60

When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review. *But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally-protected right.* [our italics]

The federally-protected right in the Tuskegee case is, as previously noted here, not the right to vote in county, state or federal elections but the right to vote in *city* elections. To rule otherwise, the court said loftily, "would sanction the achievement by a state of any impairment of voting rights whatever so long as it was cloaked in the garb of political subdivisions."

The Constitution was exultant:

Opponents of the [Georgia] unit system long have argued that voting rights indeed are impaired under a rule which takes no account of population figures. Now that the Tuskegee decision appears to accept federal jurisdiction in such matters, they see hope for further court tests to correct injustices which the General Assembly refuses to recognize.

THE UNIT system works this way: Eight of the state's largest counties have six votes each (and three representatives). The 30 next largest counties have four unit votes each (two representatives). The 121 remaining counties have two units (one representative).

In other words, each county is a junior grade electoral college. In a race, for governor, for instance, the candidate receiving a majority of the popular vote in a county gets all the units for that county, his opponent nothing. This produces glaring discrimination against voters, white and Negro alike, in the more populous counties.

In Chattahoochee County there were (as of a couple of years ago) about 300 registered voters casting two unit votes. By contrast, there were 133,000 registered voters in Fulton County (Atlanta) casting only six unit votes. Thus this ridiculous ratio: one unit vote per 150 voters in Chattahoochee; one unit vote for 22,000 votes in Fulton.

It gets worse if you include the whole Atlanta metropolitan area of Fulton, Cobb and Dekalb counties. Together they have about a third of the state's total population but only 18 unit votes. The remaining two-thirds of the state's population wield 392 unit votes.

Or take it still further. If you add to these the populations of the five remaining six-unit counties, that's three-fourths of the state's population with 48 unit votes, the remaining one-fourth of the state's population with 362 units.

THIS IS the grossest conceivable discrimination. If, when the Supreme Court is reminded of its Tuskegee ruling by Georgia plaintiffs, the justices reply that their decision only applies to politico-racial discrimination, Georgia has a reply.

A Negro voter in the Atlanta area, and that's where most Negro voters are concentrated, has *less than 1/500th* the voice in state government than a wool hat white voter has in some rural counties.

That's quite a political thicket. And it's going to get thicker as groups in other states demand to be heard on the same footing as the de-urbanized Tuskegeeans.

In vote records fight—

Macon registrars say they will defy court

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 18—One of Macon County's embattled voter registrars said yesterday he doesn't intend to turn over voter registration records Monday to federal inspectors as ordered by U. S. Judge Frank Johnson Jr.

Charles D. Scott, a member of the two-man board, said, "As far as I'm concerned I'm not going to let them look at the records."

"And I think I can speak for Mr. Dyson," he added. Wheeler Dyson, not available for comment, is chairman of the board of registrars.

SCOTT'S STATEMENTS were in defiance of a ruling by U. S. District Judge Frank Johnson who yesterday ordered the board to produce virtually all voter registration records on file back to January, 1950.

He said they must be made available for federal inspection at 10 a.m. Monday.

Judge Johnson also refused to throw out of court an injunction suit which seeks to prohibit discrimination against prospective Negro voters in this East Alabama county.

IN TURNING down a motion by the State of Alabama, Johnson upheld constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act and also rejected an attack on the earlier civil rights statute passed by Congress in 1957.

Johnson turned down a request from the state to look at federal records. Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion had asked to see all documents on which complaints of discrimination against Negroes were based.

THE INJUNCTION SUIT was filed originally by the Justice Department 18 months ago seeking a court order to prohibit discrimination on the basis of color.

Johnson dismissed it at that time on grounds that one member of the Macon County Board of Registrars had died and the other two had resigned, and that consequently there was no functioning board to act against.

He ruled that the 1957 Civil Rights Act, under which the suit was filed, made no provision for including the state as a defendant.

After enactment of the new civil rights law this year the injunction proceedings were revived and Dyson and Scott were brought into the suit as defendants along with the state government.

IN REJECTING THE STATE'S motion to dismiss the suit again, the federal judge ruled:

1. The federal law specifically authorizes the Justice Department to file a suit on behalf of Negroes who claim discrimination.

2. The federal courts have jurisdiction to hear such complaints.

3. The U. S. government does have a sufficient interest in the controversy to take action, contrary to the state's contention.

4. The state of Alabama is accountable for discriminatory acts on the part of its registration officials.

IN HIS ORDER to the Macon County Board to produce records dating back to 1950, Johnson included:

1. All applications for registration, along with questionnaires and oaths filled out by prospective voters.

2. All records "relating to or reflecting the ability of applicants for registration for voting to read and write any article of the Constitution of the United States . . ."

3. All rules and regulations adopted by the board.

4. All lists of registered voters, poll tax records and other documents used in Macon County to identify registered voters.

5. All records containing the names of persons who have sought to apply for registration.

6. All notices published by the board concerning meeting dates and times and places for receiving applications for voting.

IN THE ORIGINAL injunction suit, the Justice Department charged that registration officials in Macon County have systematically discriminated against Negroes for many years.

Negroes outnumber white residents of the county nearly 6-1, but there are twice as many white voters as Negroes on the poll lists.

Won't turn over records—

Registrars intend to defy court order

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 17—Macon County's embattled voter registrars said today they don't intend to turn over voter registration records Monday to federal inspectors as ordered by U. S. District Judge Frank Johnson Jr.

Charles D. Scott, a member of the two-man board, said, "As far as I'm concerned I'm not going to let them look at the records."

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Voting Records Open To FBI

Judge Orders Board To Turn Over All Documents To Investigators

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 17.—United States Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ordered the Macon County Board of Registrars Thursday to open its records to Federal investigators at 10 a.m. Monday.

Judge Johnson said the registrars must turn over to the FBI for reproduction all records, documents and papers "which have been made or received by the board . . . or any member thereof since Jan. 1, 1950 . . ."

2-Year Battle

The ruling was the latest move in a two-year battle between the state and the United States Civil Rights Commission over alleged discrimination of Negro voter applicants in the predominantly rural county where Negroes outnumber whites by more than six to one.

The ruling also denied a motion by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion to have the Federal complaint thrown out. Johnson said the grounds on which the state based its motion were "unfounded."

"The various contentions in defendants' motion to dismiss attacking the jurisdiction of this court are clearly unfounded." The Federal jurist said "The Congress of the United States expressly conferred jurisdiction on 'the District Courts of the United States' . . ." in the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Also Without Merit

He also said the state's contentions "that the state of Alabama is not accountable for any discriminatory acts on the part of its registration officials are also without merit.

"Any discriminatory acts on the part of state officials while acting in the discharge of their official duties which deprive citizens of their constitutional rights are properly imputed to the state when the action to prevent such discrimination is to secure rights as guaranteed by the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States," he ruled.

Judge Johnson also dismissed a state motion to have the Federal Government, the United States attorney general's office and the FBI open their records to state inspection. "The argument of the defendants that they are only seeking the same type of documents and records the plaintiff is seeking in its motion to produce is a fallacious one."

Civil Rights Act

Judge Johnson said the 1960 Civil Rights Act "specifically authorizes the Attorney General of the United States to institute litigation for preventative relief 'when any person has engaged or . . . is about to engage in any act or practice which would deprive any other person of any right . . .'"

The Federal Court order said the Macon County records were to be produced at the Macon County courthouse in Turkegee Monday "and from day to day thereafter until said inspection and copying is completed."

MR. WILLIAM P. MITCHELL
GOV. JOHN PATTERSON

In Washington testimony—

Patterson's statements erroneous, Negro says

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 17—A Negro leader says Gov. John Patterson made "erroneous or misleading" statements in his recent testimony about civil rights legislation pending in Congress.

William P. Mitchell of Tuskegee made public yesterday a letter to the governor challenging some of the statements Patterson made to the Senate rules committee in Washington last Jan. 2. He said he had just finished reading the transcript.

Patterson said he had not received the letter and withheld comment until he has seen it.

MITCHELL TOOK issue with the governor's statement that as far as he knew, no Negro had ever taken advantage of the appeal procedure available in Alabama courts for prospective voters who have been turned down.

The Tuskegee Negro said 25 members of his race appealed to state courts in 1945 and were turned down, then appeal to the State Supreme Court and lost there, too.

And, he added, the court procedure lasted "several years" in contrast to Patterson's contention that appeals are quickly and promptly handled.

MITCHELL, WHO is chairman of the voter franchise committee of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., also challenged Patterson's testimony that "usually there are only a few people complaining and usually they are already registered."

Actually, the Negro leader said, the governor had received 60 petitions bearing the names of 720 prospective voters urging state officials to appoint a functioning registration board in Macon County.

Answering Patterson's contention that state officials have been unable to find registrars willing to serve in Macon County, Mitchell said at least 15 "civicly interested" persons have notified the governor they are available for appointment to the board.

The letter did not say whether the 15 were white or Negro.

By Negro Leader—

Voter Testimony By Patterson Hit

TUSKEGEE, March 16 (AP)—Gov. John Patterson made inaccurate statements about Negro voting efforts in testifying before a congressional committee, a Negro leader charged today.

William P. Mitchell of Tuskegee challenged some of the statements in a letter to the governor.

Mitchell's letter concerned Patterson's testimony before the Senate Rules Committee in Washington last Jan. 2.

The governor declined comment, explaining that he hasn't yet received the letter.

Mitchell, secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. and chairman of its voter franchise committee, took issue with the governor's statement that as far as he knew, no Negro turned down for voting had ever taken advantage of the appeal procedure available in Alabama courts.

A group of 25 Negroes appealed to the state courts in 1945 and were turned down all the way to the Alabama Supreme Court, Mitchell said.

The appeals were not quickly and promptly handled as the governor testified they could be, said Mitchell, but were drawn out over several years.

Negroes Win Appeal In Gerrymander Case

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Dec. 11-15-60

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI). The Supreme Court today unanimously directed a lower federal court to decide whether the city limits of Tuskegee, Ala., were deliberately recarved to gerrymander Negroes out of their voting rights in the college community.

The ruling was a break with precedent. In the past, the high court has refrained from interfering in case of state and local political boundary disputes on grounds they led the federal courts into "political thickets."

All nine justices agreed, however, that Negroes in the Tuskegee area were entitled to be heard on their protest that the redrawing of the Tuskegee city boundaries was aimed at depriving all but a few of them of their consitutional voting rights.

In directing the federal district court at Montgomery, Ala., to hear the case, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter declared: "When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review. But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally protected right."

At one point, Frankfurter referred to the new shape of Tuskegee as "an uncouth 28-sided figure."

The Justice Department, siding with Tuskegee Negroes in the case, contended the 1957 Alabama law which allowed the redistricting of the city established a "racial ghetto."

The Negro plaintiffs said the new boundaries did not disturb the voting make-up of the white residents. The city, home of the Negro college, Tuskegee Institute, has 1,310 white residents of whom about 600 are voters.

Before the redistricting, Tuskegee numbered a Negro population of 5,397 with about 400 of their race voting. According to the suit, the Negro residential population was whittled to an estimated 200 with only four or five eligible to vote. The excluded Negroes can vote in the county but not the city.

Lower federal courts declined to entertain the case on grounds they had no jurisdiction over the way state legislatures define city boundaries. Alabama recalled that in 1946, Frankfurter himself had held that "courts ought not to enter this political thicket."

But Frankfurter, speaking for the Supreme Court, said the Negroes "are entitled to prove their allegations at trial."

He said the Tuskegee situation involves the 15th Amendment which bars a state from passing any law which deprives a citizen of his vote because of race.

Gerrymandering In Alabama Scored By High Court Ruling

The News and Observer
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 11-15-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled unanimously Monday that it is unlawful to change a city's boundaries to get rid of Negro voters.

This means Negroes will have a chance to prove in court their claim that the Alabama legislature in 1957 redefined Tuskegee's boundaries to prevent them from gaining political control of the city.

The gerrymandering of Tuskegee's boundaries removed from the city all but four or five of Tuskegee's Negro voters but affected no white residents. Tuskegee, which had been square in shape, became a 28-sided figure which Negroes described as resembling a sea dragon.

Before the redrawing of the boundaries, Tuskegee had 5,397 Negro inhabitants and 1,310 whites. Of the qualified voters, approximately 600 were white, 400 Negro.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, who spoke for the court, stressed at this stage of the litigation the court is not concerned with the truth of the Negroes' allegations that the 1957 Alabama law, known as Act 140, was a device to disenfranchise them in municipal elections.

He said the sole question before the Supreme Court was whether the Negroes were entitled to an opportunity to prove in court that they are being denied rights protected by the 15th Amendment. This provides that no state may discriminate in voting because of race, color or creed.

But the court said the allegations, if proved, "would abundantly establish that Act 140 was not an ordinary geographic redistricting measure even within familiar abuses of gerrymandering."

Frankfurter added: "If these allegations upon a trial remain uncontradicted or unqualified, the conclusion would be irresistible . . . that the lgislation is solely concerned with segregating white and colored voters by fencing Negro citizens out of town so as to deprive them of their pre-existing municipal vote."

U. S. SEEKS TO VOID LAW ON TUSKEGEE

The N.Y. Times

Urges High Court to Upset Alabama Boundary Statute That Excluded Negroes

New York, N.Y.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The Justice Department urged the Supreme Court today to strike down a recent Alabama law that changed the boundaries of Tuskegee so as to exclude most Negroes from the city.

Dec'd 10-20-60

P 39

"We think the United States Constitution bars the establishment of racial ghettoes in the United States," Philip Elman, arguing for the department, told the court.

Mr. Elman was asked about the hypothetical example of a state that divides a county or city on racial lines to "lessen tension" and sets up, in effect, separate but equal communities. The Negroes would have a Negro mayor and other officials and equally good facilities.

"If people live in a ghetto," Mr. Elman said, "it doesn't matter that the houses in the ghetto are fine." His point was that separation on racial lines was bad in itself.

Statute Silent on Race

The statute on Tuskegee, passed in 1957, said nothing about race. It changed the boundary lines from a square to a figure with twenty-eight sides. All but about four of the 400 Negro voters in the city, and most Negro residents, are outside the new boundaries. Not one white resident was excluded by the change.

Justice Hugo L. Black asked whether the court would not have to look somehow at the "purpose" in the minds of the Alabama legislators when they passed the statute.

Mr. Elman said the actual effect of the change—the exclusion of Negroes—was enough to make the act unconstitutional. He cited cases in which the court ignored motives and found, from the objective facts, discrimination against Negroes as jurors.

"Any law that establishes a racial line is invalid no matter what may have been in the minds of the legislators," Mr. Elman said.

Former Residents Sue

The boundary shift was challenged in a suit by a group of Negroes who formerly resided in Tuskegee. The lower courts dismissed the case, saying that Federal courts could not look past the nondiscriminatory face of the statute and, in any case, could not get involved in political boundary questions.

The Supreme Court has declined to grant relief in the past in cases involving Congressional and state legislative districts unequal in population. The leading opinion was written by Justice Felix Frankfurter, with a dissent by Justice Black.

Today Justice Black asked the counsel for the Negro plaintiffs, Robert L. Carter of New York, whether he wanted to overrule this precedent. Mr. Carter said he did not think it was necessary to do so.

For the City of Tuskegee, James J. Carter rested on the past reluctance of the Supreme Court to get into political boundary questions—into "this political thicket," as Justice Frankfurter once said.

"If the courts get into this thicket," Mr. Carter said, "the cure is going to be much worse than the disease." He said that eventually the courts themselves would be drawing boundaries, a task for which he said they were ill-suited.

Justice John Marshall Harlan asked whether Mr. Carter thought the Federal courts would be powerless to act if a state wrote into a statute the declaration that its policy was to set up segregated communities.

At first Mr. Carter said no, noting that "if any Legislature was ever foolish enough to put that in a law I think it should be knocked down." But after some thought he said that even with such a label on a statute the Federal courts should not intervene.

High Court Puts 9 Cases On Docket

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

By James E. Clayton

Staff Reporter

The Supreme Court added nine more cases to its 1960-61 hearing list yesterday including five which involve two decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission on railroad rates and routes.

Then the Court began its second week of listening to arguments on pending cases. It will hear arguments on three cases of broad interest later this week. These deal with the action of the Alabama Legislature in redrawing the boundaries of the city of Tuskegee to exclude Negro neighborhoods, the constitutionality of a Chicago movie censorship ordinance, and the Dixon-Yates case involving conflict of interest charges against former Administration officials.

Dec'd 10-18-60

The major ICC decision brought up for review deals with the rates that railroads charg for the transportation of asbestos from mines in southern Quebec to processing plants in the United States.

A Federal Court in Vermont held that the ICC has no jurisdiction to set rates American railroads charge in combination with Canadian railways. The Solicitor General, in asking the Court to review the decision, said the lower court decision cuts the Commission's power to achieve an equitable rate structure in this country.

The other ICC decision up for review deals with its refusal to order a rate structure sought by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific so that it can compete with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads in transporting forest products to the East.

In other decisions, the Court:

Elections

Refused to rule on objections by a Texas Democrat to the candidacy of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson for both Vice President and United States Senator. Texas law permits a candidate to run for both offices and U. S. District Judge Ben H. Rice Jr. dismissed the suit as presenting no substantial Federal question.

Taxes

Agreed to review a contention by the Bulova Watch Co. that the Internal Revenue Service has not paid it enough interest on tax money collected in 1942 which was later refunded.

Fair Trade Laws

Agreed to review a New Jersey decision that Eli Lilly & Co. must file state registration statements before it can ask a state court to enforce a fair trade law. Eli Lilly says this is an interference with interstate commerce.

Minimum Wages

Agreed to review a lower court refusal to enforce minimum wage and hour laws against a Waterville, Maine, cooperative in which women make infants' knitwear in their homes.

Divorce

Refused to consider the tangled marital affairs of New York socialite John Jacob Astor III. He was protesting a Florida court order requiring him to pay alimony to his third wife. He said it was invalid because his Mexican divorce from his second wife had been ruled void; that meant he could not have legally married the third.

Conflict of Interest

Refused to review a Court of Claims decision awarding a Portuguese tungsten company $508,000 because the Federal Government breached a contract. The Government broke the contract in 1952, claiming that the company illegally employed Col. Lawrence Westbrook, who was an assistant chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The Court of Claims said there was nothing wrong with Westbrook's activities.

Court Hears Protest Of Tuskegee Boundary

Birmingham Post-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Two attorneys told the Supreme Court today the City of Tuskegee, Ala., redrew its boundaries for the sole purpose of depriving Negro residents of the right to vote in municipal elections.

Fred D. Gray, Negro attorney of Montgomery, said Tuskegee formerly was a square, but the boundary lines now weave around so that the city has 28 sides and its map resembles a "sea dragon."

By changing the lines in 1957, the Alabama Legislature put outside the city limits all areas of concentrated Negro residents, including Tuckegee Institute, a college for Negroes.

C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the institute's department of social science, joined 11 other Negroes in contesting the constitutionality of the revision of city boundaries.

Dec'd. 10-19-60

Gray told the court that not one white person had been excluded from the city in the redrawing of boundary lines. At the same time there remain in Tuskegee only four or five of the formerly 400 qualified Negro voters, he said.

P2

Chief Justice Warren asked whether municipal services were cut off from Negroes outside the boundary line, asking particularly about fire protection.

Gray said it was his understanding that they are deprived of such protection, and that there has been a curtailment of police protection.

With a long wooden pointer, Gray indicated on a map placed in the courtroom how the new boundary lines had cut off Negro areas from the city. He was supported in his argument by Robert L. Carter, a Negro lawyer of New York City.

High tribunal orders rehearing—

Tuskegee boundary case upset

Ruling says courts must hear complaints

The Birmingham News p.1
Birmingham, Ala. Mon. 11-14-60

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—(AP)—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that federal courts can consider complaints by Negroes against the Tuskegee, Ala., boundary changes which put almost all Negro voters outside the city.

Justice Frankfurter wrote the high court's decision which overturned lower court rulings that the matter was not within federal jurisdiction.

The high tribunal directed that the U. S. District Court in Montgomery, Ala., take evidence and determine whether the Alabama Legislature violated U. S. constitutional guarantees when it altered Tuskegee's city lines.

Frankfurter said the Tuskegee case was not one involving political gerrymandering, that is the cutting up of a political division to the advantage of one party or group.

The Tuskegee case, said Frankfurter, was in "The conventional sphere of constitutional litigation."

Frankfurter went on:

"WHEN A STATE exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review. But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally protected right.

"This principal has had many applications. It has long been recognized in cases which have prohibited a state from exploiting a power acknowledged to be absolutely in an isolated context to justify the imposition of an 'unconstitutional condition.'

In Alabama, Gov. John Patterson and Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion were both reported out of state.

FRANKFURTER'S opinion asserted at another point that when a legislature "singles out a readily isolated segment of a racial minority for special discriminatory treatment" it violates the 15th Amendment."

That amendment, adopted after the Civil War, provides that neither the United States nor the states shall deny anyone the right to vote because of race, color or creed.

Tuskegee was once a square with a population of 5397 Negroes and 1310 whites. It had 1000 qualified electors, including 400 Negroes.

In 1957 the Alabama Legislature reduced the area of Tuskegee and fixed its new boundaries in an irregular shape with 28 sides.

The change excluded from the city all Negro neighborhoods, including Tuskegee Institute for Negroes. All but four or five qualified Negro voters were removed. No white residents or voters were removed.

C. G. Gomillion, now chairman of the department of social science at Tuskegee Institute, and 11 other Negroes challenged the redistricting in a suit in the U. S. District Court in Montgomery.

That court dismissed the complaint without a hearing, holding that federal courts had no authority to act in such sases.

The U. S. Circuit Court in New Orleans affirmed the Montgomery court, and the Negroes appealed to the Supreme Court. Their counsel, Robert L. Carter of New York City and Fred D. Gray of Montgomery, argued they were entitled to a hearing in the district court to prove "purposeful racial discrimination."

Supreme Court Orders Complaint Be Heard In Tuskegee Vote Case

Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Dec. 11-15-60

Asks Finding On Whether 15th Amendment Violated

BY CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI) — The Supreme Court today unanimously directed a lower Federal court to decide whether the city limits of Tuskegee, Ala., were deliberately redrawn to gerrymander Negroes out of their voting rights in the college community.

The ruling was a break with precedent. In the past, the high court has refrained from interfering in cases of state and local political boundary disputes on grounds they led the Federal courts into "political thickets."

All nine justices agreed, however, that Negroes in the Tuskegee area were entitled to be heard on their protest that the re-drawing of the Tuskegee city boundaries was aimed at depriving all but a few of them of their constitutional voting rights.

Refers To New Shape

In directing the Federal District Court at Montgomery, Ala., to hear the case, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter declared:

"When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from Federal judicial review. But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a Federally-protected right."

At one point, Frankfurter referred to the new shape of Tuskegee as "an uncouth 28-sided figure."

The Justice Dept., siding with Tuskegee Negroes in the case, contended the 1957 Alabama law which allowed the redistricting of the city established a "racial ghetto."

The Negro plaintiffs said the new boundaries did not disturb the voting make-up of the white residents. The city has 1310 white residents of whom about 600 are voters.

New Vote Lineup Cited

Before the redistricting, Tuskegee numbered a Negro population of 5397 with about 400 of their race voting. According to the suit, the Negro residential population was whittled to an estimated 200 with only four or five eligible to vote. The excluded Negroes can vote in the county but not the city.

Lower Federal courts declined to entertain the case on grounds they had no jurisdiction over the way state Legislatures define city boundaries. Alabama recalled that in 1946, Frankfurter himself had held that "courts ought not to enter this political thicket."

But Frankfurter, speaking for the Supreme Court, said the Negroes "are entitled to prove their allegations at trial."

He said the Tuskegee situation involves the 15th amendment which bars a state from passing any law which deprives a citizen of his vote because of race.

In other actions today, the Supreme Court:

—Agreed to review a decision which the Atomic Energy Commission claims will hamper development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. At issue was a lower court decision revoking a 1956 permit for a firm to build an electric power plant at Lagoona Beach, Mich., after the AFL-CIO United Electrical Workers Union had argued it would endanger the area. The AEC protested this would cloud the outlook for similar installations.

—Declined to consider a new appeal from Williard Uphaus, a pacifist who was convicted of contempt for refusing to turn over to a New Hampshire state investigating committee names of persons who attended a peace rally at a Summer camp. Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justices Hugo Black and William O. Douglas dissented.

—Split 5 to 4 in affirming the contempt conviction of Arthur M. McPhaul of Detroit who eight years ago refused to give the House Committee on Un-American Activities records of the Civil Rights Congress. The group has been listed as subversive on the attorney general's list.

—Let stand a decision that the Federal Communications Commission has the right to ask an applicant for a radio operator's license whether he has ever been a Communist. The appeal against the decision was brought by attorney Morton Borrow of Philadelphia.

Court Ordered To Decide If Tuskegee Negroes Were Deprived Of Voting Right

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 11-15-60 P. 1

New Hearing Is Ordered By The U.S. High Court

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Supreme Court Monday unanimously directed a lower federal court to decide whether the city limits of Tuskegee, Ala., were deliberately recarved to gerrymander Negroes out of their voting rights in the college community.

The ruling was a break with precedent. In the past, the high court has refrained from interfering in cases of state and local political boundary disputes on the grounds they led the federal courts into "political thickets."

All nine justices agreed however, that Negroes in the Tuskegee area were entitled to be heard on their protest that the redrawing of the Tuskegee city boundaries was aimed at depriving all but a few of them of their constitutional voting rights.

In directing the Federal District Court at Montgomery, Ala., to hear the case, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter declared:

"When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review. But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally-protected right."

WHITES NOT DISTURBED

The Justice Department, siding with Tuskegee Negroes in the case, contended in 1957 Alabama law which allowed the redistricting of the city established a "racial ghetto."

The Negro plaintiffs said the new boundaries did not distrub the voting make-up of the white residents. The city, home of the famed Negro college, Tuskegee Institute, has 1,310 white residents of whom about 600 are voters.

Before the redistricting, Tuskegee numbered a Negro population of 5,397 with about 400 of their race voting. According to the suit, the Negro residential population was whittled to an estimate of 200 with only four or five eligible to vote. The excluded Negroes can vote in the county but not the city.

Lower federal courts declined to entertain the case on grounds they had no jurisdiction over the way state legislatures define city boundarries.

CALLS MACON SUIT 'INSULT'

The Montgomery Advertiser

Governor Blames GOP For State Racial Woes

Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 10-26-60
P. 1-A

Gov. John Patterson laid Alabama's racial woes squarely at the feet of the Republican Party Tuesday, declaring that Alabamians who vote for Nixon would be "endorsing" the suits brought against the state by the federal government.

Patterson said the recent suit by U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rodgers against the Macon Board of Registrars and other state officials "is an insult to every office holder and every citizen in Alabama."

"I think the Alabama Republicans and the citizens for Nixon should use their influence, if they have any, to get an apology from Nixon and Rogers," he added.

He said the suit filed in Macon was based on complaints from 20 Negroes who said they had been denied the right to vote because of their race.

SENT INVESTIGATORS

"I sent my investigators over there to investigate and I found that only two of the 20 complaining Negores have even tried to register since the new board was appointed," he said. "And one of these was registered to vote. This proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that the suit was filed to get votes for Nixon from the Negro minority groups in the North."

Patterson, at times flushing with anger, said the Republicans would "try anything they can in the dying days of the campaign" to win. He accused the GOP of "stirring up the religious issue" in an effort to discredit Democratic nominee John Kenndey.

He even suggested the Republicans might have been behind the developments Sunday in Puerto Rico where leaders of the Catholic Church urged their members not to vote for the incumbent Presidnet.

'GOT TO WATCH DICK'

"I wouldn't put it past them," Patterson declared. "You've got to watch Tricky Dick. There's not much he wouldn't do. He'll slick folks if he can."

Patterson also pointed out that every civil rights suit filed against Alabam by the federal government has been initiated by a Republican attorney general. The governor conceded, however, that there had been no Democratic attorney general in office since the 1954 school integration decision or since the passage of any civil rights laws.

The governor was also asked if it was his belief that racial suits against Alabama would come to an end in the event Kennedy was elected.

"I don't know; I'm not saying we would not be sued by a Democratic attorney general," he siad. "But we do know what has happened to us under a Republican attorney general. I'm not saying we won't be sued by the Democratic leaders of Congress rather than with Republican leaders."

MUM ON KING

Patterson was asked for comment on action by Kennedy leaders seeking the release of Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. from jail in Atlanta.

"I wouldn't want to comment on that," Patterson siad.

Patterson said he was still hopeful that in the event Alabama goes Democratic — and he predicts that both the state and nation will do just that—that all of the state's Democratic electors will vote for Kennedy.

"I hope all of them will vote for Kennedy, and I think some of the six States Righters will," he added.

Supreme Court Actions

The New York Times
P. 36 M

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The Supreme Court took th following actions today:

ATOMIC ENERGY

Agreed to review a District of Columbia Court of Appeals decision that the Atomic Energy Commission may not approve construction of a power reactor near a populated area unless there are "compelling reasons" for that site and must in any case apply the same safety standards in approving a construction permit as it does in granting an operating license (Nos. 315, Power Reactor v. I. U. E., and 454, U. S. v. I. U. E.).

Jun 11-15-60

COMMUNISM

Refused to review a decision upholding the power of the Federal Communications Commission to make an applicant for a radio operator's license answer questions about past Communist party membership (No. 403, Borrow v. F. C. C.).

CONTEMPT

By vote of 5 to 4, affirmed the contempt conviction of Arthur M. McPhaul for refusing to bring records of the Civil Rights Congress before a Congressional committee; the court overruled McPhaul's contention that the Government had to prove at trial the existence of the records and his control of them (No. 33, McPhaul v. U. S.).

Dismissed, 6 to 3, a new appeal from Willard Uphaus, who has been in jail in New Hampshire for eleven months for refusing to tell the State Attorney General the names of persons who visited his camp, World Fellowship, Inc. (No. 336, Uphaus v. Wyman).

IMMIGRATION LAW

Held, 6 to 3, that a man's naturalization could not be canceled solely because of his failure to list three arrests many years before his naturalization petition on charges that, if proved, would not themselves have precluded citizenship and that involved no moral turpitude (No. 22, Chaunt v. U. S.).

Refused to review a decision that Taiwan is a "country" under the immigration laws and that aliens may be deported there (No. 393, Cheng v. Rogers).

PROCEDURE

Rejected a Government petition seeking review of lower court ruling refusing to rescind an order that the Interhandel stock ownership case be tried before a master rather than a ditsrict judge (No. 397, Rogers v. Societé Internationale).

Refused, one justice noting his dissent, to hear an argument that in a diversity case the lower courts had incorrectly applied a Federal rather than a state test of the sufficiency of the evidence to support a jury verdict (No. 341, Ritch v. Nashville Bridge).

TAXATION

Held, 6 to 3, that a taxpayer could not deduct "interest" on an annuity contract loan in a transaction in which he purchased the annuity and immediately borrowed the full loan value on it to pay the future premiums at discount; the court upheld lower court findings that the entire transaction was a sham to save taxes (No. 23, Knetsch v. U. S.).

Agreed to decide whether certain payments to a divorced wife were really for the benefit of the children and hence not deductible by the taxpayer as sums for the support of a former spouse (No. 376, C. I. R. v. Lester).

Agreed to decide the appropriate Federal income tax treatment of New York City real estate taxes paid by Consolidated Edison under protest one year and refunded later (No. 357, U. S. v. Consolidated Edison).

VETERANS

Agreed to decide whether the Veterans Administration's liability to a lender under the G. I. home loan program is subject to state deficiency judgment legislation (No. 392, U. S. v. Shimer).

VOTING

Unanimously reversed lower court decisions dismissing a suit that attacked the constitutionality of an Alabama statute changing the boundaries of the city of Tuskegee so that, it was alleged, all Negro voters were excluded (No. 32, Gomillion v. Lightfoot).

NEGROES WIN TEST ON TUSKEGEE VOTE

The New York Times

High Court Orders a Trial Over City's Boundary Shift

P. 1

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The Supreme Court held today that a state may not change the boundaries of a city if the effect is to exclude virtually all Negro voters.

Jun 11-15-60

At issue was a 1957 Alabama statute that changed the borders of Tuskegee. A group of Negroes sued, contending that the change had eliminated from the city all but four or five of its 400 Negro voters.

The lower Federal courts threw the suit out on the ground that municipal boundaries and voting districts were questions wholly beyond the jurisdiction of Federal courts.

The Supreme Court unanimously reversed the dismissal of the suit and sent the case back for trial—thus giving the Negroes the chance to prove in court their assertions that the Alabama statute had discriminated against them.

In its ruling, the Supreme Court said that unless Alabama officials could refute the charges that the statute effectively eliminated Negro voters from the city, the law must be held unconstitutional.

The opinion of the court was written by Justice Felix Frankfurter. It was joined by all the other justices except Charles E. Whittaker, who had a separate concurrence.

Justice Frankfurter said the 1957 law had changed Tuskegee from a square to "an uncouth twenty-eight-sided figure." He noted the contention by the plaintiffs that the new boundaries had excluded most Negroes but not a single white voter or resident.

The New York

Before the change the city's population had included about 5,400 Negroes and 1,310 white persons. The famous Tuskegee Institute for Negro students was in the old city, but is not in the new.

The Legislature gave no reason for the boundary changing. Justice Frankfurter said the city officials, who are the defendants in the lawsuit, had "never suggested any countervailing municipal function" that the statute was designed to serve.

The defendants argued that the Federal courts had no business looking into the motives of the legislators. A Federal District Court in Alabama and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals agreed with this view. The courts said they could not look past the face of the statute, which showed a non-discriminatory boundary change.

Effect Called the Issue

But Justice Frankfurter indicated that the test was not the motives behind the legislation but its actual effect.

If the charges about the effects of the law remain uncontradicted after trial, he said, "the conclusion would be irresistable, tantamount for all practical purposes to a mathematical demonstration, that the legislation is solely concerned with segregating white and colored voters by fencing Negro citizens out of town so as to deprive them of their pre-existing municipal vote."

Such legislation, Justice Frankfurter concluded, violates the Fifteenth Amendment, which forbids denial of the vote because of race or color. To rule otherwise, he said, "would sanction the achievement by a state of any impairment of voting rights whatever so long as it was cloaked in the garb of the realignment of political subdivisions."

In 1946, Justice Frankfurter wrote for the courth in a leading case concerning gerrymandering problems—or questions of fair political districts. He wrote that such issues could not properly be brought before the Federal courts.

The case involved Illinois Congressional districts of unequal population.

Issues Differentiated

Today, Justice Frankfurter distinguished the Tuskegee situation by saying it involved "affirmative action" by a Legislature that "singled out a readily isolated segment of a racial minority for special discriminatory treatment."

"In no case involving unequal weight in voting distribution that has come before the court," he said, "did the decision sanction a differentiation on racial lines whereby approval was given to unequivocal withdrawal of the vote solely from colored citizens.

"Apart from all else, these considerations lift this controversy out of the so-called 'political' arena and into the conventional sphere of constitutional litigation."

Justice Whittaker said in his concurrence that he could see no violation of the Fifteenth Amendment because those Negroes excluded from Tuskegee could still vote in Macon County, Ala. He found the change of boundary an example of racial segregation barred by the Fourteenth amendment.

York and Fred D. Gray of Montgomery, Ala., argued the case for the Negro plaintiffs, and Philip Elman of the Justice Department appeared as a friend of the court on their side. James J. Carter of Montgomery represented the city officials.

Hits Justice Department—

Court asked to 'legislate' Macon case, says Gallion

BY JAMES FREE
Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29 —Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion has charged that the Justice Department "seeks to have the Supreme Court legislate rather than review" the Macon County voting rights case.

In a brief filed with the court, Gallion points out that Federal Judge Frank Johnson Jr. of Montgomery and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals have upheld the state's argument that:

1. COUNTY VOTING registrars, Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston, resigned legally and in good faith two months before the government brought suit.

2. The state of Alabama cannot be sued under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which applies to discrimination by "persons."

Gallion noted that, even if the department won its suit against Rogers and Grady, they could not be returned to their former position as registrars, since they have been holding other official jobs for many months.

If the court ordered the two men returned to Macon County to register the 20 Negroes in the case, Gallion said, they would have no authority under state law to do this.

AND IF THE registrations were done by federal compulsion, Gallion asks, would the registrars be able to certify white as well as Negroes? Probably not, he added since the federal powers are based only on findings of racial discrimination.

The department has argued that registrars must be held responsible until their successors are appointed and sworn in, and that it must be able to sue the state in order to compel appointment of new registrars. If these things cannot be done, it was said, the department will be powerless to enforce the 1957 civil rights statute.

Facts in the Alabama brief were substantially those brought out last October in Gallion's petition against the high court's taking jurisdiction of the case.

The case likely will be set for oral arguments before the court in its sessions of April 18-25 or the week of May 16.

More Inaccuracies

'Skegee Leader Rips Patterson

(Courier Press Service)

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Charges that Alabama Gov. John Patterson—the race-baiting white supremacist elected with KKK support — made inaccurate statements before a Senate committee in Washington have been made by William P. Mitchell, secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association, object of Patterson's wrath.

Mr. Mitchell challenged Patterson's statements about Negro voting, when the young Governor said that, as far as he knew, no Negro turned down for voting in Alabama had taken advantage of the state courts to right the alleged wrongs.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that at least 25 Negroes had appealed to the state courts in Alabama in 1945 and were turned down all the way to the state supreme court. The appeals were not handled quickly and expeditiously as the Governor said they could be, but were dragged out over a period of several years, Mr. Mitchell said.

PATTERSON gave the testimony before the Senate Rules Committee in Washington last Jan. 2, Mitchell said.

Senator Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) has made similar charges about Georgia Negroes, that they have not taken advantage of state facilities to iron out their voting or registration difficulties.

Court to Review Tuskegee Shift Of Boundary, Excluding Negroes

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21 — An Alabama law that changed the boundaries of the City of Tuskegee and excluded most Negroes will be examined by the Supreme Court.

The court agreed today to hear a challenge by Negroes of the city to the constitutionality of the statute. The case will be argued and decided at the court term beginning next October.

The statute, passed in 1957, changed the boundaries of Tuskegee from a square to a figure of twenty-eight sides. The Negroes' petition said it looked like a "sea dragon."

No white residents or voters were excluded from the city by the new boundaries. But about 3,000 of the city's Negro residents wer eexcluded, and all but five of the 400 Negro voters. The famed Tuskegee Institute is also outside the new city limits.

The Alabama Legislature gave no reason for the statute when it was passed, although newspaper accounts at the time said its purpose was to hold down Negro political strength.

A suit was filed by a group of Negroes, including Charles G. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute. The defendants were headed by the city's Mayor, Phil M. Lightfoot.

The suit said that the purpose of the boundary change was racial discrimination and that it was, therefore, unconstitutional.

But the lower Federal courts said they could not examine the Legislature's motive. And in any case, they said, the Federal courts could not interfere in the states' control of their own internal political boundaries. The suit was dismissed.

The Supreme Court's agreement to review the case is potentially significant. The changing of boundaries to hold back Negro political strength, if permitted, could be an effective Southern device against the gathering Federal drive for Negro voting.

The Supreme Court, in a landmark 1946 decision, refused to pass on the constitutionality of Congressional district lines within a state on the ground that this was a "political question." The court has refused since then to hear argument in any districting cases.

The Tuskegee boundary change differs because of the claim of racial discrimination. And the petition for review argued that the Negroes had been deprived not only of their right to vote in the city but also of all the benefits of municipal citizenship.

The Justice Department joined in the requeest for review by filing a friend of the court brief. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin said the case presented "issues of national significance."

The petition for review was filed by Robert L. Carter of New Yorw, counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoople. A brief opposing review was submitted by Thomas B. Hill Jr. of Montgomery, Ala.

MACON COUNTY
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Tuskegee Gerrymander Illegal, Civil Liberties Union Contends

Says Action Was One Of Clear Discrimination

Birm World Birm Ala
Sat 9-24-60 p 14

NEW YORK — A state's recognized jurisdiction over its cities does not permit it to take actions which deprive citizens of rights guaranteed by the federal Constitution the American Civil Liberties Union argued September 20.

For that reason, the organization said, the Alabama State Legislature acted illegally in redefining the boundaries of Tuskegee in such a manner that nearly all qualified Negro voters were placed outside the city limits. That action discriminated against Negroes solely because of their race, denied them the right to vote in contravention of the 15th Amendment, and deprived them of municipal services thus violating their 14th Amendment rights to due process and equal protection of the laws. The ACLU's views were expressed in a friend of the court brief filed with the United States Supreme Court asking that it accept its intervention in behalf of a suit by several former Tuskegee residents seeking to overturn the Alabama legislative action. The defendants, including Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot of Tuskegee, had refused to permit ACLU to submit a brief.

SPECIFIC RESTRAINTS

The ACLU acknowledged that in the absence of specific restraints in a state constitution a legislature may detach territory from its municipalities and that a municipality has no "rights" protected by the federal Constitution. But it added: "To say that the municipality has no rights which are protected by the Federal Constitution is not to say that the Federal Constitution imposes no limits on the power of the legislature to act in such matters," the brief asserted. "An Act of legislature dealing with a municipality, while not assailable on the ground that it abridges a constitutional right of the municipality may nevertheless be invalid if it arbitrarily abridges a constitutional right of some third person .... The court below held, however, that if the arbitrariness, unreasonableness, lack of proper purpose or lack of rational relation to the ostensible objective does not appear on the face of the statute, courts are helpless. Such a rule would quickly nullify the Constitution .. The decision of the court below, if carried to its ultimate conclusion, negates the power of the judiciary to declare any act of the legislature unconstitutional."

A Federal District Court in Alabama had dismissed the petitioners' suit on grounds they had failed to state a claim for which relief could be granted, and for lack of jurisdiction. The decision was affirmed by the Fifth Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals. The District Court based its opinion in part on the doctrine that separation of powers restrains courts from passing on a "political question" and on the traditional "equitable self-restraint" principle by which courts avoid ruling in some political rights cases. These should not have been determining factors, the ACLU declared, because the Alabama legislative power to alter a municipal boundary was not duly exercised.

34e 1960

ALABAMA

NOV.1960 GOVERNOR PATTERSON
MACON COUNTY

Patterson Backs Macon Registrars

Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Nov. 24-60

Says Four Of 20 Complainants Actually Tried To Get On Rolls

BY JOHN J. McDAVITT JR.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Gov. John Patterson said today the Justice Dept. had no basis for its request for an injunction prohibiting the Macon County Board of Registrars from allegedly discriminating against prospective Negro voters.

"The suit is based on the testimony of 20 Negroes from 1957," Patterson said. "And only four of them tried to register after the new board was appointed.

"Two of the four saw long lines when they went down to register and did not wait; one has registered and one—a Tuskegee Institute professor — has his request still pending," the governor said.

Calls Move Political

The Justice Dept. has asked U. S. Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson to grant the injunction and contended the two new registrars were continuing the discriminatory practices of their predecessors.

However, Patterson said the new registrars, Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott, "are doing a good job.

"It is very difficult to get people to serve as registrars when they are subject to Federal harrassment—and they certainly are harrassed.

"If there is no change of policy, there will be a breakdown of voting machinery in Alabama and in the South," Patterson said.

The chief executive said the action of U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers in re-opening the 1957 injunction plea was "purely political—designed to get votes for Nixon."

On other matters, Patterson said he did not want the U. S. Supreme Court to "meddle" with reapportionment in Alabama, even though he considers it of "prime importance."

Case Could Help

"I'd hate to see the Federal courts get into the matter of reapportionment of state legislatures," the governor said. "I'd like to see the Legislature do it itself; I'd like to see Alabama do it—not the courts."

However, he conceded the high court's decision to hear a case concerning reapportionment of the Tennessee Legislature "could help us move in the direction of reapportionment."

He said Alabama needed to reshuffle its legislative seats because "there are counties with 18,000 people with two full-time House members and a senator . . . Some counties with 60,000 people have only a part time House member and one-half of a senator.

"Some counties are so underrepresented they don't get a fair say in the laws that are passed."

Referring to a previous suit filed in Federal court to force the Legislature to reapportion itself, Patterson said "the remedy of the people is not in the courts—but in the ballot box. They should elect representatives who will give them reapportionment."

Registrars Appointed For Macon

Move Could Delay Federal Referee From Taking Action

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Macon County's sputtering Board of Registrars which has had trouble running for years may have been given new life Friday by appointment of two members.

Although the law provides for three members, this will give the board a working majority if they accept.

And the move also could delay appointment of a federal referee under the Civil Rights Law passed recently by Congress to register Negroes if they can show they have been systematically excluded as voters.

Those named by the state appointing board headed by Gov. John Patterson were Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee, who was designated as chairman, and Wayne Raney of Hardaway.

SECOND TIME

Raney was unavailable for comment on his appointment and Dyson declined to say whether he will accept. They have 60 days to qualify with the probate judge of the county if they accept their appointments.

It was the second time that Dyson has been appointed a registrar, indicating that the new member might be willing to serve. Dyson refused his earlier appointment.

The heavily Negro populated county hasn't had a functioning voter registration board since December, 1958, shortly before an investigation into Negro voting complaints was launched by the Civil Rights Commission.

The former chairman, E. P. Livingston of Notasulga, resigned along with State Rep. Grady Rogers of Tuskegee. The third member died sometime before.

SUIT PENDING

Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6-1 in the county but whites hold an edge of about 2-1 in number of registered voters. Macon County is the home of Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro college.

A suit by the Justice Department seeking an injunction to prevent discrimination against Negro voter applicants is now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court

It was dismissed in federal district court here on grounds that resignation of the two former members left no one the government could sue. This was upheld by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Appointment of Dyson and Raney to the board of registrars came on the heels of passage of a new Civil Rights Law which empowers federal judges to appoint voter referees.

The referees in turn would have authority to register voters where a pattern of racial discrimination is found to exist.

With a functioning board of registrars in Macon County, Negroes may be delayed further in their efforts to register.

If there were no board, a federal referee would have grounds to begin an immediate investigation and take steps to set up registration machinery.

However, with a functioning board of registrars in the county, prospective voters would have facilitites to seek the voting franchise.

And they would have to show that they couldn't secure fair treatment by the state appointed registrars before going into federal court to seek appointment of a federal officer to consider their applications.

THREAT OF HARASSMENT

Three persons were appointed to the Macon County board of registrars last July 16 and when they refused their appointments, Dyson and two others were appointed Nov. 23.

Macon Registrar Post Is Declined

MONTGOMERY, May 12 (UPI)—Fearing Federal persecution, a Hardaway man refused to accept his appointment to the Macon County Board of Registrars today.

Wayne Raney wrote Gov. John Patterson a terse note in which he said "I am too old to be brow-beaten by the various government agencies as well as private pressure groups."

The Governor immediately named Charles Donald Scott of Tuskegee to the board for a term ending Sept. 28, 1963.

Harry Cook, the governor's press secretary, said Scott was expected to accept the appointment. However, Scott told United Press International "I don't know whether I will accept it or not.

"I've got to give it some thought"

Dyson Accepted

If Scott accepts it will give Macon its first functioning board since December, 1958. Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee already has accepted the chairmanship of the board. Probate Judge William Varner said Dyson qualified with him this week for the public office.

Under state law, two registrars are empowered to act as a functioning board although custom calls for a three-man board.

Negroes, who outnumbered whites six to one in the Central Alabama county, complain they have been denied the right to vote because of their color.

A U. S Justice Department suit aimed at preventing discrimination against Negroes by registration officials is now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court. The suit was filed after numerous complaints to the Justice Department and a subsequent investigation by the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Scott was the 10th man appointed as a Macon registrar in the past two years, Cook said.

Dyson was appointed last November but declined to serve at that time after it became obvious no one else would serve with him.

There was speculation Patterson was hurrying to get a functioning board in Macon County because of the new civil rights act signed into law by President Eisenhower. The new law would permit a Federal referee to begin an immediate investigation in the area because no board was operating. With the registrar board, however, prospective Negro voters would have to apply to them before they could call on the Federal government for help.

Macon County's voting registration machinery broke down just before Christmas in 1958. One of the county's three registrars died and the remaining two, Rep. Grady Rogers of Tuskegee and E. P. Livingston of Notasulga, resigned. Since then several boards have been appointed but all declined to serve.

Almost all of the appointees who refused to accept the posts blamed what they termed the constant threat of harrassment by the Federal government under civil rights laws.

Macon To Have Registrar Board

Truck-Stop Supervisor Says He Will Accept Appointment By Governor

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 14. — Negro-dominated Macon County is expected to have a functioning board of registrars this week for the first time since December, 1958.

Charles Donald Scott, a Tuskegee truck-stop supervisor, said Saturday he would accept the Governor's appointment to the Macon board.

Scott said he would qualify himself for public office with Probate Judge William Garner by mid-week.

He said, "we need a board of registrars in Macon County. I think there will be less trouble in the county if we have a board than if we continue to go along without one. I have definitely made up my mind to qualify."

Refused By Raney

Gov. John Patterson appointed Scott to the board earlier this week after Wayne Raney of Hardaway refused an appointment because he feared Federal persecution.

Raney wrote the Governor a terse letter in which he said, "I am too old to be brow-beaten by the various Government agencies as well as private pressure groups."

Patterson immediately appointed Scott and the truck stop personnel manager said he decided to accept the appointment after "deliberating for three days."

Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee already has accepted his appointment as chairman of the board.

Garner said Dyson qualified with his office last week for the important post in a county where Negroes outnumber whites six-to-one.

Negroes Complain

Under state law, two registrars are empowered to act as a functioning board although custom calls for three members.

Negroes, gerrymandered out of the Tuskegee city limits by the 1957 Legislature, complain they have been denied the right to vote because of their color.

A Justic Department suit aimed at preventing alleged discrimination against Negroes by registration officials is pending before the United States Supreme Court. The suit was field after numerous complaints to the Justice Department and a subsequent investigation by the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Scott was the 10th man appointed as a Macon registrar in the past two years, according to the Governor's office.

Dyson was appointed last November but declined to serve at that time after it became obvious no one else would serve with him.

Reason For Hurry

There is speculation Patterson is hurrying to get a functioning board in Macon County because of the new civil rights

MACON COUNTY REGISTRARS APPOINTED

bill signed into law by President Eisenhower. The new law would permit a Federal referee to begin an immediate investigation in the area because no board was operating. With the registrar board, however, prospective Negro voters would have to apply to them before they could call on the Federal Government for help.

Macon County's vote registration machinery broke down in December, 1958. One of the county's three registrars died and the remaining two, Representative Grady Rogers of Tuskegee and E. P. Livingston of Notasulga, resigned in an apparent effort to escape testifying before a Civil Rights Commission hearing here. Since then several boards have been appointed but all declined to serve.

Patterson Names Substitute Registrar In Macon County

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Racially troubled Macon County, where no new voter has been able to register for 15 months, expects soon to have a functioning board of registrars.

One of the two members appointed last week declined to serve because of what he called the threat of pressure for Negro registration, but the other accepted the appointment.

Gov. John Patterson announced Thursday that a substitute has been named for Wayne Raney of Hardaway. He turned down the job, and that the new appointee, Charles Donald Scott of Tuskegee, is expected to serve.

Scott himself was unavailable for comment.

Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee, designated as board chairman last week, qualified with the probate judge in Tuskegee Wednesday.

Raney, in a letter to the governor, declined because "I am too old to be browbeaten by the various governmental agencies as well as private minority pressure groups."

Scott's appointment was the ninth to the embattled Macon County board within a year. Others, like Raney, had said they turned down the job because of pressure from Negroes seeking to register as voters.

Negroes are predominant in Macon County by a margin of almost 6-1 although whites have a 2-1 voting edge.

Registration machinery in the county broke down in December, 1958, during an investigation by Federal Civil Rights Commission agents. Macon was one of six Alabama counties where Negroes had complained of racial discrimination.

Chairman E. P. Livingston of Notasulga and State Rep. Grady Rogers of Tuskegee resigned as registrars, leaving Macon without a functioning board. Since that time, no one, white or Negro, has been able to register as a new voter.

Tuskegee City Limit Challenged by U.S.

By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

The argument that a state has unlimited power to redraw the boundaries of a city was challenged by the Federal Government before the Supreme Court yesterday.

Joining in an attack on the way the Alabama Legislature changed the boundaries of Tuskegee in 1957, a Justice Department lawyer told the Court that a state cannot establish "any racial ghetto" in America.

The attorney, Philip Elman, an assistant to the Solicitor General, argued that the law giving Tuskegee a boundary of 28 sides instead of the four it had previously is unconstitutional if its result is to eliminate Negroes from the city.

A few minutes earlier, Robert L. Carter, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had told the Justices that almost all of the 5400 Negroes in the city found themselves outside the city limits when the 1957 law went into effect. None of the 1300 white residents was eliminated, he said.

Cites State's Right

Alabama is defending its law on the grounds that a state has "a sovereign right to do whatever it wants to with counties and cities," attorney James J. Carter of Montgomery said. He also argued that drawing boundaries is a political act beyond the jurisdiction of courts.

This position has prevailed in lower courts which dismissed the complaint brought by a dozen Tuskegee Negroes.

It also has prevailed in all previously Supreme Court cases dealing with the boundaries of political subdivisions and election districts. However, in none of these cases was it charged that the changes were made by a state on racial grounds.

When James Carter said Alabama was resting on a legal absolute" that city boundaries are political and not subject to judicial review, Justice Charles E. Whittaker asked if he meant that a state could do anything it wanted.

Agrees on Error

Carter backed away from that proposition a little bit. Then Justice John M. Harlan asked if a state could pass an act in which it said it was redrawing boundaries to segregate Negroes. Carter admitted that would be invalid but added, "Nobody's been removed from Tuskegee, only some territory has been detached from a municipal corporation."

Justice Felix Frankfurter re-worded Justice Harlan's question and Carter said, "If any legislature was foolish enough to put that in a law, it ought to be struck down."

Robert Carter had argued that the only difference between Alabama's law and the situation posed by Justice Harlan's question was that Alabama did not say it was redrawing the boundaries to put the Negroes outside the city.

Avoids Judicial Barrier

He argued that the purpose of the Legislature was to put the Negroes out. He asked that the Court give him a chance to prove this in a lower court trial.

Elman told the Justices that the law is unconstitutional if it results in putting the Negroes outside the city, regardless of what the purpose of the Legislature was in passing it.

This argument got him past a judicial principas that courts do not inquire into the motives of legislatures. Robert Carter had run into heavy questioning from the Justices on this point.

"If a law in actuality draws a racial line," Elman argued, "that law is in violation of the 14th Amendment." The Amendment forbids states to deny their citizens "equal protection of the laws."

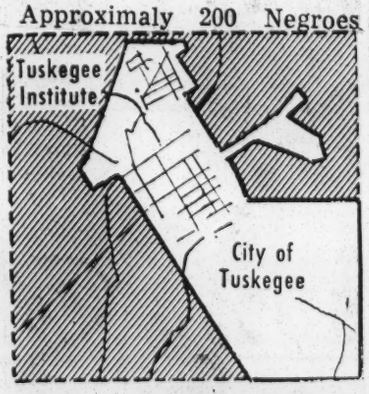
Justice Hugo L. Black asked, "Your position is that a state can't change the area of a city at all on the basis of color."

"That's right," Elman said.

James Carter, representing Tuskegee, told the Justices that the Negroes had failed to protest their exclusion to the State Legislature. He pointed out that other cities in the Nation are as oddly shaped as Tuskegee now is.

Under the new boundaries all but 4 or 5 of the 400 Negro voters were moved outside the city lifits. They can vote in county, state and Federal elections but not in city elcions.

Approximaly 200 Negroes still remain within the city limit, Robert Carter said, because the legislature could not reach them without eliminating some white residents, too.



The Washington Post

Map above shows how the boundaries of Tuskegee, Ala., have been redrawn to exclude virtually all of the Negro voters of the community.

Supreme Court Hears Case On New Tuskegee Boundaries

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two attorneys told the Supreme Court Tuesday the city of Tuskegee, Ala. redrew its boundaries for the sole purpose of depriving Negro residents of the right to vote in municipal elections.

Fred D. Gray, Negro attorney of Montgomery, said Tuskegee formerly was a square, but the boundary lines now wave around so that the city has 28 sides and its map resembles a "sea dragon."

By changing the lines in 1957, the Alabama legislature put outside the city limits all areas of concentrated Negro residents including Tuskegee Institute, a college for Negroes.

C. G. Gomillion, former dean of students at Tuskegee Institute and now chairman of the Institute's department of social science, joined 11 other Negroes in contesting the constitutionality of the revision of city boundaries.

Gray told the high court that not one white person had been excluded from the city in the redrawing of boundary lines. At the same time there remain in Tuskegee only four or five of the formerly 400 qualified Negro voters.

Chief Jusice Warren asked whether municipal services were cut off from Negroes outside the boundary line, asking particularly about fire protection.

Gray said it was his understanding that they are deprived of such protection, and that there has been a curtailment of police protection.

With a long wooden pointer, Gray indicated on a map placed in the courtroom how the new boundary lines had cut off Negro areas from the city. He was supported in his argument by Robert L. Carter, a Negro lawyer of New York City.

U. S. Renews Action In Macon Vote Case

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 27 (UPI)—The Justice Dept. renewed its demand today for a Federal Court restraining order against the Macon County Board of Registrars to halt discrimination against prospective Negro voters.

Federal attorneys filed the motion with U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to amend an 18-month-old suit to bring the state of Alabama in as a defendant in the case along with the Macon registrars.

The government is trying to substitute the names of the two present board members, Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott, for two former members, E. P. Livingston and State Rep. Grady Rogers, who resigned just before the original suit was filed.

Briefs Ordered Filed

Johnson, who ordered buses integrated in this deep South capital six years ago, ordered opposing attorneys to file written briefs summarizing their arguments by Oct. 7. He said he would decide later whether the Justice Dept. can proceed with the amended suit.

The Justice Dept. accused the new members of engaging in discriminatory acts and practices since they took office last June.

The complaint said Dyson and Scott "have taken no steps to remedy or correct privation of rights resulting from discriminatory acts and practices . . . and they have engaged in arbitrary and racially discriminatory acts and practices which have prevented many qualified Negroes from becoming registered voters."

The Justice Dept. charged in its original suit that a pattern of discrimination existed in the Black Belt county where Negroes outnumber whites five to one and where there are twice as many whites registered as Negroes.

Gallion Files Protest

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion filed a protest against the amendment, arguing the Federal government cannot legally bring Dyson and Scott into a suit based on something which occurred before they took office.

Johnson dismissed the original suit on grounds the U. S. Civil Rights Act of 1957 did not authorize the Federal government to take action against the state.

Johnson also held that since the two remaining members of the registrar board had resigned, there was no one to issue the injunction against.

The decision was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court and the high tribunal held that a state could be brought into the suit following passage of the rewritten 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Court Authorizes U. S. Part In Tuskegee Probe

B'ham World B'ham, Ala.
Sat. 10-15-60

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Supreme Court Monday refused to reconsider its June 20 decision that cleared the Civil Rights Commission to continue its investigation of alleged voting discrimination against Negroes in the South.

Affirmation of the Civil Rights Commission's investigative powers was one of four rights matters on which the court ruled Monday. In the others it:

—Refused to reconsider its dismissal of an appeal by five Negroes sentenced to jail for trespassing on a golf course for whites only at Greensboro, N. C.

—Agreed to decide whether a restaurant which leases property from an agency of a local government can refuse to serve Negroes. The case came up from Wilmington, Del.

—Authorized the Justice Department to take part in arguments next week on the boundary revision of Tuskegee, Ala. Negro residents are contesting the change in the city limits on grounds of discrimination.

After handing down the batch of orders, the court began hearing arguments in the course of three cases involving Communist activity.

Telford Taylor, counsel for former North Carolina Communist leader Junius Irving Scales, told the court that to convict a man of a crime just because he belonged to a Communist Party would "make deep inroads on constitutional guarantee."

TEST OF SMITH ACT

The Scales case was consolidated with a similar appeal and is being re-argued this term. It is a test of the Smith Act, which makes it a crime to belong to any organization dedicated to violent overthrow of the government -provided the member understands the group's purpose.

In its ruling on the rights commission case, the court turned down two petitions by Louisiana Atty Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion, asking that the high court re-examine its reversal of a lower court order setting restrictions on commission procedures.

The lower court had held that the voting registrars of 17 Louisiana parishes counties should be told the identity of Negroes complaining of discrimination, and be allowed to cross - examine them before the commission.

The commission suspended its Louisiana hearings following that decision, but resumed them in September, after the Supreme Court held that the restrictions were improper.

REFUSES BASEBALL HEARING

In other orders handed down Monday, the court:

—Refused to hear arguments on whether baseball's major leagues violated their contract by beaming TV and radio broadcasts of their games into minor league territory. The suit was filed by a firm holding the baseball franchise at Portsmouth, Va.

—Agreed to decide whether the Justice Department can prosecute former Teamster Union chief Dave Beck and five trucking employers who loaned Beck $2000,000. The Justice Department has charged that the loan violated the Taft-Hartley labor law.

—Denied a hearing to Rep. Charles O. Porter on his legal effort to get a passport for travel in Communist China.

—Declined to hear the case of William Z. Foster ,ailing former chairman of the American Communist Party who sought permission to visit Russia or Czechoslovakia for medical treatment.

—Refused to review the convictions of eight unionists on charges they conspired to dynamite buildings at the Harriet - Henderson cotton mills at Henderson, N. C., during a violence - studded strike.

— Agreed to decide whether a military commander can bar employes of a private contractor from his base without a hearing.

—Dismissed the appeal of Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., from a judge's ban against picture - taking in and near the building where he was hearing a case.

—Dismissed, with the consent of all concerned, a suit in which scientist Linus Pauling sought to block U. S. nuclear tests resulting in fall-out.

—Agreed to hear the appeal of Kansas City, Mo., news vendors contesting the state's laws regarding search for, and seizure of, pornography.

—Denied a hearing to Samuel R. Hockman, a Milwaukee, Wis., bookseller convicted of violating the federal obscenity law.

Registrars Close Shop Until FBI Checks Evidence

B'ham World B'ham, Ala.
Sat. 10-15-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — Officials said Saturday that they would refuse to register voters so long as the FBI is checking local records for evidence of civil right violations.

The federal agency begins its probe next Tuesday but has given no indication how long it will need to copy the records.

"It is obvious that our office cannot function while our records are in the possession of the federal police," said Crum Dinkins, chairman of the Montgomery County board of registrars.

"Registration of voters will therefore be suspended" for the duration of the inspection, he said, although "the closing of our office at this time will, we believe, prevent a large number of Montgomery County citizens from voting in the general election in November."

Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., ordered the registrars last Friday to surrender records to federal agents. The local FBI bureau will make the examination for the Civil Rights Commission.

SUPREME COURT
TUSKEGEE NEGROES WIN A HEARING ON CITY-BOUNDARIES COMPLAINT

Supreme Court Accepts 'Sea Dragon' Case

Tuskegee Negroes Win A Hearing On City-Boundaries Complaint

The Gleaner-Journal Indianapolis, Ind.
Jan. 3-23-60

Washington, March 21 (AP)—A group of Negroes Monday won a Supreme Court hearing on their complaint that Alabama illegally deprived them of the right to vote by changing the boundaries of the town of Tuskegee to exclude their homes.

The court will schedule oral arguments on the case next term.

The case stemmed from the action of the Alabama State Legislature in 1957 in changing the boundaries of the town at the behest of Senator Sam Engelhardt of Macon County. Tuskegee is the County seat.

The challenging Negroes contended that before the law was passed Tuskegee was square in shape with a Negro population of 5,397, of whom about 400 were qualified voters. The town contained a white population of 1,310, of whom about 600 were voters.

Under the new law, the Negroes said, the town took on a highly irregular shape with 28 sides, resembling a 'sea dragon'."

Although the new law carried no specific reason for its enactment, they said, its effect was to exclude all Negro neighborhoods from the town.

The Negroes contended that the law deprived them not only of their vote but also their right to police protection, street improvement, and their participation in municipal affairs.

The legislature was upheld by the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which ruled in June that the boundary revision was a political affair over which the federal courts have no jurisdiction.

In taking the case to the Supreme Court, the Negroes had the support of the Justice Department, which said that, in effect, Tuskegee Negroes "have been relegated to a ghetto by an act of the State."

ALABAMA

34e 1960

U.S. Seeks Voting Suit Amendment

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Wed, 9-28-60

Macon Registrars Accused Of Blocking Negro Registrations

A new federal attack has been launched at alleged discrimination against prospective Negro voters in Macon County.

The Justice Dept., seeking to make the state of Alabama a defendant in an amended 1959 suit, charges that Macon County registrars are continuing to keep Negroes off the voter rolls "pursuant to a pattern or practice."

The complaint also seeks to add new Macon County registrars Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott as defendants.

The original suit, filed in February 1959, was dismissed by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Johnson held that the state could not be brought into the suit under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

REGISTRARS RESIGNED

Also grounds for the dismissal was the fact that the registrars named in the suit, E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers, had resigned.

The new complaint alleges that the Macon County board systematically blocks Negro attempts at registration by:

—Taking applications at places other than the courthouse, near which the bulk of prospective Negro applicants live;

—Prolonging the time required to register;

—Refusing to take more than one prospective applicant into the registration office at a time;

—Admitting whites before Negroes who had arrived to register earlier;

—Setting more stringent standards for Negro applicants than for whites.

ENJOINED BY COURT

At the present rate of registrations, the suit charged, "thousands of Negroes in Macon County who are presently of voting age will be unable to apply for registration during their lives."

And, it was further stated, there is reason to believe that the state "won't act unless enjoined by court" to ensure that Negro voter applicants are given a chance to register.

The suit asks that the state and the defendant registrars be enjoined from conducting separate registration for Negroes, failing to maintain a functioning board, failing to act promptly on applications, setting more stringent standards for Negroes, and failing to register qualified Negro voters.

VOTING AGE

The complaint noted that in 1958 approximately 97 per cent of Macon County whites of voting age were registered, while only about 8 per cent of Negroes of voting age were registered.

Negroes outnumber whites by almost 5 to 1 in Macon County, where the Negro college, Tuskegee Institute, is located.

The 1960 Civil Rights Act, it was set out in the new suit, allows the state to be brought in as a party defendant. It was also observed that the act authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to find out if discrimination against voters is part of a systematic pattern.

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion contends that the two new registrars, Dyson and Scott, cannot be legally brought into the amended suit.

WRITTEN ARGUMENTS

Judge Johnson has instructed attorneys on both sides to file written arguments in the case on Oct. 7, following which he will decide whether the Justice Dept. can proceed with its suit.

In the original suit, the Justice Dept. had charged that Negroes in Macon had been discriminated against for many years by the board of registrars.

Among other things, it charged that the registrars failed to reveal the times at which voters might register, kept irregular and unreasonable hours, and prolonged the registration process to discourage Negro applicants.

NOV. 1960

Bid To Void Macon Suit Left Hanging

No decision on a move to dismiss a suit aimed at alleged Macon County discrimination against prospective Negro voters came Thursday from a busy federal judge.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., saddled with unfinished business, didn't get around to the Macon case. A ruling had been expected Thursday.

The motion to throw the suit out had been filed by the State of Alabama. State and federal attorneys had already filed briefs on the case.

But Judge Johnson was kept busy throughout the day with pre-trial orders in criminal cases and other work that had piled up while he held a court session in Dothan.

AMENDING SUIT

The government, in amending the Macon County suit to include two new registrars and the State of Alabama as defendants, is also seeking to have documents produced.

The suit is aimed at alleged discrimination against Negroes seeking to register to vote. Macon registrars are charged with using delaying tactics to keep down the number of Negroes on the voter lists.

The government also wants a look at voter registration records in the county, home of Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's best known Negro institutions of higher learning.

Johnson last year threw out the suit because the registrars named in it had resigned and because he held the state could not be made a party to it.

But the 1960 Civil Rights Act provides that the state can be named as a defendant. And Johnson has allowed the amending of the suit which names new registrars Wheeler Dyson and Charles Scott as defendants.

The Color Test

UNDER the prevailing doctrines of chromatic jurisprudence by which the U.S. Supreme Court arrives at some of its decisions, the presence of a racial factor neatly answers questions which would otherwise entail complex constitutional constructions.

The school segregation decision was an outstanding example. The court cited the opinion of sociologists that separate facilities could never be equal and that was that. All other questions, relating to precedent, states rights, etc., were resolved in a trice with that touchstone.

So it is likely to be in several cases now before the U.S. Supreme Court. One of these is a Louisiana case testing the constitutionality of a 1924 law requiring organizations to submit local membership lists. It was designed to unmask the Ku Klux Klan, but is now being used to unmask the NAACP.

Liberals of course approved the earlier use but are shocked by the new one, although the constitutional question would seem identical. Still there's the color test. A law that can be validly applied to "bad" whites may not be constitutional when applied to "good" Negroes. (The case is similar to the Alabama NAACP case but not identical because of the state law involved in the Louisiana case.)

★

ANOTHER case that may turn on the question of color is the Tuskegee gerrymandering action, as previously discussed here. The court's review of a state's prerogative to fix boundaries is unprecedented — but then the 1954 school decision was unprecedented.

The Tuskegee case has the attention of the nation because gerrymandering has been a popular political pasttime all over the country. But again, this case involves race and that makes it different.

Yet even such pompous advocates of the color test as *The Washington Post* seem to have some doubts about the case. The courts have heretofore been "extremely reluctant to venture in the 'political thicket' of boundary lines within a state, as Justice Frankfurter has called it," *The Post* says. Further:

> The case raises some extremely complex questions. If the court finds that political boundaries cannot be changed for the purpose of discriminating against Negroes, will it also upset gerrymandered legislative districts which discriminate against both white and colored residents? The two issues do not rest, of course, on precisely the same constitutional grounds, but they are sufficiently close to suggest that this case will entail an unusual amount of soul-searching.

Since *The Post* regularly upholds and overturns Supreme Court decisions in its own judicial reviews, the newspaper's indecision may reflect that of the court. If the ruling could be confined to Tuskegee and racial discrimination, there is little doubt what decision *The Post* or the court would reach. But it's difficult to base this one entirely on color without inviting hundreds of court tests of boundary disputes.

★

MUCH has been made of the fact that Tuskegee's new boundary has 28 sides and looks like a "sea dragon."

If number of sides and appearance is to be a criterion, take New York's 12th Congressional District, cited by Rep. Emanuel Celler as one example of gerrymandering at its worst.

The 12th has at least twice as many sides as Tuskegee (we got dizzy counting them on a *Congressional Quarterly* map) and resembles a two-headed gargoyle on crutches.

Ohio's 23rd looks like a Rorschach test card. Virtually every state has similarly crazy boundaries—congressional, municipal, county—though the motives behind their establishment may vary.

Which is not to say that the Tuskegee gerrymander was wise or right; only that heretofore the Supreme Court has not concerned itself with legislative motives in fixing boundaries and it would be ill advised to do so now.

Will the court take the plunge? If it does, it might as well close the docket for other cases for a generation or so or baldly admit that only those boundary cases involving color will be reviewed.

City Rights

All discussions about the Tuskegee boundary case should begin with the frank admission that the Negro voters gerrymandered out of the city limits were expelled because of race — the fear, real or imagined, that they might gain political control. Although the state doesn't admit this, candor compels it be stated as self-evident. This is almost always the reason for gerrymandering: threat of some rival faction taking over.

The U.S. Supreme Court has now ruled unanimously that the district court here should try the case on its merits. The lower court had previously ruled, and was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals, that a consideration of motive — including the one stated above—is beyond the scope of the federal courts in a case involving the act of a sovereign state legislature.

The Supreme Court is not so easily discouraged. Justice Frankfurter said Monday:

> When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of a state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review. But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally protected right.

The "federally protected right" in this case can only be the right to reside in a *city* and to vote in *city* elections. No other rights of the ejected Negroes could have been abridged. If they voted before, they still can—in county, state and general elections. They have simply been de-urbanized.

The gerrymandering law was drastic. So have been the gerrymanderings of many political districts over the nation. The Supreme Court has never stepped in before; the only reason it does now is that the appellants are Negroes, which brings the case into the "conventional sphere of litigation," as Justice Frankfurter coyly put it.

It's conventional all right, or fast becoming so. The complexion of the plaintiff establishes the complexion of the case.

However, now that the Supreme Court has opened the door to gerrymander cases, it will be indeed awkward to tell the expected line of litigants in the contention that since they are not members of a recognized minority they have no standing in court. But something very like this must be the court's tortured reasoning if it is to avoid mass excursions into what Frankfurter himself has previously called the "political thicket" of voting boundary lines.

Registration Plight

The Sunday Home News
Tallodega, Ala.

Certainly we are concerned over the plight of those citizens of Macon County, otherwise qualified, who are unable to register as voters because no registration board exists.

The blame for the distressing situation, of course, rests with the federal government and its program of harassment of Southern registrars who do not permit Washington bureaucracy to dictate how they shall exercise their judicial functions. 1-17-60.

Now, in a bid for dictatorship complete and outrageous, various Washington sources are pressing for the creation of federal registrars.

Such a move would completely nullify the constitutional provision that voter qualification be left to the several states, but the constitution has no sanctity so far as these radicals are concerned. P. 2

Thus far the proposal doesn't seem to have made much headway where it counts, but the danger is always there, especially under a United States supreme court capable of rendering the 1954 school integration decision.

SEEK REGISTRATION BOARD

The Montgomery Advertiser

Macon Negroes Send Governor Weekly Note

Montgomery Ala.
Fri. 1-15-60

A Negro leader disclosed Thursday that Negroes in Macon County have petitioned Gov. John Patterson once a week for the last year to get a "publicly functioning" voter registration board.

No board of registrars has operated in the county since Dec. 10, 1958 despite the fact that three members were appointed seven weeks ago. They have never said whether they will accept the appointments.

Meanwhile, no prospective new voter, white or Negro, has been able to register in Macon since one registrar died and the remaining two board members resigned 13 months ago in the face of a federal civil rights investigation.

Patterson and the other two state officials who appoint registrars named a three-man board last summer to serve in the county where Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6-1. All three appointees refused to serve on the grounds it would invite harassment and intimidation from federal agents.

Three more registrars were appointed last Nov. 23. They have not accepted the jobs; neither have they said they will turn them down.

The Negro leader, William P. Mitchell, said the breakdown in registration machinery "drives home very vividly the need for federal voter registrars," and added that the Tuskegee Civic Assn., of which he is secretary, will continue to demand congressional action.

Meantime, Mitchell said Negroes will continue their policy of sending a petition to the governor once a week until a registration board begins to function. He said the practice was started last January and has continued "every week since then."

The petitions have been sent by certified mail, Mitchell continued, and "we have return receipts to show that the governor or his aides signed for every one of them."

Voter registration, which has faltered repeatedly in Macon County through the years, broke down again in the wake of a civil rights commission inquiry 13 months ago into Negro voting complaints in Macon and five other Alabama counties.

State Rep. Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston, the two surviving board members, resigned. The Justice Department, in an injunction suit aimed at prohibiting racial discrimination, challenged their right to resign, but U.S. Dist. Judge Frank Johnson Jr. ruled they could quit.

Johnson's decision, upheld by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, is pending now before the Supreme Court.

One of the recently appointed registrars, Everett Storey, said he will make no decision on whether to accept the appointment until after the Supreme Court rules.

The other two, Chairman Wheeler Dyson and S. S. Still, were unavailable for comment, but Storey said he understood they felt the same way.

Rights Men

Alabama
Journal
Montgomery, Ala.

Grand Juries Hold Records In 2 Counties

News 1-14-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—Field representatives of the Federal Civil Rights Commission failed yesterday in a renewed effort to gain access to voting records of Dallas and Wilcox counties in Alabama. P. 1.

A spokesman of the Federal Civil Rights Commission said today that two field representatives were in Selma, Ala., yesterday by appointment to meet with the state circuit court judge and other officials.

The spokesman said it was understood in advance that the representatives were to be given access to records the commission has sought since late 1958.

JURY HOLDS RECORDS

"The representatives were told that the records are still impounded by the grand jury," the spokesman said. "They were told that the grand jury would let them see the records pertaining to any complaining witness, if they would divulge the names of the witnesses."

The grand jury impounded the records after the Civil Rights Commission sought to subpoena them for a hearing in December, 1958.

The spokesman said the field representatives arranged to leave Selma yesterday after reporting by telephone on what had taken place.

Circuit Judge James A. Hare today revealed at Selma that inquiries were made there concerning voter registration in Dallas, Wilcox and Lowndes counties by Civil Rights Commission agents.

Hare said two men who showed credentials associating them with the commission and spent two days questioning him, Circuit Solicitor Blanchard L. McLeod and Dallas Sheriff James G. Clark.

Hare issued a brief statement after the sessions ended Wednesday. He said:

"They conferred with us about grand jury meetings in Dallas and Wilcox counties and the possibility of their inspecting board of registrars records now in the hands of those grand juries."

Hare said they also asked about the location of grand jury records in Lowndes County.

"I told them that Lowndes County is not in my circuit and I don't know what those folks over there do with their records," Hare told a reporter.

Dallas and Wilcox counties are in the 4th Judicial Circuit which Hare represents. Lowndes is in the 2nd Judicial Circuit.

Hare said he could only identify the two men as Bounds and Miller.

Judge Hare said he informed the two men of the next regular meeting dates of the grand juries—in Dallas County Jan. 24 and in Wilcox during February.

He said he reminded them of the past action of these grand juries concerning commission requests to inspect oting records in their hands.

These grand juries have agreed to permit commission investigators to examine records held by them under certain conditions.

These conditions call for an agreement that the records would be examined only upon the presentation of a specific complaint brought against the board of registrars.

Any inspection would be made in the presence of a special grand jury committee and the circuit solicitor.

Hare said the two men declined to disclose any specific complaint.

Voter registration records in Dallas and Wilcox counties have been in the hands of grand juries since November 1958, when Hare ordered them to investigate "alleged malpractice of voter registration."

Probers check Montgomery voting cases

The Birmingham News P. 1.
Sept. 1960

BY JAMES FREE,
News Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The U. S. Civil Rights Commission has checked on 45 recent voting rights complaints from Montgomery County, a spokesman said here today. News 1-14-60

It has made a "third vain attempt" to see voting records in Dallas, Wilcox and Lowndes Counties, he added. P. 1

He said the investigations in Montgomery County began several weeks ago and has just been completed. Field men from the commission tried without success to look at records in Dallas and Wilcox Counties earlier this week.

A planned visit to Lowndes County today was called off as "useless."

Col. A. H. Rosenfeld, head of the field division, said the commission sought to inspect records in these three counties on the basis of an oral agreement worked out with Alabama authorities in Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson's office in Montgomery early last year. Gov. John Patterson, then attorney general, was a party to the agreement, Rosenfeld said.

ROSENFELD'S MENTION of an "agreement" with Patterson was hotly denied by the governor. He said in a statement to The Birmingham News:

The Birmingham News

"If Rosenfeld and his so-called civil righters think that I made any agreement with them they are sadly mistaken. It is not the first time they have resorted to lies, intimidation, harassment and subterfuge to themselves deprive citizens of this state of their civil rights.

Birmingham

"If I have caused them any

difficulty, I am delighted."

"THESE ALABAMA counties had everything to gain and nothing to lose by letting us see their records," said Rosenfeld. "After all, we already have reported on the general registration situation in these counties. We probably could have added little more except for detail and documentation. And—more important—we would have wound up our unfinished business there. As it is, the continued challenge cannot be ignored."

Next step of the commission probably will be to report to Congress on the Alabama situation. The continued refusal of Alabama authorities to make these voting records available to the commission could stir liberals in Congress to more demands for new civil rights legislation.

Efforts are now being made in the House to bypass the rules committee and get a civil rights bill to the floor by a discharge petition. At last reports, the petition lacked 40 to 50 of the required 219 signatures.

A BIRMINGHAM NEWS survey last year gave the following voter registration figures in the four counties:

Wilcox—3040 registered, no Negroes.

Montgomery—29,000 registered, including 3480 Negroes.

Lowndes—2306 registered, no Negroes.

Dallas—8000 registered, including 520 Negroes.

At Selma, Circuit Judge James A. Hare said the investigators "conferred with us about Grand Jury meetings in Dallas and Wilcox Counties and the possibility of their inspecting Board of Registrar records now in the hands of those Grand Juries."

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Voter registration records in Dallas and Wilcox Counties have been in the hands of Grand Juries since November, 1958, when Hare ordered them to investigate "alleged malpractice of voter registration."

Negroes Continue Vote Board Push

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 14 (AP)—A Negro leader disclosed today that Negroes in Macon County have petitioned Gov. John Patterson once a week for the past year to get a "publicly functioning" voter registration board.

No board of registrars has operated in the county since Dec. 10, 1958, despite the fact that three members were appointed seven weeks ago. They have never said whether they will accept the appointments.

The Negro leader, William P. Mitchell, said the breakdown in registration machinery "drives home very vividly the need for Federal voter registrars," and added that the Tuskegee Civic Assn., of which he is secretary, will continue to demand congressional action.

Meantime, Mitchell said Negroes will continue their policy of sending a petition to the governor once a week until a registration board begins to function.

The petitions have been sent by certified mail, Mitchell continued, and "we have return receipts to show that the governor or his aides signed for every one of them."

Justice Department Reveals

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Inq

Constitution "Bars" Racial Ghetto Laws

Thurs. 10-20-60 P. 1

By CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A Justice Department spokesman told the Supreme Court Wednesday the Constitution bars the states from passing any law which results in setting up "racial and religious ghettos."

A chalelnger need only show that the state law is "in substance and effect racial discrimination," regardless of the actual language, said Philip Elman of the solicitor general's office.

Elman referre dto a 1957 Alabama law which re-drew the boundaries of Tuskegee, Ala., to exclude most of the Negro population and all but four or five Negro voters. The city, which had previously been a square, now has 28 sides.

Tuesday, Negro attorneys Robert L. Carter of New York and Fred D. Gray of Montgomery, Ala., urged the court to order a trial of the case in Federal District Court in Montgomery. That tribunal, and the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, threw the case out for lack of jurisdiction.

Attorney James J. Carter of Montgomery, who represents Tuskegee city authorities ,urged the high court to affirm the action. He argued that a state has an unassailable right to fix the boundaries of its subdivisions.

He said the excluded treritory no longer is within the city boundaries "because people who had a right to draw them, drew them."

The attorneys told the court Tuesday they want an opportunity to show that the purpose of the law was racial discrimination. But Elman said they are assuming "a needless burden."

He said the crux of the issue is whether the effect of a law is to draw a racial line.

"Class legislation on the basis of race or color has been barred by this country," Elman said. "If people live in a ghetto it doesn't make any difference if their houses are finer than those on the outside."

Earlier, the court granted the motion of the United States for permission to participate in the oral argument as a friend of the court. The Justice Department had filed a brief for the United States in support of the former colored residents of Tuskegee who are challenging the action of the Alabama legislature.

The Government was allowed 30 minutes in which to present its oral argument. The remainder of the three hours was divided between the attorneys for the former coored residents of Tuskegee and the attorneys for the Mayor of Tuskegee, members of the City Council, the police chief, members of the Board of Revenue of Tuskegee, the sheriff and the judge of the probate court of Macon County, of which Tuskegee is the county seat.

The court also allowed the motion of the American Civil Liberties Union for leave to file a brief as a friend of the court. Attorneys for the former residents of Tuskegee consented to the filing of the brief, but the attorneys for the mayor refused.

ACLU INTEREST

The American Civil Liberties Union in its brief, said it is interested in the case because it believes that the State of Alabama re-designed the boundaries of Tuskegee to exclude colored citizens from the city.

By this discriminatory redistricting the ACLU said, the State infringed the constitutional rights of the former residents.

Atlanta Ga.

The ACLU identified the infringed rights as including the 15th Amendment guarantee that no state shall deprive a citizen of the right to vote on account of color, and the 14th Amendment guarantees that no state shall deprive a person of property without due process of law, and that no state shall deny a person equal protection of the laws.

Thurs. 10-20-60

The case is a class action brought by 12 colored persons against officials of Tuskegee and Macon County.

They challenged the validity of an Act of the 1957 session of the Alabama legislature re-arranging the boundaries of Tuskegee so as to remove from the city all but four qualified colored voters but no qualified white voters.

DEPRIVATION CHARGED

The former residents alleged that the purpose and effect of the statute was to deny them the right to vote in city elections and to deprive them of the rights of municipal citizenship, such as police protection and participation in city affairs. They sought an injunction against enforcement of the act.

The Federal District Court at Montgomery dismissed the complaint on the ground that the court had no authority to change the boundaries of a municipal corporation fixed by the Alabama legislature.

By a 2-to-1 decision the United States Court of Appeals affirmed the judgement but did not decide whether any rights of the former residents of Tuskegee protected by the Federal Constituion had been violated.

The ACLU argued in its brief that the act of the State of Alabama was invalid even though the act appears to be a manifestation of the state's recognized powers to alter the boundaries of one of its municipalities.

SCHEME CHARGED

The law does not operate in a vacuum, the ACLU said, and the petition filed in the District Court sets forth facts which render the statute invalid and reveal it as an "ingeniously or ingenuously contrived" scheme to discriminate against the former residents of Tuskegee because of their color.

The ACLU said the facts cast the framework within which the gerrymandering statute must be considered — the fact that the Civil Rights Commission reported that it received more complaints of voting discrimination from Macon County than from any other county in the United States.

Other facts called to the attention of the court were.

Proceedings have been brought arising from the vast pattern of discrimination in Macon County, and the Federal District Court at Montgomery will determine the matter on its merits, the case having been remanded by the Supreme Court.

All persons who will be outside of the boundaries of Tuskegee as a result of the gerrymandering are colored.

What was a four-sided boundary is now a 23-side indescribable figure.

Only four colored registered voters are within the defined city limits.

Not a single white person was adversely affected by the new boundary.

Gerrymandering By Politics And Race

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

ONE of the enduring principles of law is that a court does not inquire into the motives of legislatures.

With the Tuskegee case before it, it will shortly be seen whether the present Supreme Court reaffirms that principle, as the predecessor courts repeatedly have done, or rejects it because a racial factor is involved.

Mon. 10-24-60

The attorney for 12 Tuskegee Negroes challenging the city's right to redraw its boundaries does not attack the question of motive headon, but argues that whatever the reason for redistricting, the result is unconstitutional if it excludes Negroes from the city.

Joining in the NAACP attack, a Justice Department lawyer contributes the irrelevant observation that a state cannot establish a "racial ghetto" in America.

The redistricting of Tuskegee in no way affected the racial composition of any neighborhood. There is no question in the case of "civil rights," unless there is a civil right to live in a city rather than a suburb. The sole question seems to be whether a city can rearrange its boundaries for whatever reason—political, economic or racial.

It is so ancient as to be honorable that political subdivisions may be altered for the grossest motives. Look at a map of New York's 12th District, California's 26th or Ohio's 23rd. They are almost unbelievably contorted, reaching out here to embrace a pocket of voters, abruptly doubling back elsewhere to exclude some other group that would be expected to vote "wrong." If it takes a small district to carve out a party stronghold, the district is small. If a large one is required to overwhelm the political opposition, it is large.

The Democrat happily redraws boundaries to make the Republican's vote ineffectual; the Republican does the same if he gets a chance.

Both Congress and the courts have consistently refused to interfere with gerrymandering. In 1929, Congress repealed a law requiring that congressmen be elected from "districts composed of contiguous territory." Twice since then the Supreme Court has held that state districting is not subject to review.

But the court is reviewing the Tuskegee action. How does it differ from gerrymandering? It doesn't except as to motive, which the courts have said is not a proper consideration.

It would be hard to imagine a more exact parallel. In both gerrymandering and the Tuskegee action, the object is to create a homogeneous unit —one frankly political, the other frankly racial. But there is a considerable difference in the actual "damage" resulting from the two. Gerrymandering sterilizes the vote, the most basic of American rights. By comparison, the relative effect on a man of living in the city or the suburbs is a negligible state of mind.

The court has no intention of adjudicating political subdivisions, so if it rules against Alabama, the court must distinguish between gerrymandering and gerrymandering. In that event, plan to include the decision in your library as the year's most esoteric literature.

The Tuskegee Case Is A National Case

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

The U. S. Supreme Court, in agreeing to look at the Tuskegee gerrymandering, has thus entered a whole new area of a judicial review.

The Supreme Court has never reviewed state legislative reapportionments, authorities say. Relying on this and other precedents, the U. S. District Court and the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that the Alabama legislature had the power to set new boundaries for Tuskegee, whatever the motive behind the act.

The motive is of course common knowledge. It was to eliminate registered Negro voters from city voting. But the District Court and the Court of Appeals agreed that this was no ground for overturning a sovereign legislative act.

By the mere agreement of review these holdings, which are in line with previous decisions, the Supreme Court has in effect said the issue is in doubt. No one in his right mind seriously supposes the Supreme Court will be dissuaded from reversing the lower courts simply because their decisions were in line with precedent.

But at stake is much more than Tuskegee; states all over the country are watching the case. The Supreme Court wants to widen the scope of its authority to rich new fields of controversy and confusion. A possible sequel to a reversal may be that the Supreme Court will move into the larger question of farm vs. city controversies of redistricting and reapportionment.

In sum, the Tuskegee case, what ever its own importance, may open the way for judicial changes in the voting patterns of the nation. Whether these changes are for good or ill, they will certainly have wide impact with consequent inflation of the already vast powers claimed by the Supreme Court.

Tuskegee's Limits Case in Top Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Justice department attorney Wednesday challenged before the Supreme Court the right of Alabama to eliminate Negro neighborhoods from the city of Tuskegee by changing municipal boundaries.

"The Constitution of the United States serves as a complete obstacle to establishment of any religious or racial ghettos," said Philip Elman, assistant to the U.S. solicitor general.

FIGHT 1957 LAW

He joined two Negro attorneys who argued the 1957 Alabama law deprived about 400 Negroes of their basic constitutional rights. The law drew new Tuskegee boundaries.

Only four or five qualified Negro voters remain in Tuskegee, the attorney said, and they remain only because a new boundary-line could not be drawn without affecting white residents.

The case is before the Supreme Court on an appeal by C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the department of social science at Tuskegee Institute, and 11 other Negroes who unsuccessfully attacked the redrawing of lines in a suit in lower federal courts. Those tribunals dismissed the complaint without a hearing, ruling that federal courts had no authority to act. The institute is in an area excluded from Tuskegee city by the boundary change.

Robert L. Carter, New York City, and Fred D. Gray, Montgomery, Negro attorneys for Gomillion and the 11 others, argued they are entitled to a hearing in the lower courts to prove "purposeful discrimination."

The new boundaries put no white person outside the new Tuskegee area.

James J. Carter of Montgomery, attorney for Tuskegee, defended the revision of the city's boundary. He cited earlier Supreme Court decisions that states have an almost unlimited right to fix boundaries of their political subdivisions.

"Could this power be used to accomplish an illegal result?" asked Justice Whittaker.

"I won't say that couldn't happen," the city's counsel replied. "But the remedy is to go to the state Legislature, not the courts."

Gallion Asks U.S. To Junk Voter Discrimination Case

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion that followed up the reopening of a federal voter discrimination case by asking that U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson throw it out.

Johnson has set Nov. 10 as the date for submission of written arguments by state and federal attorneys.

Being sought is an injunction to stop alleged discrimination against Negro voter applicants in Macon County.

Federal attorneys revived a year-old suit almost two weeks ago, adding as defendants two new Macon registrars, Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott.

Johnson ruled that the complaint could be amended to include Dyson and Scott and also the State of Alabama.

The petition, when first filed in 1959, was thrown out by Johnson because the registrars named at the time had resigned and because he held that the 1957 Civil Rights Act did not provide that the state could be made defendant in such a suit.

But since the passage of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the state can become a defendant in civil rights cases.

Any action on the requested injunction would have to follow the Nov. 10 hearing, providing Johnson rules against the state.

Tuskegee Institute, widely known Negro institution of higher learning, is located in Macon County, which has a predominantly Negro population.

Tuskegee City Limits Case Is Before The Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Justice Department attorney challenged before the Supreme Court the right of Alabama to eliminate Negro neighborhoods from the City of Tuskegee by changing municipal boundaries.

"The Constitution of the United States serves as a complete obstacle to establishment of any religious or racial ghettos," said Philip Elman, assistant to the U.S. Solicitor General.

He joined two Negro attorneys Wednesday, who argued the 1957 Alabama law deprived about 400 Negroes of their basic constitutional rights. The law drew new Tuskegee boundaries.

Only four or five qualified Negro voters remain in Tuskegee, the attorneys said, and they remain only because a new boundary-line could not be drawn without affecting white residents. The new boundaries put no white person outside the new Tuskegee area.

James J. Carter of Montgomery, attorney for Tuskegee, defended the revision of the city's boundary. He cited earlier Supreme Court decisions that states have an almost unlimited right to fix boundaries of the political sub-divisions.

"Could this power be used to accomplish an illegal result" asked Justice Whittaker.

"I won't say that couldn't happen," the city's counsel replied. "But the remedy is to go to the State Legislature, not the courts."

The case is before the Supreme Court on an appeal by C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the Department of Social Science at Tuskegee Institute, and 11 other Negroes.

Lower federal courts dismissed the complaint, without a hearing, ruling that federal courts had no authority to act. The institute is in an area excluded from Tuskegee by the change in boundary lines.

Robert L. Carter, New York City, and Fred D. Gray, Montgomery, Negro attorneys for Gomillion and the 11 others argued they are entitled to a hearing in the lower courts to prove "purposeful discrimination."

Elman argued that Negroes excluded from Tuskegee city limits "need only show that the Alabama legislation is in substance and effect a racial discrimination. They do not need to show the purpose of the act was good or bad."

"In considering any law," Elman contended, "one must look to reality rather than what it says. If it actually draws a line for discriminatory purposes it violates the constitution. You cannot in this country enact legislation which contains racial discrimination."

34e 1960

ALABAMA

DR. C.G. GOMILLION

MACON COUNTY (Nov.1960)

"Negro Tends More To Think Of Himself Primarily As American"

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Nov 19 1960

BY J J JOHNSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala.—The white South will develop a new self image, if it accurately reads the handwriting on the wall," accepts the new agenda for communication and interaction, and studies effectively, Dr C G Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association told the group Tuesday night, Nov 8.

He said the new image will be that of an American who lives in the South, whose behavior affects the well-being of the world, and whose well-being is like-wise affected by the behaviour of people elsewhere.

Dr Gomillion, who is also head of the social science department at Tuskegee, explained that "we must [illegible] accept the [illegible] communi- [illegible] interaction in the South."

"If we in the South are to move onward and upward, we must be able to interpret legal action (suits) in the courts, and sit-ins at the lunch counters," he said.

To acquire this much needed knowledge, "we must utilize much more effectively than we have done, existing educational opportunities and resources," Dr Gomillion said. However, he criticized many professonal educators as contributors "to the perpetuation of ignorance, rather than to the creation of enlightenment."

The civil rights leader declared that Negroes are refusing to accept willingly the status quo, and in various ways are attacking it. "The Negro tends more and more to think of himself primarily as an American and secondarily as a Negro," he said. Tnis, the sociologist noted, results in a changing conception of the Negro's role.

In listing his conception of "The Handwriting on Southern Walls," Dr Gomilliion spoke of an increasing number of white and non-white Americans, working cooperatively to extend and strengthen democracy.

In the South, some white newspaper editors through their editorials, will try to secure for Negro citizens greater opportunities for political action (voting—rights) and for employment on the basis of merit, he said.

He listed four factors that will influence the nature and extent of civic democracy in the South in the years ahead:

Say The White South Will Develop A New Self Image

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
Dec 11-19-60

Tuskegee Prof. Lists Four Factors That Will Influence Civic Democracy In South

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The white South will develop a new self image if it accurately reads "the handwriting on the wall," accepts the new agenda for communication and interaction and studies effectively, Dr. C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association told the group Tuesday night, Nov. 8.

He said the new image will be that of an American who lives in the South, whose behavior affects the well-being of the world, and whose well-being is likewise affected by the behavior of people elsewhere.

Dr. Gomillion, who is also head of the Social Science department at Tuskegee, explained that "we must discover and accept the 'new agenda' for communication and social interaction in the South."

"If we in the South are to move onward and upward, we must be able to interpret legal action (suits) in the courts, and sit-ins at the lunch counters," he said.

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He listed four factors that will influence the nature and extent of civic democracy in the South in the years ahead.

1. Trends in the socio-cultural environment.
2. The work of Negro sponsored and interracial organizations.
3. The individual white citizens.
4. The policies and practices of the Federal Government.

May be first in nation—

Tuskegee Negroes prepare to test civil rights bill

BY J. F. TER HORST
North American Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, April 11—Negro educaors and physicians in Tuskegee, Ala., may be the first to test the new civil rights bill in hopes of getting the right to vote in the Nov. 8 presidential election.

"We are prepared to move as soon as it is signed into law," William P. Mitchell said in a telephone interview. "We may be the first in the country to see if the law will work."

Mitchell is executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., whose members are on the faculty of famed Tuskegee Institute and on the staff of a veterans administration hospital in the primarily Negro Alabama city.

THE DENIAL of Negro voting rights in Tuskegee by white election officials was the target of a civil rights commission investigation in 1958. It became the most publicized example in the drive for passage of a civil rights bill by Congress this year.

Except for Tuskegee and possibly other Negro college communities in the South, however, the outlook seems dim for fast use of the new law or the registering of very many new Negro voters for the Fall election.

"We don't expect the dam to break," said Harold C. Fleming, executive director of the Southern Regional Conference, Atlanta, Ga., which keeps tab on racial problems in the South.

Southerners, white and Negro, cite four reasons for their opinion that the new law won't drastically change the voting traditions of Dixie.

1. THE SLOW pace of untried legal machinery.

2. LEGAL MANEUVERS by Southern officials that will complicate and possibly nullify whatever Negro voting gains might be made—such as appeals through the courts, or the gerrymandering of election districts where Negroes are in the majority.

3. ECONOMIC and physical intimidation of Negroes, particularly in the rural "Black Belt" that curves from Virginia's tidewater country through the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

4. AN AMERICAN "tradition" of voter apathy, as great among Negroes as among whites.

If the Deep South were to end its resistance to mass Negro voting, however, there still is time under most state registration deadlines to qualify for voting in the presidential election.

Georgia's deadline comes first, on May 8, according to the Justice Department. In Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, voters may register until 30 days before the election. Arkansas has a poll tax deadline of Oct. 7. Mississippi's registration deadline falls about July 8. North Carolina will register voters until Oct. 29 and Alabama permits citizens to register until 10 days before the election.

"The trick is to find a registration officer who will register you," said Mitchell, recalling Tuskegee Negroes' experiences.

"The registration board resigned in December, 1958, and none has been appointed since," he said.

At the Civil Rights Commission hearing in Montgomery, Ala., in December that year, testimony showed that only 1218 Negroes out of 25,784 in Macon County were registered to vote, compared with 3102 out of a total white population of 4777.

Despite its Negro majority, however, Macon County "ranks first in the state in the proportion of its Negroes aged 25 or over who have had at least a high school education and in the percentage of Negro residents who hold college degrees," the commission reported last year to Congress.

SOME COLLEGE-EDUCATED Negroes testified at the hearing that although they had been voters in other states, they were unable to "pass" registration tests in Macon County. Many told of making repeated attempts to try to find out where the registration board was meeting. Many waited in line three to nine hours, only to be turned away.

When the commission finally obtained a federal court order to inspect county voting records over the opposition of Gov. John Patterson, it found that whites were given easier tests than Negroes.

The new rights bill permits the Justice Department to file suit if a Negro swears he is unable to register locally. "That's right where the problem begins," said an attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

"In some areas of the South," he said, "a Negro won't find a white notary public who will put a seal on his statement. The nearest Negro notary may be several counties away."

In Baker County, Ga., where Negroes outnumber whites, not one is registered now. Leaders of both races consider elections to be "white man's business."

The Southern Regional Council says there are 29 Dixie counties where no Negroes are registered to vote.

At a Senate judiciary committee session on the new bill, Chairman James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) told Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh and Sen. Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.) that "very few" Negroes would be registered under the voting referee plan.

ABOUT 1,200,000 OF a potential five million Negro voters in the South are registered today, according to the Civil Rights Commission.

While those registered are more than double the 595,000 Negro voters in 1947, they are concentrated mainly in the larger cities of 11 states where whites have a population edge.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a leader of the Negro non-violent resistance to segregation, says one of the biggest problems is to convince Negroes who are already registered "to actually go to the polls and cast that ballot."

In Mississippi, where only 5 per cent of the eligible Negroes are registered, less than a third took the trouble to pay their poll tax and vote in the 1956 presidential election.

But the current Negro "sit-down" demonstrations against segregated eating facilities may have some effect on the voting apathy.

"There seems to be a step-up of motivation among Negroes, even in backward areas, to push ahead on the voting issue," declared Fleming of the Southern Regional Conference. "The sit-downs are responsible, I think. They have caught the interest of the Negro and I wouldn't be surprised to see the momentum spill over into the voting area. But who can say how much?"

Civil rights bill to have little effect in May

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12 (AP)—The civil rights bill pending in Congress probably will have no effect on the May primaries in Alabama.

Assuming the embattled measure becomes law, its passage almost certainly will come too late for Negroes to register for the Democratic Party elections next month.

House leaders in Washington, figuring their colleagues will concur in Senate amendments, say they hope the bill will be ready for President Eisenhower late this month. If the House balks at Senate changes, enactment could be delayed longer.

The fact that the civil rights measure sets out a time-consuming registration procedure is one reason complaining Negroes won't have time to sign up for the May 3 primary.

Another factor is that state law forbids county registration boards from adding new voters—white or Negro—to the list within 10 days before an election.

VOTER APPLICANTS must qualify under state law, says a proviso in the civil rights bill. So, election officials surely would question any new voters certified by federal referees within the 10-day restricted period.

Because of that reason, only scant provisional voting is expected from Negroes whose status remains unsettled on election day.

In the May 31 runoff primary that question might arise, but there is small chance of it in the May 3 voting because procedures outlined in the civil rights measure take too much time.

FIRST THE U. S. attorney general must ask a federal judge to rule whether a pattern of anti-Negro discrimination exists in a certain locality. If the court finds such practices, it can appoint a referee to handle applications from prospective voters.

After interviewing applicants for registration, the referee then reports back to the federal judge—all of which takes time, and there is more delay yet.

AN UNPLEASANT TASK

Facing Up To The Facts

News Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON

WHAT IS GOING to be said in this article may be unpleasant to some Alabamians. But it is a reporter's job to write the facts, and the people of Alabama should know some facts, however distasteful, about the voting rights bill Congress is close to passing.

This bill might properly be called a national salute to Alabama. It's not exactly a salute of honor, either. By this, we mean that the main specific target of the voting referees plan, which is the heart of the bill, is Macon County, Alabama.

TRUE, the home county of Tuskegee Institute was not the only county charged by backers of the new bill with denial of voting rights to qualified Negroes. Far from it. Nor was Alabama the only state involved in the discrimination charges.

But the big selling point, the most fre-

quently mentioned, was the one stressed in the Civil Rights Commission's report and by the Justice Department in the Macon County voting rights case, namely, that a number of Negro college graduates, including some Tuskegee Institute faculty members with more than one degree, have over a period of several years been unable to register and vote.

IT WILL BE RECALLED that the Civil Rights Commission's report came out in early September. And its findings, most dramatically as to Macon County, gave the liberals of both parties the fuel needed to get a commitment out of Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.) that the Senate would take up a new civil rights bill on Feb. 15, 1960.

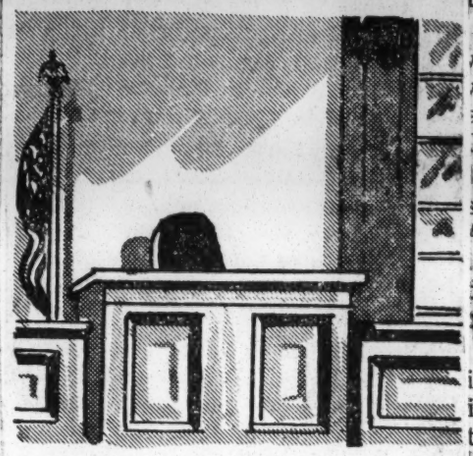
The commission's report was not the only fuel, of course. There had been its widely publicized reports many months before on the inability of its field agents to get a look at voting registration records in Macon and other Alabama counties.

There had been the state's all-out resistance when the Justice Department brought the Macon County case into Federal District Court at Montgomery. There had been renewed, and still futile, efforts by Civil Rights Commission agents to see local registration records in several counties from which sworn complaints of discrimination had been made.

THE STATE was within its legal rights, of course, to challenge the federal agencies. What we refer to here is not the legality, under the Constitution, of Alabama's resistance, but to its practical and public relations aspects.

To many outside the South, and to a majority in Congress, the principal goal of a new civil rights bill was to devise a system to get around local and state obstacles to the registration of qualified Negroes—obstacles such as those set up in Macon County.

And it is safe to say that if in another year the new voting rights law still has not corrected what many outsiders consider to be an injustice to obviously qualified-to-vote Negroes at Tuskegee, then the Congress in 1962 will be trying to pass a much stronger voting rights bill.



WHAT WE ARE GETTING at here is the suggestion that the smaller man in a fight can defend himself more successfully by maneuver than by unyielding effort to stand toe to toe and slug it out.

A number of Alabamians wise in both law and politics have told this reporter that Alabama would have been wiser to let the Civil Rights Commission at once see the local voting records it wanted to inspect; that certainly it would have been wiser—and would be wiser now—if the relatively few counties involved in voting rights discrimination charges would permit at least a few more well-educated Negroes to register and vote.

Surely in the future it would be wise for state and local officials, faced with a serious voting rights case, to give thought to a defense in depth. Perhaps by yielding minor ground, by allowing what may be called "token" registration of more qualified Negroes, a court action might be avoided—an action under which hundreds of Negroes in the area might be registered once a "pattern of discrimination" is found by a federal district judge.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA has tried standing pat on legal grounds in the Macon County case. That case will be heard before long by the Supreme Court. And, if the Supreme Court does not overrule the lower courts and decide against Alabama, it will be the upset of the year.

Taking into account the past and probable future attitude of the high tribunal on issues of this kind, can Alabama afford in the future to rely solely on legal defense?

Maybe it would be more sensible to yield a token inch or two than to be knocked back a country mile.

Mass Registration Fizzles In Macon

Montgomery Advertiser

TUSKEGEE (AP) — A mass registration effort by prospective Negro voters failed to materialize Monday at the first courthouse meeting of a Macon County Board of Registrars since December, 1958.

Only about 15 Negroes were waiting to file their applications when Chairman Wheeler Dyson and the other board member, Charles Donald Scott, arrived.

William P. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. which has pushed for registration of Negro voters, had predicted there would be hundreds of applicants.

The Board of Registrars met in the Little Texas Community in a rural section of Macon County two weeks ago to receive applications.

Before that the county hadn't had a functioning Board of Registrars since former Chairman E. P. Livingston and State Rep. Grady Rogers resigned 19 months ago.

Macon Negroes Seek To Register

Birmingham Post-Herald

TUSKEGEE, June 20 (UPI)—Some 25 Negroes lined up Tuesday to apply for voter registration in Macon County as the Board of Registrars held its second day of applications in the past 19 months.

However, none of the Negroes were expected to make applications because the board took applicants on a number basis and eight whites had the first eight numbers.

Birmingham, Ala.

The board interviewed applicants one at a time and it required from one to three hours for each would-be voter.

No Drive On

William P. Mitchell, president of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. which sparked previous registration attempts by Negroes, said there was no concentrated effort to get Negroes to register at the present time. "There is no point in getting anyone down there if they are going to take only four or five a day, and then the whites first."

"They (the board) are going by numbers and they gave the low numbers of the whites. The first Negro number is nine and I don't believe they will take more than four or five today." He said the whites were given the low numbers despite the fact that "many Negroes were there first."

Lacked Board 19 Months

Macon County, where Negroes outnumbered whites seven to one, had no board of registrars for almost 19 months. The last functioning board resigned in December, 1958, in the face of a Civil Rights Commission investigation of alleged discrimination against Negro voter applicants.

Most persons asked to serve as registrars during the period declined the posts because they feared "harrassment by the Federal Government."

The present board was appointed by Gov. John Patterson in May on the same day the U. S. Civil Rights Act became law.

Negroes Don't Want Macon County Control, Leader Says

The Montgomery Advertiser

By REX THOMAS

TUSKEGEE (AP) — A Negro leader insisted Wednesday that members of his race have no desire to gain political control of Macon County.

"The idea that our people want to take over the government is simply not true," said Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Anss.

"It's just poppycock."

White spokesmen have expressed fear that passage of the new civil rights law would result in mass Negro registration and enable members of that race to gain political supremacy in Macon County, where they outnumber white residents nearly 6-1.

Gomillion, a faculty member at Tuskegee Institute, told The Associated Press that his people are interested primarily in "an opportunity to take part as other citizens in their government."

He disagreed, in fact, with the thought that the new federal law will produce mass registration. There is too much indifference among Negroes to expect any sudden increase in registration, he explained.

The Negro leader said there is little chance that the new civil rights act will make it possible for Negroes to register and vote in the May primaries. He said his organization has taken no action thus far to ask the Justice Department to make an investigation under the new law.

That will come in time, he said, after TCA officials have had a chance to study the new law.

Gomillion said also there is serious doubt that the civil rights act will result in any substantial increase in Negro voting in Macon County even for the general election in November. For one thing, he said, those who are not exempt from poll tax are prohibited by state law from voting this year unless they paid the $1.50 tax before last Feb. 1.

War veterans and prospective voters over 47 years old are exempt from the poll tax, but Gomillion said he doubted that would add any substantial number in Macon County.

He said it is unlikely that any Negro candidates will be put up as independents or write-ins in the general election this year, but some probably will run within the next four years.

But he insisted that as far as his organization is concerned no attempt will be made to "put up a Negro candidate just for the sake of running as a Negro candidate or as a bait for the Negro vote."

There has been no county registration board functioning in Macon County since December, 1958 and no one—white or Negro—has been able to qualify to vote.

approximately July 18 before another opportunity will be given Negroes to register. The board will process only five applicants a day. There is no session scheduled now until July 4—a national holiday on which the board is not expected to work. The next session after that is set for July 18.

Dr. C. G. Gomillion, president of the TCA, told The Courier his organization had filed a written report on Monday's board action to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission in Washington.

It was learned that one Negro applicant was present at the June 6 session in the rural community, but it could not be ascertained if he got registered. Five were taken, four of them white. What happened to the Negro could not be learned.

'By the Numbers'—Whites First

The Pittsburgh Courier

'Skegee Registrars Pitch 'Foul Ball'

Pittsburgh Pa

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

Aug 7-2-60

TUSKEGEE—As Macon County put into motion its machinery for registering voters for the first time since December 1958, Negro applicants once again were the victims of delaying tactics apparently intended to slow down registration to a crawl, rather than even a walk. They did it "by the numbers."

The Macon County courthouse was the scene of the opening day of registration last Monday and although some 20 Negroes were present when the two recently appointed registrars reached the scene, seven whites who were brought by the registrars to the courthouse were assigned the first seven numbers by which would-be applicants would be interviewed.

Each applicant was interviewed one at a time, with from one to three hours being used for each prospective voter. The first Negro assigned a number drew number eight. It was the second day of applications in the past 10 months, one session having been held two weeks ago in an extremely rural white community.

THE NEW registrars, chairman Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott, were named by Gov. John Patterson the same day the new Civil Rights Act was signed by President Eisenhower.

They succeeded the old board members who resigned when the Civil Rights Commission held hearings in Montgomery in December 1958 at which time the late J. Ernest Wilkins, Negro member, put witnesses through a relentless and searching grilling—including Gov. Patterson. Since that time no whites would accept the posts, claiming they feared harassments by the Federal Government.

Under the tactics used by the current board, only four or five persons can be registered each day, according to William P. Mitchell, eexcutive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association, sponsors of the registration effort among the disfranchised Tuskegee Negro citizenry.

But it was inevitable that the registrar had eventually to reach the Negro applicants, and a bottleneck started.

AS A RESULT of Monday's action by the registrars it will be

Alabama politics—

Macon County shuns publicity

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 25—Highly publicized Macon County has made many a top headline since the U. S. Supreme Court issued its desegregation order six years ago.

Ever since then Macon County has been a recurring focal point of controversy between federal authorities on one hand with an eye on the Macon County voting process and ultra articulate segregationists on the other.

This week at Tuskegee this reporter sought to ascertain just what Macon Countians themselves thought about the bitter controversy raging over their heads.

THE ANSWERS RECEIVED were both surprising and impressive.

The consensus of what several had to say boils down to this:

Macon County people would like very much for the outsiders to let the people of Macon County try their hand at composing differences between the white people and the Negroes.

"If they would just give us time," said one county official," "I feel sure we would work things out satisfactorily.

"FOR MANY YEARS Macon County enjoyed excellent race relations. Since 1954, it should be noted, the people who have been doing the talking and the acting are largely outsiders. And in most instances they are politicians if not active candidates."

Since January, 1959, it was pointed out, there have been lapses during which it appeared that race relations were improving and that Negroes were forgetting the boycott of white merchants.

But the official added that when it appeared matters were improving, outside politicians and others invariably would come out with a blast, supposedly in defense of Macon County.

"The newspapers, radio and TV would take it up and immediately matters would be back where they were," he continued.

MACON COUNTIANS say they are coming more and more to the realization that the so-called "Macon County problem" has developed into an easy and sure device for any politico to get an abundance of publicity.

"All the politicians have to do," it was said, "is to shout 'Macon County' and immediately they have a national audience."

The rank and file of Macon County white people, it was added, have not participated in the controversy.

THE E. E. DELANEY appeal from a decision by Probate Court appointed appraisers in the now famous land damage case ended suddenly and definitely Thursday in a Mobile County Circuit Court room.

Jurors who had set through two weeks of testimony took just about an hour to return a verdict. They upheld the appraisers' decision that Delaney was not entitled to damages.

The Delaney case attracted statewide attention last year when Mobile Rep. Charles S. Trimmier charged before the House that someone representing himself to be State Finance Director Charles W. Meriwether had sought by telephone to influence an appraiser, urging an $189,000 settlement in favor of Delaney.

According to the Trimmier statement, Delaney owned land on which the Highway Department had dumped mud and sand from an adjoining highway excavation job and wanted damages for the dumpage.

Meriwether promptly denied making the call and the House later administered Trimmier a stinging rebuke for making the charge.

Delaney appealed from the appraisers' decision. Whether he will appeal from the circuit court jury decision remains uncertain.

IF ALABAMA does lose a congressman as a result of the 1960 census, as it now appears, it will mean that the average congressional district will have 407,000 population. At present the average district has a population total of 340,000.

Probably it will mean that in some congressional districts of Alabama there will be 10 or even more counties.

A NEW "CANDIDATE" for governor is being mentioned nowadays.

He is Tuscaloosa Sen. Ryan deGraffenried.

Sen. Bob Kendall of Conecuh is running rather strongly already for lieutenant governor. Talk is that former Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery and Sen. E. B. Haltom Jr., of Lauderdale, also may try for lieutenant governor.

Macon County vote registrars try out new law

The Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.
News 6-6-60

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 6—(AP)—The Macon County Board of Registrars met today for the first time in 19 months and promptly invoked a new law which gave Negroes little chance to register as voters.

It was the first board meeting since Macon's functioning board collapsed in December, 1958, during a federal Civil Rights Commission investigation.

ACTING UNDER a 1959 legislative act, the two board members now serving met today in the Little Texas community near Tuskegee.

The law allows the board to spend 20 working days this year in the various precincts away from the courthouse.

The effect is to shorten the time available for Negro registration, since a majority of the eligible Negroes in the county live in the courthouse precinct. Voters can register only at the courthouse or in the precinct where they live.

THE FIRST MEETING at the courthouse will be on June 20.

If board members so choose, they can delay Negro registration still further even while meeting at the courthouse.

Another 1959 law allows the registrars to spend 12 days each year on clerical work instead of accepting new applications for voting.

No mass march— Macon registrars back in business

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Times 6/21/60

BY DAVE LANGFORD, News staff writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 21—A Negro mass march failed to materialize and five whites filed applications to vote as registration was reinstated here yesterday for the first time since Dec. 10, 1958.

Immediately after the office was closed, Negro leaders claimed the newly-appointed board of registrars used "delaying tactics."

p. 22

THE FIVE WHITES were the first in line as 32 Negroes and 11 whites gathered at Macon County Courthouse at 9 a.m. to register.

Each was assigned a number and were admitted one at a time. By 5:30 a.m., when the office closed, only five had completed the application.

LANGFORD

William P. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn. (for Negroes) said, "It is even a worse registration process than before the former board resigned in 1958."

He said the Negroes decided against going in large numbers to the courthouse because "we knew it would be useless."

Wheeler Dyson and Donald Scott, members of the board appointed in May, said they decided to admit only one applicant at a time because of a limited staff.

"There are just two of us in there at a time," Scott said "and we have a lot of transfer voters to process as well as the new applicants."

He said each applicant must copy by hand an article of the Constitution.

MITCHELL SAID two of the white applicants were in the office more than two hours.

He complained that although many Negroes were standing in line at 8:15, the whites were admitted first.

The new board first began taking applications to vote on June 6 at Little Texas community. Three whites and one Negro finished.

Applications must be approved later by the board.

THE QUESTION of Negro voting rights in Macon County was the target of a Civil Rights Commission investigation in 1958 and became a highly-publicized example in the drive for passage of a Civil Rights bill by Congress this year.

This Spring, Mitchell and other Negro leaders declared they would test the new Civil Rights law in hopes of getting the right to vote in the Nov. 8 presidential election.

Negroes outnumber whites in Macon County 7-1.

Asked if Negroes planned to file a protest for a federal voting referee under the new Civil Rights law, Mitchell said, "That requires a long, slow process of litigation."

The board of registrars is required to meet each third Monday of the month. The place will rotate among the 10 precincts in Macon County, with the next registration set for Society Hill Community July 4.

Negroes 'Delayed' In Registration Try

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn
Tuesday 6/21/60

Tuskegee Board Takes White Applications First

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 20.—(UPI)—About 25 Negroes lined up Monday to apply for voter registration in Macon County as the board of Registrars held its second day of applications in the past 19 months.

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However, none of the Negroes was expected to make applications because the board took applicants on a number basis and the eight whites had the first eight numbers.

The board interviewed applicants one at a time and it required from one to three hours for each would-be voter.

William P. Mitchell, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association which sparked previous registration attempts by Negroes, said there was no concentrated effort to get Negroes to register at the present time.

"There is no point in getting anyone down there if they are going to take only four or five a day, and then the whites first," he said.

Macon County, where Negroes outnumber whites seven to one, had no board of registrars for almost 19 months. The last functioning board resigned in December, 1958 in the face of a Civil Rights Commission investigation of alleed discrimination aainst Nero voter applicants.

Most persons asked to serve as reistrars durin the period declined the posts because they feared "harrassment by the Federal Government."

The present board was appointed by Gov. John Patterson in May on the same day the Civil Rihts Act became law.

Speaker Hits Gerrymander Of Tuskegee

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Mon. 6-20-60

WASHINGTON (AP)— More than 400 voters have been "gerrymandered" out of Tuskegee, Ala., city limits, the wife of the president of Tuskegee Institute said Sunday.

"The gerrymandering action came as the result of a fear that Negroes would eventually dominate the polls of Macon County, despite the continuing hide-and-seek tactics of a reluctant board of registrars," said Mrs. Luther H. Foster.

The political struggle has made a "displaced person" of every member of the Tuskegee branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Mrs. Foster told the league's annual meeting here.

Mrs. Foster was critical of what she termed the South's inability to face reality, "as in the case of the student sit-in strikes which, starting as a bid for just a cup of coffee, have developed into a new, bold and dramatic bid for freedom."

In addition, she said, the South, moving ahead industrially by leaps and bounds, "undermines its own prestige and stability as it temporizes with vital issues such as public education."

Registrar Board Set For Macon

Birmingham
Post-Herald

MONTGOMERY, May 15 (UPI)—Negro-dominated Macon County is expected to have a functioning board of registrars this week for the first time since December, 1958.

News 5-16-60

Charles Donald Scott, a Tuskegee truck-stop supervisor, yesterday said he will accept the governor's appointment to the Macon board.

T. 3.

Scott told United Press International he would qualify himself for public office with Probate Judge William Garner "by the middle of the week."

Accepts Appointment

He said, "We need a board of registrars in Macon County. I think there will be less trouble in the county if we have a board than if we continue to go along without one. I have definitely made up my mind to qualify."

Gov. John Patterson appointed Scott to the board earlier this week after Wayne Raney of Hardaway refused an appointment because he feared Federal persecution.

p3

Raney wrote the governor a terse letter in which he said, "I am too old to be brow-beaten by the various government agencies as well as private pressure groups."

Named After Refusal

Patterson immediately appointed Scott and the truck stop personnel manager said he decided to accept the appointment after "deliberating for three days."

Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee already has accepted his appointment as chairman of the board.

Under state law, two registrars are empowered to act as a functioning board although custom calls for three members.

Treatment Unfair, Macon Negro Says

Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham Ala.

TUSKEGEE, July 20 (AP)—A Negro leader today charged the Macon County voter registration board with discrimination.

William P. Mitchell, chairman of the voter registration committee of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., made public a letter to Gov. John Patterson. It questioned sincerity of the newly-appointed board of registrars.

7-21-60

There was no immediate reply from Patterson, who is chairman of the state board which appoints registrars. The chairman of the Macon County board, Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee, was unavailable for comment.

Mitchell complained that the board, which took office two months ago after a 19-month breakdown in registration machinery, has registered only one Negro.

"Judging from the discriminatory and slow-down tactics employed by the board," Mitchell's letter said, "we seriously doubt if the present members accepted appointment with the view of serving all the people of this county fairly."

Negroes outnumber whites about 6 to 1 in Macon County but whites hold a 2-1 voting edge.

Machinery Breaks Down

Macon County's registration machinery came to a halt when State Rep. Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston resigned as registrars in December, 1958. The U. S. Civil Rights Commission had ordered an investigation of Negro voting complaints in Macon and five other South Alabama counties.

Mitchell's letter questioning the sincerity and good faith of the present board of registrars charged:

1. The board met in the little Texas community June 6 and announced a policy of taking only one applicant at a time. Only one of the 16 Negroes who appeared there was permitted to apply for registration. Four white persons were allowed to apply.

2. Even though it permits only one Negro to apply at a time, the board has allowed two white persons to file applications simultaneously.

3. It requires Negroes to copy long passages from the U. S. Constitution, but does not always invoke this rule in registering white persons.

4. At a June 20 meeting at the Macon County Courthouse, the board examined only five persons. No Negroes were allowed to make application.

Registration Declared Balked

6. On July 5 the Macon County board failed to meet at the announced place of registration. When its new meeting place was discovered, two Negroes and two white persons appeared to register. The board accepted applications from the white applicants and three others who came in later. One of the Negroes was called in and instructed to copy from the U. S. Constitution for three hours. A board member took his paper from him and announced that "the board will be back next year" and closed for the day.

"No Negro was registered to vote in Macon County during 1959," Mitchell wrote the governor. "We lost 64 Negro registered voters during this period due to out-migation and deaths, deducing our number from 1110 to 1046.

"If the present policy of taking applications from one Negro citizen per registration day continues, only 30 Negroes will be able to make application per year."

At this rate, and if losses continue at 64 a year, he said, there will be no Negro voters in the county by the year 2017.

Mitchell appealed to the governor to "see that the Macon County Board of Registrars is composed of persons who will register qualified citizens without regard to color of the applicant."

Tuskegee registrars accused

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-27-60

—IN A NUTSHELL—

- Tuskegee leader charges vote registration slowdown in Macon County.
- County registers six voters; five of them white, in three months.
- FBI checks five county vote registrations for signs of discrimination.
- In Mississippi, would-be voters asked "How many bubbles in bar of soap?"
- Louisiana voter rolls denied to FBI agents.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "In 50 years there won't be a registered colored voter in Macon County," the executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association charged as he accused the county vote registrars of a slowdown.

William P. Mitchell said the board takes too long to consider applications from prospective colored voters. He said that under the board's present schedule only 30 colored persons will be registered in a year, but 65 others will die or move from the county in that time.

At that rate, he added, there won't be a single colored voter left in 50 years.

* * *

WHEELER DYSON, chairman of the registration board, emphatically denied the charge, the second "slowdown" accusation made by Mitchell.

"It's just a bunch of publicity. Not a bit of it is true," Dyson said.

On Monday 11, colored and three white persons showed up for registration when the board met. Each applicant was given a number and told to wait until he was called in for examination.

It took more than two hours to interview the first two in line — both colored persons. Most of the remaining colored persons and the three white applicants left without waiting to be called.

* * *

MITCHELL PROTESTED that at the rate the board moved some of the prospective voters would have to wait months.

He said he got numbers in the 70's while the registrars were still working on numbers in the teens, assigned to other applicants at earlier registration sessions. The two colored persons called Monday had low numbers.

Dyson insisted, however, that all prospective voters, white and colored, are treated alike.

Mitchell said only one colored person has been registered since the board took office May 15. Dyson said only five white persons have been added to the voters' list in that time.

* * *

IN MONROE, LA. two FBI agents were refused access to the rolls of the Ouachita Parish registrar of voters.

When the agents appeared at the office, and asked Mrs. Mae Lucky for permission to photograph the rolls, she notified the county district attorney, Albin Lassiter, who refused the request.

Lassister said he refused because the agents did not have an order from a competent court and because they were asking for information already obtained by the FBI in May, 1956.

In Atlanta, FBI agents Thursday began a probe into reports that colored citizens have been purged from the voting books of Gwinnett County, Ga.

"Not a bit of it in the world is true," said Registrar Grover Montgomery as he pointed that the current list shows approximately one of every three colored citizens — of all ages — who live in the county are registered to vote.

"We register them all just alike," Montgomery said, "If they come in and then can write their names, we register them."

THE JUSTICE Department announced in Washington Thursday that it will inspect voting records in Gwinnett and four other Southern counties. The call for a probe is based on reports of a purge of colored voters recently.

Montgomery said Gwinnett currently has about 1,150 colored voters and 19,500 white voters on the books.

"A lot of them have died and probably shouldn't be on it," he noted.

But, he said, no white or colored voter's name has been stricken from the list since 1956 other than some who have died or had moved from the county.

THE JUSTICE Department also is investigating complaints of registration discrimination against colored citizens in Union County, Fla. and Bolivar, LeFore and Forrest counties in Mississippi. Officials in all these counties denied any discrimination. Some said they would welcome an inspection.

From Hattiesburg, Miss. came reports of discrimination against colored voters. Colored vote applicants complained earlier to a Congressional committee that they were asked such questions as "How many bubbles in a bar of soap?"

The Justic Department also plans to inspect the vote records in this county.

ONLY ONE REGISTERED

Tuskegee, Ala. — Since the presently constituted Board of Registrars of Macon County met June 6, we have called to the attention of the State Board of Appointment the discriminatory and slow - down tactics engaged in by this two-member board.

As a consequence to the employment of these devices, only one colored person has been registered to vote in this county since the board was appointed May 15. There was no publicly functioning board in Macon County for 18 months immediately prior to this date.

We have pointed out to the responsible state officials that if registration of colored people continues at the present pace, that there would be no colored registrant by the year 2017.

The Appointing Board has not indicated or demonstrated a willingness to assign personnel to the Macon County Board of Registrars who would register qualified citizens without regard to color of the applicant.

Moreover, the Board of Appeals has steadfastly refused to answer our letters and petitions of complaints.

WILLIAM P. MITCHELL

GOOD NEWS!

TUSKEGEE GOES TO WASHINGTON
THE SUPREME COURT WILL HEAR
THE GERRYMANDER CASE
DURING ITS OCTOBER 1960 TERM!

WHAT IT IS

This suit, to restore the city limits of Tuskegee, was brought by Mr. C. G. Gomillion and other former residents of the city on their behalf and for the benefit of ALL OTHER PERSONS similarly excluded. **Everyone of us has a stake in it.** Aside from depriving city residents of municipal services, the gerrymander was a slap in the face of ALL Macon County Negroes. The real reason, as everyone knows, was to restrict Negro voting rights.

WHAT'S BEEN DONE

The city limits were changed by a simple, inexpensive Act of the Alabama State Legislature. We did not take it lying down. The TCA has led the fight to have this discriminatory action declared unconstitutional.

WHAT IT HAS COST $$$

The soldiers in this battle are DOLLARS **and** men. This case, carried into three courts, has cost over $6,000 thus far. In the Supreme Court **alone,** we must pay $1,300 for printing the record and briefs. And there are more costs to come—probably a total of $8,000 just through the Supreme Court—and more should we have to go through the lower courts again.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

The TCA is a nonprofit organization whose members and officers contribute considerable time as well as money for the benefit of **every** citizen. This case has gone forward on faith—that the community would rally support when needed. That time is NOW! We need **your** help to pay the costs of court. The TCA can no longer carry the burden alone.

TO GET BACK IN... WE' VE GOT TO WIN!

DIG DEEP... CHIP IN HELP PAY THE WAY

FUND RAISING DRIVE
June 1–15, 1960
If a solicitor does not call on you, call us – Telephone 1694

Don't miss the 3rd ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION of the Crusade for Freedom
Tuesday, June 28, 1960 7:30 P. M.
Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION
Box 467
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

34e 1960 ALABAMA MACON COUNTY

34e 1960

ALABAMA

MACON COUNTY

Registration In Alabama Is State's Own Problem

JAMES FREE of *The News'* Washington Bureau on this page today in cold steel phrases spells out what is the situation in the drive for infamous intrusion of the federal government into states' historic rights.

It is a hard-hitting, naked summation deserving earnest study. It will, as Free says, make some, even many, Alabamians uncomfortable. But the facts are there. They are undeniable in the opinion of *The News.*

They echo what *The News* said in a series of articles on voter registration in connection with the Civil Rights Commission agents and their Alabama snooping.

Those articles pointed out that in the vast majority of counties, registrars tried faithfully to register white and Negro.

Negroes' Charge: "We're Qualified"

They pointed out weaknesses in our registration methods, however, some incompetency, an absence of uniform procedures, abuses by organization-led Negroes through memorizing registration application form answers, and so on.

In that series and in repeated editorials, *The News* has called on the Alabama Legislature to look into revision of registration procedures.

OUR AIM HAS BEEN, not to open any doors as wide to irresponsible voters as the federals would have us open them. But we have said that neither this state nor any other can logically, wisely, or practically in the face of federal court power permit any situations to exist wherein Negroes of qualifications are turned down summarily.

You cannot in Alabama or anywhere else long tell a Negro with a record of decent living in one hand and a Ph.D. in the other that he is unqualified to vote.

A call for some hardheaded action has gone unanswered.

NOW THE FEDERAL government soon will complete, through tragic congressional action violative of states' rights, a civil rights bill. This is predicated on a mistaken assumption that arbitrary law and even bayonet force can change the minds of people or adjust their emotions overnight.

Alabama must see to it that NO cases develop within our borders wherein Negroes have any realistic basis for complaining successfully to any monstrous creation such as a federal voter registration referee.

How shall we do this and prevent our courts from being ensnarled in plaguing litigation, how shall we prevent further bitterness but make it clear that this state is cognizant of the privileges of individual, responsible citizenship?

Thus far inquiry into registration has been solely that of *The News* in its thorough study, the limited inquiries of the state attorney general's office in reaction to Civil Rights Commission prying efforts, and the snooping of the rights agents themselves.

None of these agencies is in a position to do the job which surely lies ahead.

THAT JOB IS to provide for Alabama a voter registration requirement so plainly fair that none can challenge it.

It means tightening voter registration requirements even to the point of making it more difficult for some white Alabamians to register. It means a uniform registration system to insure that qualifications are effectively high and that they will, on the basis of true quality, be fairly administered.

How can we get such a redressing of the situation? We see no way except through effective, close-hauled legislation.

But before we can get such legislation to protect this state from an avalanche of irresponsible applicants pounding on the doors of our federal courts, we need to know, and in realistic detail, more about the situation county by county.

We need legislators', lawyers', highly qualified nonlegislators' judgments as to what is the situation, registration board by board, and what is needed in specific terms to provide for the state a registration system the standards of which are so carefully drawn, and registration qualifications are set so reasonably high, that the reliability of our electorate will be such as to protect traditional control of local and state government.

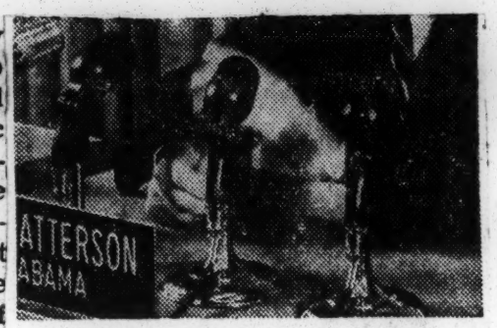
TO GET THIS information, and prepare proposals for such new laws as seem to us now urgently to be needed, we call on Gov. Patterson to appoint a study committee to report immediately upon convening of the next session of the Legislature, or to a special session, should the situation warrant that action.

Our thought is that such a committee should include a workable number of Alabamians carefully selected throughout the state. It might include laymen with knowledge of, and interest in, the problem—especially capable attorneys in this field.

This body would have an enormous responsibility. Its duty would be to save Alabama from disruption of our electoral machinery. It could save the state from either continuing to maintain faulty registration practices in some cases, from drifting, or going to unrealistic extremes in devising new laws affecting voting—laws sure to be struck down by the high court.

During the past legislative session, the Legislature itself created a "legislative screening committee" to deal with laws affecting preservation of our customs and traditions. Unfortunately the Legislature failed to extend the life of that committee. But during its life, it wisely turned aside some legislation, approving and furthering only that which had a legally favorable chance of being upheld in federal courts.

That kind of service was enormously valuable. Such a committee as we now call for, to study registration practices and conditions, and to bring forth pro



Gov. Patterson . . . A Call?

posals for sound new laws to stave off federal refereeism, similarly could prove invaluable to Alabama.

THE CONGRESS IS AT the verge. When President Eisenhower has signed a civil rights bill for creation of federal referees to judge our voting procedures, then this state will itself be at an historical verge.

Gov. Patterson could do the state no greater service at this time than to make clear to all Alabamians and to all everywhere that Alabama will act, and that it is acting in the name of providing, despite referees, continued local and state control of what MUST continue to be local and state affairs.

THE TIME IS ALREADY LATE.

Alabama Negroes Win Vote Rights Plea Before High Court

From Our Wire Services

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In a move which could produce another big decision on Civil Rights, the U. S. Supreme Court Monday decided to delve into Alabama's action in altering the city limits of Tuskegee in such a manner that virtually all Negro voters were placed outside the town.

The high tribunal agreed to review a 1957 State law which put all Negro residential areas beyond the city limits. This excluded about 400 Negroes from city elections.

CITE DISCRIMINATION

In an appeal to the High Court, Negroes assailed this as a "new device to perpetuate racial discrimination." The U. S. Circuit Court in New Orleans ruled against the complainants, saying

of Congress in 1956 for refusing to produce records of the Civil Rights Congress for a House subcommittee on Un-American Activities.

2. Denied a hearing to Nathaniel Johnson, a Negro under the death sentence in Georgia for raping a white woman. The denial left Georgia free to carry out the execution.

3. Agreed to rule on an appeal attacking censorship of motion pictures prior to their exhibi-

equal protection and due process of law was alleged by the negroes.

The Negros said no white residents or voters were disturbed.

They contended the law deprived them not only of their vote but also their right to police protection, street improvement and their participation in municipal affairs.

In their major actions, the High Court:

1. Granted a hearing to Arthur M. McPhaul of Detroit, who was convicted of contempt

The appeal said the obvious purpose of the act was to disenfranchise Negro citizens as electors in Tuskegee. Violation of the constitutional guarantees of

NEGRO RIGHTS VIOLATED

Juan," asked the court to "clear up the confusion" by applying to exhibition of films "the same cardinal principles governing other media of communication—which principals uniformly condemn censorship."Tim s Film's appeal involved Chicago's censorship ordinance.

4. Reaffirmed a 1958 ruling that a taxpayer accused by tax collectors of an income tax deficiency must pay up the full amount before he can sue in Federal District Court for a refund.

AN UNPLEASANT TASK

Facing Up To The Facts

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON

WHAT IS GOING to be said in this article may be unpleasant to some Alabamians. But it is a reporter's job to write the facts, and the people of Alabama should know some facts, however distasteful, about the voting rights bill Congress is close to passing.

This bill might properly be called a national salute to Alabama. It's not exactly a salute of honor, either. By this, we mean that the main specific target of the voting referees plan, which is the heart of the bill, is Macon County, Alabama.

TRUE, the home county of Tuskegee Institute was not the only county charged by backers of the new bill with denial of voting rights to qualified Negroes. Far from it. Nor was Alabama the only state involved in the discrimination charges.

But the big selling point, the most frequently mentioned, was the one stressed in the Civil Rights Commission's report and by the Justice Department in the Macon County voting rights case, namely, that a number of Negro college graduates, including some Tuskegee Institute faculty members with more than one degree, have over a period of several years been unable to register and vote.

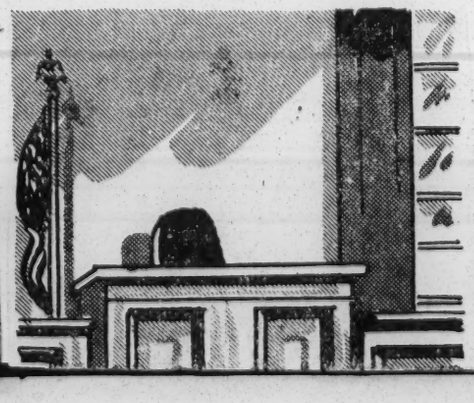
IT WILL BE RECALLED that the Civil Rights Commission's report came out in early September. And its findings, most dramatically as to Macon County, gave the liberals of both parties the fuel needed to get a commitment out of Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.) that the Senate would take up a new civil rights bill on Feb. 15, 1960.

The commission's report was not the only fuel, of course. There had been its widely publicized reports many months before on the inability of its field agents to get a look at voting registration records in Macon and other Alabama counties.

There had been the state's all-out resistance when the Justice Department brought the Macon County case into Federal District Court at Montgomery. There had been renewed, and still futile, efforts by Civil Rights Commission agents to see local registration records in several counties from which sworn complaints of discrimination had been made.

THE STATE was within its legal rights, of course, to challenge the federal agencies. What we refer to here is not the legality, under the Constitution, of Alabama's resistance, but to its practical and public relations aspects.

To many outside the South, and to a majority in Congress, the principal goal of a new civil rights bill was to devise a system to get around local and state obstacles to the registration of qualified Negroes—obstacles such as those set up in Macon County.



And it is safe to say that if in another year the new voting rights law still has not corrected what many outsiders consider to be an injustice to obviously qualified-to-vote Negroes at Tuskegee, then the Congress in 1962 will be trying to pass a much stronger voting rights bill.

WHAT WE ARE GETTING at here is the suggestion that the smaller man in a fight can defend himself more successfully by maneuver than by unyielding effort to stand toe to toe and slug it out.

A number of Alabamians wise in both law and politics have told this reporter that Alabama would have been wiser to let the Civil Rights Commission at once see the local voting records it wanted to inspect; that certainly it would have been wiser—and would be wiser now—if the relatively few counties involved in voting rights discrimination charges would permit at least a few more well-educated Negroes to register and vote.

Surely in the future it would be wise for state and local officials, faced with a serious voting rights case, to give thought to a defense in depth. Perhaps by yielding minor ground, by allowing what may be called "token" registration of more qualified Negroes, a court action might be avoided—an action under which hundreds of Negroes in the area might be registered once a "pattern of discrimination" is found by a federal district judge.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA has tried standing pat on legal grounds in the Macon County case. That case will be heard before long by the Supreme Court. And, if the Supreme Court does not overrule the lower courts and decide against Alabama, it will be the upset of the year.

Taking into account the past and probable future attitude of the high tribunal on issues of this kind, can Alabama afford in the future to rely solely on legal defense?

Maybe it would be more sensible to yield a token inch or two than to be knocked back a country mile.

Voter Discrimination Laid To Macon County

The sparkplug in the continuing drive against alleged voter registration discrimination in Macon County, Ala., has charged that only one Negro has been registered to vote in that county since May 15, of this year.

On the eve of a meeting Monday fo the Macon County Board of Registrars, the Tuskegee Civic Association, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has hurled its newest charge of voter registration discrimination.

William P. Mitchell, executive secretary of the civic association said that "since the presently constituted Board of Registrars of Macon County met on June 6, 1960 we have called to the attention of the State Board of Appointment the discriminatory and slow-down tactics engaged in by this two-member board."

Mitchell complained that the tactics of the board had permitted only one Negro to be registered to vote in Macon County since the board was appointed May 15.

About 18 months immediately prior to that date in May, Mitchell charged, there was no publicly functioning board in Macon County. Mitchell said, "We have pointed out to the responsible state officials that if registration of Negroes continues at the present pace, that there would be no Negro registrants by the year 2017."

Mitchell said many of the protests of his association are now public information. He complained, however, that there still appears to be "on inclination on the part of the registrars to enroll Negroes, nor has the Appointing Board indicated or demonstrated a willingness to assign personnel to the Macon County Board of Registrars who would register qualified citizens without regard to the color of the applicants."

"Moreover," Mitchell said, "the Board of Appointment has steadfastly refused to answer our letters and petitions of complaints."

The board of registrars is scheduled to meet in the Macon County Courthouse Monday, beginning at 9 a. m. Mitchell said that the citizens of Alabama, and the nation, should get from authentic sources, a first hand account of what he called "the uneven-handed registration process in Macon County, Ala."

Macon gets new two-man voting board

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 6—Appointing authorities, seeking for a third time to get a board of voter registars for Macon County in the face of civil rights suits, named two board members today.

Gov. John Patterson announced the reappointment of Wheeler Dyson, Tuskegee farm equipment salesman, as chairman of the board.

Dyson was named chairman last Nov. 23, but he never accepted.

His reappointment indicated that he had made some agreement about serving. The other new appointee is Wayne Raney of Hardaway RFD.

Appointment of only two members, instead of three as provided by law, was viewed as an attempt to set up a board which could function with one less person subject to the tribulations of the office.

A CIVIL RIGHTS suit in which two former board members were named as defendants is pending before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The government this week offered to drop the action against the two former board members, leaving the state as defendant in the attempt to force registration of Negroes.

The State of Alabama had won its case in federal district court here and in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Attorneys for the state argued that the state couldn't be sued under the 1957 Civil Rights Act and that the two registrars couldn't be sued because they resigned before the suit was filed.

THE GOVERNOR, Agriculture Commissioner R. C. Bamberg and State Auditor Mary Texas Hurt Garner named a three-member board of registrars for Macon last July 16.

Registrar Named In Macon County

Posts Have Been Open Since 1958 In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 6.—(UPI)—Gov. John Patterson said Friday he has appointed two registrars for Macon County, which has been without a functioning board since December 1958.

Governor Patterson said he appointed Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee as chairman of the board of registrars and Wayne Raney of Hardaway as a board member.

The Chief Executive said that although he only appointed two men to the normally three-man board, a quorum would allow the board to function.

Macon County, where Negroes outnumber whites 6-1, has been without a functioning board since two members, Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston, resigned in the face of a Federal civil rights investigation.

The appointment was the third within a year, but none of the earlier appointees accepted the post.

Dyson was appointed to the post Nov. 23, 1959, but refused to accept it because of possible "harrassment from the United States Government." His new appointment led to speculation that he would accept the post this time.

Governor Patterson said the appointments were made Thursday by the state appointment committee, but were not made public until Friday in order to notify the individuals prior to releasing the names.

Patterson Appoints Macon Registrars

MONTGOMERY, May 6 —Macon County's sputtering board of registrars which has had trouble running for years may have been given new life today by appointment of two members.

Although the law provides for three members, this will give the board a working majority if they accept.

And the move also could delay appointment of a Federal referee under the civil rights law passed recently by Congress to register Negroes if they can show they have been systematically excluded as voters.

Those named by the state appointed board headed by Gov. John Patterson were Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee, who was designated as chairman and Wayne Raney of Hardaway.

Raney was unavailable for comment on his appointment and Dyson declined to say whether he will accept. They have 60 days to qualify with the probate judge of the county if they accept their appointments.

Second Appointment

It was the second time that Dyson has been appointed a registrar, indicating that the new members might be willing to serve this time. Dyson refused his earlier appointment.

The heavily Negro populated county hasn't had a functioning voter registration board since December, 1958, shortly before an investigation into Negro voting complaints was launched by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

The former chairman, E. P. Livingston of Notasulga, resigned along with State Rep. Grady Rogers of Tuskegee. The third member died sometime before.

Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6-1 in the county but whites hold an edge of about 2-1 in number of registered voters. Macon County is the home of Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro college.

A suit by the Justice Dept. seeking an injunction to prevent discrimination against Negro voter applicants is now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Case Dismissed

It was dismissed in Federal district court here on grounds that resignation of the two former members left no one the government could sue. This was upheld by the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Appointment of Dyson and Raney to the board of registrars came on the heels of passage of a new civil rights law which empowers Federal judges to appoint voter referees.

With a functioning board of registrars in Macon County, Negroes may be delayed further in their efforts to register.

If there were no board, a Federal referee would have grounds to begin an immediate investigation and take steps to set up registration machinery.

However, with a functioning board of registrars in the county, prospective voters would have facilities to seek the voting franchise.

And they would have to show that they couldn't secure fair treatment by the state appointed registrars before going into Federal court to seek appointment of a Federal officer to consider their applications.

Three persons were appointed to the Macon County Board of Registrars last July 16 and when they refused their appointments, Dyson and two others were appointed Nov. 23.

Several of those who turned down their appointments said they did so because of the threat of harassment of Federal authorities acting under the civil rights law.

'Compromise'

U.S. asks court to uphold rights law

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin Mondy urged the Supreme Court to hold that the 1960 Civil Rights Act clearly authorizes the Attorney General to sue the State of Alabama to enjoin the denial of voting rights to qualified colored citizens in Macon County, Ala.

If the court does this, Mr. Rankin said, the Government would have no objections - to dismissal of its suit against Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston who resigned as voting registrars of Macon County before the suit was filed.

Alabama Assistant Attorneys General Gordon Madison and Nicholas S. Hare claimed that they had been taken by surprise. They wanted the court to hold that it had improvidently granted a review of the case and leave in effect the decision of lower Federal courts that under the 1957 Civil Rights Act the State could not be sued and that Rogers and Livingson had effectively resigned and the District Court had no jurisdiction as to them.

If the court should so hold, the Government would be compelled to bring a new suit in which Alabama could challenge the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, which Mr. Rankin said, confirms the authority of the Government to sue a state in a voting rights case.

Mr. Rankin said return of the case to the District Court for its consideration of the application of the 1960 amendment would cause further delay.

* * *

THE 1960 Act had not yet been signed by the President. Hare said the Solicitor General was resting the case on the "speculative possibility" that the new act would become law.

Justice Earl Warren held a brief whispered conversation with senior Justices Hugo Black and Felix Frankfurter but no announcement was made from the bench as to what disposition the court might make of the case.

Macon County Seen Moving to Balk New Civil Rights Law

MONTGOMERY, (Ala., May 6 (AP)—A new voter registration board was appointed for Macon County yesterday in what could be a move to delay Negro voting under the recently revised Civil Rights Act.

Gov. John Patterson made no comment in disclosing the appointment. However, there were indications the new board members may agree to serve instead of rejecting the offer as others have since registration ceased in December, 1958.

Macon County, where Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6-1, is one of the areas where prospective Negro voters have long complained they were denied the franchise because of their race.

The State Appointing Board picked only two men to serve in place of the customary three. But under Alabama law two registrars are empowered to act as a board.

The newly appointed registrars are Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee, Chairman, and Wayne Raney of Hardaway.

With a new board functioning in Macon County, home of famed Tuskegee Institute, Negroes might be delayed still further in their efforts to register.

Under the new law, a federal referee could begin an immediate investigation as long as no board was functioning in the county. But with registrars agreeable to serve, prospective voters might have to apply to them first before they could appeal for federal assistance.

Otherwise, the State could argue that the Negroes had failed to ask the new board to register them.

Denial In Macon County, Ala.

Court Hears Voter Arguments

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (UPI)— The Supreme Court Monday heard arguments in the appeal of the United States from the decision of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals denying relief to qualified colored persons in Macon County, Ala., who had been prevented from registering to vote.

Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson at Montgomery, Ala., dismissed the suit. The Court of Appeals upheld his action on the grounds that the 1957 Civil Rights Act did not authorize suits against a State, that the Board of Registrars could not be sued under Alabama law, and that the registrars had effectively resigned before the suit was brought.

The Justice Department contends that Congress, in enacting the 1957 Act, intended to apply it to the states.

In a reply brief filed Friday, however, the Justice Department asserted that the 1960 Civil Rights Act bolsters its contention that the states may be sued to enforce the right of qualified persons to register and vote i nany election.

The suit was brought by the Attorney General on Feb. 5, 1959, under the authority given him by the 1957 Act to institute civil suits to enjoining the denial of the right of qualified colored persons to vote.

Named as defendants in the suit were the Macon County Board of Registrars and Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston as individual members of the board.

The complaint alleged that acts and practices of the defendants deprived citizens of the United States and of Alabama of their rights to vote because of their color and that such deprivations violated the 15th Amendment and the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

In 1958, white citizens of voting age in Macon County, the site of Tuskegee Institute and a Veterans Administration hospital, numbered about 3,100 and colored citizens of voting age about 14,000. About 97 per cent of the white citizens of voting age were registered to vote, Whilye only about 8 percent of the colored citizens were so registered.

The complaint alleged that this disparity was brought about and was being perpetuated by the racially discriminatory acts and practices of the defendants.

Among these illegal acts and practices, the complaint stated were (1) the maintenance of segregated registration facilities for colored citizens; (2) the failure to convene and function as a board of registrars to avoid receiving applications to register from colored citizens;

(3) The maintenance of irregular and unreasonable hours to avoid receiving and processing applications from colored citizens; (4) the application of different and more stringent standards to colored applicants than to white applicants; (5) following a policy of delaying the admittance of colored persons, but not of whites, to the registration office;

(6) closing the registration office for colored applicants while registering white applicants elsewhere, and (7) using other evasive schemes to avoid receiving and processing applications to register colored persons.

The registration board became imperative during long periods of time from 1946 to the present. The latest "paralysis" of the board occurred in December, 1958, as the result of the "purported resignation" of Rogers and Livingston. It has not since functioned.

The complaint alleged that the board had refused to register 20 colored persons. Of these 20, 12 held college degrees, including one who has a doctor of philosophy degree from Boston University and one who has a master of science degree from Columbia University. The others are high school graduates, of whom four are graduate nurses, and one has completed three and one-half years toward a degree at Tuskegee Institute.

On Feb. 23, 1959, the complaint was amended to include the State of Alabama as a defendant.

The amendment charged the state with persisting in acts and practices which deprived colored citizens of their right to vote and, through its agents and officials, the Board of Registrars, engaging in "the discriminatory and unlawful practices" specified in the original complaint.

The State and the other officials filed motions to dismiss. The State of Alabama urged that the 1957 Civil Rights Act authorized suit only against "persons" and that the State is not a person within the meaning of that Act.

Rogers and Livingston urged that since they had resigned, the court did not have jurisdiction as to them and that the registration board was not suable legal entity. Judge Johnson dismissed the suit as to all of the defendants, and the Court of Appeals concurred.

Official Expects Macon Voting

By ANP WASHINGTON STAFF

WASHINGTON — A prediction was made here last week that Negroes living in a southern county where the fight for the right to vote has attracted world wide attention, would be able to cast a ballot for the next president of the United States.

The prediction was made by a Justice department official who said he wished to remain anonymous.

The prediction was based on the voting provisions of the new civil rights bill that is awaiting final confirmation by the House and the President's signature to become law.

HOME OF TUSKEGEE INST.

Observers here felt that his prediction was "highly optomistic."

The county is Macon County in Alabama, the home of Tuskegee Institute and the Tuskegee Veterans hospital.

Its county seat is the town of Tuskegee which was gerrymandered into an irregular 24 sides boundary to disfranchise most of the Negroes once living within the city limits.

Voting rights for Macon County Negroes will mean that other qualified Negroes in Alabama will get the vote sooner or later, also.

Asking not to be identified by name, this official spent more than an hour outlining the the status of the Alabama civil rights matter as he sees it.

TWO PROPOSITIONS

The discussion centered on two propositions:

The Alabama registrar case from Macon which the Supreme Court expects to hear next month.

And the effect of a little-discussed provision in the civil rights bill which was written with the Macon case in mind.

EITHER WILL BE EFFECTIVE

According to the official, either a complete victory for the U. S. before the court or passage of the civil rights bill will accomplish the same end.

The act may do it sooner, however.

The provision in the act is in title VI (B), which is the last two paragraphs of that title.

As A Result Of Tuskegee Ruling

States' Failure To Reapportion Legislatures May Be Federal Case

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The U. S. Supreme Court yesterday may unwittingly have opened the door to reapportionment of state Legislatures.

This was the thought today of Maryland Atty. Alfred L. Scanlon, lawyer of the the Maryland Committee for Fair Representation, who has taken his complaint into court. It was an Alabama case which brought about this possibility.

The Supreme Court ruled that Tuskegee Negroes, who were gerrymandered out of the city by the state Legislature in 1957, have a right to be heard in court.

Political In Nature

Previously, courts have held that cases of gerrymandering are political in nature and subjects for state Legislatures, not courts.

The Tuskegee Negroes complained that the Legislature discriminated against them and on this basis the high tribunal agreed they are due a court hearing.

Saturday, Scanlon's case was heard by Judge O. Bowie Duckett of the Anne Arundel Circuit Court in Annapolis, Md.

Scanlon's case—like that in Alabama and some 40 other state Legislatures — is that Maryland's smaller counties have the most votes in the Legislature.

Judge Hasn't Ruled

Baltimore city and the state's four largest counties—Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Montgomery and Baltimore—have 76 per cent of the state's population. Yet they have fewer than half the votes in the lower House and barely a third in the state Senate.

Tuskegee Negroes Win Redistricting Appeal

Washington, D. C. — The United State Supreme Court has ruled that lower Federal Courts can consider complaints brought by Tuskegee, Alabama, Negroes objecting to the redistricting of city boundary lines two years ago.

The gerrymandering by city official left all but a few Negroes out of the Tuskegee. The fight against the redistricting was led by the Tuskegee Institute staff members.

Judge Felix Frankfurter, who authored the court's decision, said that the Tuskegee case was not one which involved only political gerrymandering but was in "the conventional sphere of constitutional litigation."

The high court's decision overruled a decision of the U. S. District court in Alabama that the matter was not within the court's jurisdiction.

The Montgomery, Alabama U. S. District Court was directed to take evidence and determine whether the Alabama legislature violated U. S. Constitutional provision when it altred the city's boundary lines.

Frankfurther's opinion stated that "when a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from Federal judicial review. But such insulation," he said, "is not carried over when state power is used an instrumet for circumventing a Federally protected right."

The opinion also hinted that when segments of a racial minority are isolated for special discriminatory treatment it would violated the guarantees of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

U. S. Justice Dept. Seeks To Void Alabama Law Fixing Boundary Of Tuskegee

Urge High Court To Upset Statute Aimed At Negro Voters

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Justice Department urged the Supreme Court today to srtike down a recent Alabama law that changed the boundaries of Tuskegee so as to exclude most Negroes from the city.

"We think the United States Constitution bars the establishment of racial ghettoes in the United States," Philip Elman, arguing for the department, told the court.

Mr. Elman was asked about the hypothetical example of a state that divides a country or city on racial lines to "lessen tension," and sets up, in effect, separate but equal communities. The Negroes would have a Negro mayor and other officials and equally good facilities.

"If people live in a ghetto," Mr. Elman said, "it doesn't matter that the houses in the ghetto are fine." His point was that separation on racial lines was bad in itself.

Statute Silent On Race

The statute on Tuskegee, passed in 1957, said nothing about race. It changed the boundary line from a square to a figure with 28 sides. All but about four of the 400 Negro voters in the city, and most Negro residents, are outside the new boundaries. Not one white resident was excluded by the change.

Justice Hugo L. Black asked whether the court would not have to look somehow at the "purpose" in the minds of the Alabama legislators when they passed the statute.

Mr. Elman said the actual effect of the change—the exclusion of Negroes—was enough to make the act unconstitutional. He cited cases in which the court ignored motives and found, from the objective facts, discrimination against Negroes as jurors.

"Any law that establishes a racial line is invalid no matter what may have been in the minds of the legislators," Mr. Elman said.

Former Residents Sue

The boundary shift was challenged in a suit by a group of Negroes who formerly resided in Tuskegee. The lower courts dismissed the case, saying that Federal courts could not look past the nondiscriminatory face of the statute and, in any case, could not get involved in poltical boundary questions.

The Supreme Court has declined to grant relief in the past in cases involving Congressional and state legislative districts unequal in population. The leading opinion was written by Justice Felix Frankfurter, with a dissent by Justice Black.

Today Justice Black asked the counsel for the Negro plaintiffs, Robert L. Carter of New York, whether he wanted to overrule this precedent. Mr. Carter said he did not think it was necessary to do so.

For the City of Tuskegee, James J. Carter rested on the past reluctance of the Supreme Court to get into politcial boundary questions—into "this politcial thicket," as Justice Frankfurter once said.

"If the courts get into this thicket," Mr. Carter said, "the cure is going to be much worse than the disease." He said that eventually the courts themselves would be drawing boundaries, a task for which he sai dthey were ill-suited. Justice John Marshall Harlan asked whether Mr. Carter thought the Federal courts would be powerless to act if a soate wrote into a statute the declaration that its policy was to set up segregated communities.

At first Mr. Carter said no, noting that "if any Legislature was ever foolish enough to put that in a law I think it should be knocked down." But after some thought he said that even with such a label on a statute the Federal courts should not intervene.

The Tuskegee Case Is A National Case

The U.S. Supreme Court, in agreeing to look at the Tuskegee gerrymandering, has thus entered a whole new area of a judicial review.

The Supreme Court has never reviewed state legislative reapportionments, authorities say. Relying on this and other precedents, the U.S. District Court and the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that the Alabama legislature had the power to set new boundaries for Tuskegee, whatever the motive behind the act.

The motive is of course common knowledge. It was to eliminate registered Negro voters from city voting. But the District Court and the Court of Appeals agreed that this was no ground for overturning a sovereign legislative act.

By the mere agreement to review these holdings, which are in line with previous decisions, the Supreme Court has in effect said the issue is in doubt. No one in his right mind seriously supposes the Supreme Court will be dissuaded from reversing the lower courts simply because their decisions were in line with precedent.

But at stake is much more than Tuskegee; states all over the country are watching the case. The Supreme Court wants to widen the scope of its authority to rich new fields of controversy and confusion. A possible sequel to a reversal may be that theer these changes are for good or ill, Supreme court will move into thethey will certainly have wide impact larger question of farm vs. city con-with consequent inflation of the al-troversies of redistricting and reap-ready vast powers claimed by the portionment.

In sum, the Tuskegee case, whatever its own importance, may open the way for judicial changes in the voting patterns of the nation. Wheth-

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION'S INVESTIGATIVE POWERS OK'D

Court Authorizes U. S. Part In Tuskegee Probe

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Supreme Court Monday refused to reconsider its June 20 decision that cleared the Civil Rights Commission to continue its investigation of alleged voting discrimination against Negroes in the South.

June 18-11-60

Affirmation of the Civil Rights Commission's investigative powers was one of four rights matters on which the court ruled Monday. In the others it:

—Refused to reconsider its dismissal of an appeal by five Negroes sentenced to jail for trespassing on a golf course for whites only at Greensboro, N. C.

—Agreed to decide whether a restaurant which leases property from an agency of a local government can refuse to serve Negroes. The case came up from Wilmington, Del.

—Authorized the Justice Department to take part in arguments next week on the boundary revision of Tuskegee, Ala. Negro residents are contesting the change in the city limits on grounds of discrimination.

After handin gdown the batch of orders, the court began hearing arguments in the course of three cases involving Communist activity.

Telford Taylor, counsel for former North Carolina Communist leader Junius Irving Scales, told the court that to convict a man of a crime just because he belonged to a Communist Party would "make deep inroads on constitutional guarantee."

TEST OF SMITH ACT

The Scales case was consolidated with a similar appeal and is being re-argued this term. It is a test of the Smith Act, which makes it a crime to belong to any organization dedicated to violent overthrow of the government -provided the member understands the group's purpose.

In its ruling on the rights commission case, the court turned down two petitions by Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion, asking that the high court re-examine its reversal of a lower court order setting restrictions on commission procedures.

The lower court had held that the voting registrars of 17 Louisiana parishes counties should be told the identity of Negroes complaining of discrimination, and be allowed to cross - examine them before the commission.

The commission suspended its Louisiana hearings following that decision, but resumed them in September, after the Supreme Court held that the restrictions were improper.

REFUSES BASEBALL HEARING

In other orders handed down Monday, the court:

—Refused to hear arguments on whether baseball's major leagues violated their contract by beaming TV and radio broadcasts of their games into minor league territory. The suit was filed by a firm holding the baseball franchise at Portsmouth, Va.

—Agreed to decide whether the Justice Department can prosecute former Teamster Union chief Dave Beck and five trucking employers who loaned Beck $2000,000. The Justice Department has charged that the loan violated the Taft-Hartley labor law.

—Denied a hearing to Rep. Charles O. Porter on his legal effort to get a passport for travel in Communist China.

—Declined to hear the case of William Z. Foster ,ailing former chairman of the American Communist Party who sought permission to visit Russia or Czechoslovakia for medical treatment.

—Refused to review the convictions of eight unionists on charges they conspired to dynamite buildings at the Harriet - Henderson cotton mills at Henderson, N. C., during a violence - studded strike.

— Agreed to decide whether a military commander can bar employes of a private contractor from his base without a hearing.

—Dismissed the appeal of Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., from a judge's ban against picture - taking in and near the building where he was hearing a case.

—Dismissed, with the consent of all concerned, a suit in which scientist Linus Pauling sought to block U. S. nuclear tests resulting in fall-out.

—Agreed to hear the appeal of Kansas City, Mo., news vendors contesting the state's laws regarding search for, and seizure of, pornography.

—Denied a hearing to Samuel R. Hockman, a Milwaukee, Wis., bookseller convicted of violating the federal obscenity law.

Justice Department Moves To End Tuskegee Vote Bias

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Courier Press Service)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — In a new effort to break the state-engineered discrimination against Nego voters of Tuskegee, the U. S. Justice Department filed a motion in U. S. District Court to amend its 18-month-old Macon County vote bias suit to include the state as a defendant.

The motion was filed before Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.

Filed 10-8-60

In the motion the government asks that two new registrars, Wheeler Dyson and Charles D. Scott, be substituted as defendants to replace two former registrars who resigned shortly before the original suit was filed.

The two new members have been accused of discriminatory actions against would-be Negro registrants, especially a slow-down, which was recently bared by W. P. Mitchell, secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

Judge Johnson gave the government and the state until Oct. 7 to file any new briefs in the case, prior to his ruling.

U.S. pushes vote denial suit in Tuskegee, Ala.

Evening Sun
Baltimore, Md.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "Thousands of colored persons in Macon County who are presently of voting age will be unable to apply for registration during their lives."

Filed 10-8-60

With this charge, the Justice Department goes back into federal court Friday seeking to make the State of Alabama a party to the 1959 'vote denial' suit.

Original parties to the suit were the registrars of Macon County, who resigned during a federal probe. The government seeks also to make two new registrars, Wheeler Dyson and Charles Scott, defendants in the suit.

Macon, Tuskegee Institute's home county, has a ratio of five colored persons to one white, yet 97 per cent of the eligible whites are registered while only 8 per cent of the eligible colored persons are.

* * *

THE NEW complaint, more detailed than last year's, says the Macon County registrars bar colored persons by the following means:

Taking excessive time; taking applications at places other than the County courthouse, near the colored residential area; taking only one prospective registrant at a time, and, employing stricter standards against colored persons than against whites.

The Friday hearing will be before District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., who, last year, dismissed the 1959 case on the grounds that the state could not be made a party to it.

Macon Registrars Chairman

Advertiser P. 1

Unawed By Threat Of Suit

TUSEKGEE (AP) — Involvement in a federal suit won't make him quit his job, says the chairman of the Macon County voter registration board.

Wheeler Dyson said the Justice Department is "trying to scare us off" with demands for an injunction to protect Negroes. But, said Dyson, "I see no reason why we should quit. We've done nothing wrong. We're only trying to do what's right."

He said the present board, functioning since June, has treated all applicants alike.

U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M Johnson Jr. has ordered Dyson and another board member, Charles Donald Scott, named as defendants with the State of Alabama in a pending suit to prohibit discrimination against prospective Negro voters.

"I think they're trying to scare us off," the board chairman said, "Well, maybe I'm too dumb to get scared. Anyway, I don't plan to quit."

The original suit was filed against two former members of the board who had resigned in the wake of a U.S. Civil Rights Commission investigation.

State Made Defendant In Macon Rights Case

Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 10 (AP) — The Federal Government won the right today to hold the State of Alabama accountable for any discrimination against prospective Negro voters in Macon County.

U. S. Dist. Frank M. Johnson Jr. granted a motion to make the state a defendant in a year-old injunction suit, and the same time allowed the Justice Dept. to substitute the names of two recently appointed registration officers for two who resigned.

But the question of an injunction itself was left for later determination. Johnson's ruling applied only to the Justice Dept.'s request to bring the new defendants into the suit.

Thrown Out

The original injunction petition, filed in 1959, was thrown out of court by Johnson on the grounds there was no one to take action against. Two members of the Macon County Registration Board had resigned, and the judge ruled the 1957 Civil Rights Act under which the suit was filed made no provision for suing the state.

Johnson's decision was appealed, and the Supreme Court held that the state could be made a defendant under the new Civil Rights Act of 1960. It remained for the Justice Dept. to make the formal request, however, and for Johnson to act.

Subject To Injunction

Today's decision means Registrars Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott will be subject to an injunction if Johnson decides to issue one. So will the state board which appoints registration officials.

In the original suit, the Federal government charged that Macon County registrars for many years had followed a pattern of denying voting rights to Negroes.

Although Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6-1, there are twice as many white as Negro voters in the county.

The amendment, filed by the Justice Dept. last Sept. 27, accused the registrars of discrimination and practices since their ...t last May.

CAN CHARGE STATE

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

U.S. Wins Court Rights Against New Registrars

Sun. 10-11-60

The U.S. attorney general can bring the State of Alabama and two new Macon County registrars into court to answer charges of discrimination against Negro voter applicants, a federal judge has ruled.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson brushed aside contentions of state attorneys that the statute of limitations had expired in the suit, and that the state and the new registrars were incorrectly joined as defendants.

Johnson's decision that Registrars Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott can be added as defendants to the amended suit included the observation that they cannot be held accountable for acts performed by their predecessors in office.

But the amended complaint charged Wheeler and Scott with continuing illegal acts practiced to prevent Negroes from registering to vote.

The question of a possible injunction against state officials, including the registrars, awaits later court proceedings.

The original complaint, filed last year, was thrown out by Johnson after the resignation of registrars named in the suit.

The Supreme Court, on appeal, later held that the state could be made a defendant in the suit.

The amended complaint, as did the earlier one, charges the registrars with tactics aimed at discouraging or preventing qualified Negroes from getting on the voter rolls.

Though Negroes outnumber whites in Macon County by almost five to one, more than twice as many whites are registered to vote.

FBI Balked In Probe At Sumter

Agents Unsuccessful In Attempts To See Registration Records

LIVINGSTON (AP)—FBI agents made an unsuccessful attempt Tuesday to inspect Sumter County voter registration records for possible signs of discrimination against Negroes.

Four federal investigators, armed with photographic copying equipment and a letter from U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, arrived at the county courthouse here and asked to see the election files.

But they left several hours later without getting access to the records after Circuit Judge E. F. Hildreth issued a temporary restraining order at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion.

GALLION'S CUSTODY

The order placed the registration records in Gallion's custody and prohibited him and the Sumter voter registrars from revealing their contents to anyone.

Gallion said the files were put in his custody in an effort to protect the county registration officials from a possible federal suit, such as faces the Macon County registrars in a similar case.

The attorney general came to this West Alabama county from Montgomery and obtained the court order after Circuit Solicitor Thomas H. Boggs notified him that FBI agents were seeking to examine the records. Boggs and the voter registrars withheld the files until he arrived.

MATTER OF PRINCIPAL

"Our action in protecting these records certainly does not indicate that we feel there's anything wrong with the records themselves," Gallion declared, "but a matter of principle is involved."

He labeled the FBI eeffort to inspect the files as "another high-handed invasion of state sovereignty by the federal government."

The record-inspection attempt came four days after FBI men finished looking over Montgomery County registration files. U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnhson Jr. ordered them opened at Rogers' request.

Johnson's decreee opening the Montgomery records threw out a state court injunction which had barred federal agents from seeing Alabama counties.

ISSUED INJUNCTION

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued the statewide injunction July 6 after Rogers asked access to the files of Montgomery, Sumter and Wilcox counties.

The federal mandate knocking down the statewide ban specifically gave agents authority to check the Montgomery records because those records were the only ones requested by the Justice Department in that phase of the court battle. Johnson did not issue an order affecting the Sumter and Wilcox records.

Montgomery Registrar Won't Quit

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 11 (AP) — Involvement in a Federal suit won't make him quit his job, says the chairman of the Macon County voter registration board.

Wheeler Dyson said the Justice Dept. is "trying to scare us off" with demands for an injunction to protect Negroes. But, said Dyson, "I see no reason why we should quit. We've done nothing wrong. We're only trying to do what's right."

He said the present board, functioning since June, has treated all applicants alike.

U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. has ordered Dyson and another board member, Charles Donald Scott, named as defendants with the state of Alabama in a pending suit to prohibit discrimination against prospective Negro voters.

"I think they're trying to scare us off," the board chairman said. "Well, maybe I'm too dumb to get scared. Anyway, I don't plan to quit."

The original suit was filed against two former members of the board who had resigned in the wake of a U. S. Civil Rights Commission investigation.

Court upholds right to sue two registrars

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 11 —(AP)—U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. yesterday upheld the right of the federal government to name two newly appointed voter registrars in Macon County as defendants in an injunction suit.

He also allowed the Justice Department to amend a year-old complaint and bring the state of Alabama in as another defendant.

"I think they're trying to scare us off," commented Chairman Wheeler Dyson, one of the two board members named. "Well, maybe I'm too dumb to get scared. Anyway, I don't plan to quit.

"We've done nothing wrong. We're only trying to do what's right."

The suit seeks an injunction to prohibit discrimination against prospective Negro voters in Macon County, where Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6-1 but where there are twice as many white as Negro voters.

THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT was filed last year following a U. S. Civil Rights Commission investigation of Negro voting complaints in Macon and five other Alabama counties.

Johnson dismissed the suit on the ground that one of the three members of the board of registrars had died and the remaining two had resigned.

BECAUSE HE RULED at the same time that the 1957 civil rights act made no provision for the federal government to sue a state, Johnson held that there was no one left to take action against in the county.

The new civil rights act passed this year gave the Justice Department authority to make the states responsible in voting cases.

Federal attorneys asked Johnson earlier this month to allow them to amend the old complaint and bring in the state as a defendant along with the present registrars, Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott.

IN THE ORIGINAL SUIT, the Justice Department accused Macon County registration officials of following a long-standing pattern of refusing to register Negroes as voters.

The amended complaint charged Dyson and Scott with discriminatory practices since their appointment last May.

Johnson's most recent decision cleared up only the question of whether the state and the new registrars could be brought in. The matter of an injunction itself must be decided later.

New Registrars Involved In Suit

Judge Broadens Scope Of Discrimination Case In Macon County

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 10. —United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Monday ruled the Justice Department could amend its voter discrimination suit against Macon County to include its new board of registrars.

The 18-month-old suit accuses the board of registrars of using "discriminatory acts and practices" to prevent prospective Negro voters from registering.

Gallion Will Appeal

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said he would appeal the decision. "I have not yet read the judges' opinion," Mr. Gallion said, "but I certainly will appeal it."

Mr. Gallion opposed the Justice Department amendment on grounds the present registrars could not be charged with alleged offenses occurring before they took office.

However, Judge Johnson held that the complaint "merely sets forth a continuation of these alleged illegal acts and practices. The proposed and supplemental complaint does not seek to and could not possible have the effect of charging" the new regis-practices of their predecessors."

The Justice Department asked to substitute the names of the two present board members, Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott, for two former board members, E. P. Livingston and state Representative Grady Rogers, who resigned shortly before the suit was filed.

The Government accused the new members of engaging in discriminatory acts and practices since they took office last June.

No Remedial Action?

In the words of the amended complaint, granted by Judge Johnson, Mr. Dyson and Mr. Scott "have taken no steps to remedy or correct privation of rights resulting from discriminatory acts and practices . . . and they have engaged in arbitrary and racially discriminatory acts and practices which have prevented many qualified Negroes from becoming registered voters."

The Justice Department contended, in the original suit and in the amendment, that a pattern of discrimination has long existed in Macon County where Negroes outnumber whites five to one but where there are twice as many white persons registered as there are Negroes.

Judge Johnson dismissed the original suit on grounds the first United States Civil Rights Act in 1957 gave the Federal Government no right to take action against the state.

Since the only two remaining members of the registration board had resigned, the judge ruled there was no one to sue or issue an injunction against.

After the Civil Rights Act was rewritten in 1960 and gave the Justice Department the right to bring the state in as a defendant, the Supreme Court ruled Alabama could be brought into the original Macon County suit.

Johnson Delays Ruling On Voter Discrimination

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

The question of alleged discrimination against prospective Negro voters in Macon County was taken under advisement by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. here Friday.

Johnson will issue his ruling after studying briefs submitted by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and attorneys for the U.S. Dept. of Justice.

The federal attorneys are asking for an injunction to halt what they describe as a pattern of discrimination against Negroes seeking to register to vote.

Renewing an earlier complaint, they amended it to include the new Macon County registrars, Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott. Sat 10-8 Rec

The original suit was thrown out by Johnson, since the registrars named in it, E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers, had resigned, and because he ruled that the Justice Dept. could not take action against the state under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

The 1960 Civil Rights Act, however, provides that a state can be made a defendant.

The amended complaint charges that, among other things, stiffer standards are set for Negro voter applicants and registration proceeeds at so slow a pace that many Negroes of voting age in Macon County will be unable to register in their lifetimes.

High Court Reinstates Macon Suit

Justice Department To Re-Open Negro Vote Denial Probe

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—The U. S. Supreme Court granted a Justice Department request today to reinstate a Federal suit aimed at securing voting rights for Negroes in Macon County.

The department appealed to the high court after U. S. Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery dismissed the case on grounds the 1957 Civil Rights Act did not authorize a suit against a state. Johnson's decision was upheld by the 5th District Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

But the Justice Department argued before the Supreme Court that passage of the 1960 Civil Rights law paved the way for the suit to be re-opened. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin told the Supreme Court the 1960 Civil Rights Act granted the Justice Department authority to file denial suits against the state.

The state of Alabama, represented by Asst. Atty. Gen. Nicholas Hare, argued "if this case is not moot now, the certainly it is one of limited importance. If the new law goes into effect, they will operate under it."

Gallion Has No Comment

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, attending a conference at Nashville, declined to comment on today's court action until he could study the decision.

The suit was the second launched by the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division created by the 1957 act. The first suit charged Terrell County, Ga. election officials with refusal to register "fully qualified" Negroes.

The Macon County suit charged the Board of Registrars with systematically denying "qualified" Negroes the right to vote. It sought a permanent injunction against the board to prohibit alleged discrimination against Negroes because of race or color.

In effect, the complaint was a last ditch attempt to register some 20 Negroes, most of them college graduates, who had been turned down repeatedly in their attempts to register.

Segregated Facilities Tested

The suit also tested, for the first time, the use of segregated facilities in the registration process.

The original suit complained that in Macon County white registered voters number 3016 out of approximately 3100 or about 97 per cent. The suit claimed 1110 Negroes out of approximately 14,000 are registered or 8 per cent.

"This disparity between the respective per centages of white and Negro citizens of voting age," the complaint charged, "has been brought out and is being perpetuated by racially discriminatory acts and practices of the defendants."

State Will Be Sole Defendant

In Macon County Vote Rights Suit

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—The Justice Dept. said today Alabama would be the sole defendant in its suit to secure voting rights for Negroes in Macon County.

The department said it would amend its complaints in Montgomery Federal District Court in accordance with yesterday's Supreme Court ruling which reinstated the suit.

The high court short, unsigned opinion said the new civil rights law signed 10 days ago by President Eisenhower permits the Justice Dept. to name a state as a defendent. The suit originally named the county registration board and two former registrars. These will be eliminated, the department said.

The Supreme Court did not comment on any other issues, nor hint any views on whatever defense, "constitutional or otherwise," the state of Alabama could assert. The future progress of the suit will depend on what defense the state raises.

The Supreme Court had been faced with the question of whether the civil rights act of 1957 allowed the Justice Dept. to sue a state. However, the enactment of the new law made the answer unnecessary because cases of this kind are based on present law.

Waiting for New Voting Rights Law

Tuskegee-ans to Register As Soon as Ike Signs Bill

(Courier Press Service)

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Negroes last week said they would immediately begin registration efforts in Macon County, just as soon as President Eisenhower signed the new civil rights bill into law. The announcement was made by William P. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association.

Mr. Mitchell said: "We are prepared to move as soon as the bill becomes law. We will use every conceivable segment of the new legislation to further our fight for registration." There are approximately 14,000 eligible Negro voters in Macon County, Mitchell said.

The Negroes were gerrymandered out of voting rights through an act of the Alabama legislature sponsored by ex-State Senator Sam Englehardt, now state Democratic chairman of Alabama and state highway director.

Englehardt is now under fire for holding the dual posts under provisions of the Hatch Act, which his action is said to be violating at this time. As highway director he is handling millions of dollars of Federal funds in the state. The Hatch Act forbids officers and employes of state or local agencies from taking active part in political management or in political campaigns if the agencies receive Federal funds.

Judge restrains U. S. from Wilcox records

Macon gets full board of registrars

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 20—Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion today was granted a temporary injunction against the federal government in the first test of constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Circuit Judge James Hare granted the temporary injunction at Selma. It restrains the federal government from attempting to enforce its demand to see voter registrar records in Wilcox County.

Wilcox County is in the same judicial circuit as Dallas County, where the injunction was obtained.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S office here said the suit was in answer to a demand made May 9 by the Civil Rights Commission that Wilcox voter registrars turn their records over to special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Attorney General's office also disclosed that the Civil Rights Commission set a 15-day deadline for the Wilcox officials to surrender their records.

A spokesman for the Attorney General's Office said that as far as is known, this is the first this type of action was taken in the South, that is, filing a suit in the state courts enjoining federal officials.

THE SPOKESMAN said it was expected that the federal government would contest the jurisdiction of the circuit court in the matter.

Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod said affidavits signed recently by members of the Wilcox County Board of Registrars stated that no Negro has tried to register with them to vote in at least 13 years.

Wilcox is one of 14 of Alabama's 67 counties with more Negroes than white persons.

ACCORDING to a mid-1959 count by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Health Department, Wilcox had 4300 white persons and 19,440 Negroes. Federal figures list 8218 Negroes of voting age.

The county's voter registration records were turned over to a county Grand Jury when the Federal Civil Rights Commission, created by the 1957 Civil Rights Act, attempted to look at them.

Since then, the records have been passed from one grand jury to another.

The suit was filed by Gallion, who was accompanied to Selma by Nicholas S. Hare and Gordon Madison, assistant attorneys general who have been handling civil rights litigation for the state.

The attorney general's office here said the suit for injunction was the only method by which the 1960 Civil Rights Act could be tested without jeopardizing local officials.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S bill of complaint alleges that the Civil Rights Act is in violation of the 10th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

It also alleges that even if the Civil Rights Act is constitutional the Civil Rights Commission's actions in attempting to see the voter records are illegal in that they do not follow the provisions of the 1960 act.

The suit also contends that the act is unconstitutional because it is "vague, uncertain, indefinite and unintelligible."

The suit named as defendants U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers; Joseph M. F. Ryan, special counsel for the Civil Rights Division; U. S. Atty. Ralph Kennemer of the Southern District of Alabama, and FBI Agents R. B. Miller and Thomas G. Gordon.

THE SUIT FOR injunction declared that the Civil Rights Division's demand to see the voter records in Wilcox "indicates a mere curiosity."

The complaint alleged that the Wilcox board has received no complaints on discrimination and challenged the U. S. attorney general to show a single valid complaint coming from Wilcox County

There are no registered Negro voters in Wilcox.

Affidavits signed by the three members of the Wilcox board of registrars said that no Negroes have attempted to register to vote.

(THE 10TH ARTICLE of the Constitution provides that powers not delegated to the federal government, and not prohibited by it to the states, are reserved for the states).

Meanwhile Macon County, and her federal target in recent months, had its first functioning board of registrars since its previous members resigned in December, 1957.

The new members are Charles Donald Scott, who accepted his appointment by Gov. John Patterson yesterday, and Wheeler Dyson, chairman of the board, who already had taken office.

Two members of the three-member board constitute a working majority that can register voters. Dyson set the first meeting for this purpose at the Courthouse June 20.

A spokesman for the Negro Tuskegee Civic Assn. said earlier that when a new board began functioning Negroes will seek mass registration. Negroes outnumber whites in Macon County 6 or 7 to 1.

Tuskegee Case To High Court

By Charlotte G. Moulton

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — A group of Negroes Monday won a Supreme court hearing on their complaint that Alabama illegally deprived them of the right to vote by changing the boundaries of the town of Tuskegee to exclude their homes.

In its first decision day in two weeks, the court also agreed to examine a challenge by the Times Film Corp. Against Chicago's movie censorship ordinance. The company was denied a permit to exhibit the movie, "Don Juan", because it refused to turn over the film to police for censorship

The high court will schedule oral arguments on the two cases sometime next term. It will follow with written opinions later.

Among its other major actions, the court by a 5-4 vote reaffirmed a 1958 ruling that a taxpayer accused by tax collectors of an income tax deficiency must pay up the full amount before he can sue in federal district court for a refund.

The Tuskegee case stemmed from the action of the Alabama State Legislature in 1957 in changing the boundaries of the town at the behest of Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County. Tuskegee is the county seat.

The challenging Negroes contended that before the law was passed, Tuskegee was square in shape with a Negro population of 5,397, of whom about 400 were qualified voters. The town contained a white population of 1,310, of whom about 600 were voters.

Under the new law, the Negroes said the town took on "a highly irregular shape with 28 sides resembling a 'sea dragon'."

Although the new law carried no specific reason for its enactment, they said, its effect was to exclude all Negro neighborhoods, "including the world famous Tuskegee institute, and all but four or five of its qqualified Negro voters."

The Negroes said no white residents or voters were disturbed.

They contended that the law deprived them not only of their vote but also their right to police protection, street improvement, and their participation in municipal affairs.

The legislature was upheld, however, by the fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which ruled in June that the boundary revision was a political affair over which the federal courts have no jurisdiction.

In taking the case to the Supreme court, the Negroes had the support of the Justice department, which said that, in effect, Tuskegee Negroes "have been relegated to a ghetto by an act of the state."

In other major actions, the high court:

Set aside the conviction of Sam Thompson of Louisville, KY., who was fined $20 in police court on loitering and disorderly charges. His case was not appealable to local or state higher courts. A key issue was whether Thompson was dancing to juke box music in a tavern in violation of a local ordinance. He claimed he was just tapping his foot.

—Rule, 8-1, that Scripto Inc., of Atlanta, Ga., a pen manufacturing firm, must pay a Florida use tax on orders it obtains through commission brokers in that state.

—Denied a hearing to Nathaniel Johnson, a Negro under the death sentence in Georgia for raping a white woman. The denial left Georgia free to carry out the execution.

Only Negroes Are Removed From City Limits By Change

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A group of Tuskegee persons Monday won a Supreme Court hearing on their complaint that Alabama illegally deprived them of the right to vote by changing the boundaries of the town of Tuskegee to exclude their homes.

In its first decision day in two weeks, the court also agreed to examine a challenge by the Times Film Corp. against Chicago's movie censorship ordinance. The company was denied a permit to exhibit the movie," Don Juan," because it refused to turn over the film to police for censorship.

The high court will schedule oral arguments on the two cases sometime next term. It will follow with written opinions later.

REAFFIRMS RULING

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Under the new law, the Negroes said, the town took on "a highly irregular shape with 28 sides resembling a 'sea dragon."

SAYS NO WHITES DISTURBED

The Negroes said no white residents or voters were disturbed.

In other major actions, the high court:

— Granted a hearing to Arthur M. McPhaul of Detroit, who was convicted of contempt of Congress in 1956 for refusing to produce records of the civil rights Congress for a House subcommittee on un-American activities.

— Set aside the conviction of Sam Thompson of Louisville, Ky. who was fined $20 in police court onloiteri ng and disorderly charges His case was not apealable to local or state higher courts.

—Denied a hearing to Nathaniel Johnson, a Negro under death sentence in Georgia for raping a white woman. The denial left Georgia free to carry out the execution.

High Court Will Hear Tuskegee Case

Washington, D. C. — The Supreme Court of the United States this week decided to hear complaints of Tuskegee, Alabama, Negroes who claimed they were denied the right to vote by political "gerrymandering" which left them outside the city limits.

The group stated that the state of Alabama had deliberately redistricted the city boundaries of Tuskegee, Alabama, cite of the famed Negro College, Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of excluding their homes.

The high court announced that they would begin to hear oral arguments in the case at the next term of the court.

The Negroes, most of whom are connected in some capacity with the Negro college, protests stemmed from a 1957 act of the Alabama legislature in changing the boundaries of Tuskegee.

Excluded Negroes

The new boundary lines were drawn at the behest of State Senator Sam Englehart of Macon County. Tuskegee is the county seat of the county.

The Negroes said that before the "gerrymandering" Tuskegee was square in shape and had a Negro population of 5,397 of whom 400 were registered voters. The city then had a white population of 1,130 of whom 600 were eligible to vote.

The petitioners said that since the redistricting the town now assembles a dragoon in shape with more than 28 sides. They said that the legislative law in effect was to exclude all Negro neighborhoods from the city.

The Negroes also contended that law deprived them of police protection, municipal improvement, services and participation. A Federal Court ruled that the redistricting was a political affair and as such they had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The Negro group reportedly had the support of the U. S. Justice Department in contesting the case before the high court. The department said that in effect the Negroes of Tuskegee had been relegated to a "Ghetto" existence by an act of state.

Supreme Court Actions

WASHINGTON, May 16—The Supreme Court took the following actions today:

ADMIRALTY LAW

Held, 6—3, that a shipowner was absolutely liable for a crew member's injury resulting from an unseaworthy condition aboard ship, even though the condition arose during the voyage, was not known to the owner and had existed only briefly before the accident (No. 176, Mitchell v. Trawler Racer).

CIVIL RIGHTS

Held unanimously that the Civil Rights Act of 1960 authorized suits by the Justice Department against states and reinstated on that ground a suit against Alabama, brought under the 1957 act, which had been dismissed in the lower courts (No. 398, U. S. v. Alabama).

Court Agrees To Rule On Tuskegee Boundary

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S. Supreme Court Monday agreed to rule on an Alabama law which redefined the city limits of Tuskegee, reducing the number of Negroes within the municipal boundaries.

The statute was upheld in U.S. District Court and U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals where it was held to be a state's right to readjust the boundaries of any political subdivision.

The law in question made possible the redrawing of the boundaries of Tuskegee so that all but four or five Negro voters found themselves living outside the city.

Prior to the redrawing of the boundaries, Tuskegee had 5,397 Negro inhabitants and 1,310 whites. There were about 400 Negro voters and 600 white voters.

Tuskegee is the home of Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's best known Negro colleges. C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee dean, is among several Negroes who appealed the lower courts' ruling.

The case probably will not be argued until the 1960-61 term of the Supreme Court, starting Oct. 3.

The gerrymandering of the city limits resulted in a Negro boycott of white merchants within the city.

Alabama Highway Director Sam Engelhardt, who as a state senator sponsored the bill which removed most of the Negroes from the city limits, upon learing of the court's decision to rule on the case, suggested that the Macon County Abolition Committee prepared to go back to work.

The abolition committee was set up to decide how Macon County would be divided and annexed by adjoining counties to break up the Negro voter concentration.

"If the Supreme Court knocks down this law then I think its time the Macon County Abolition Committee prepare to go back to work," Engelhard said. "Macon County, and the Tuskegee city government, would be the first to fall under control of Negroes if this law is ruled out and the federal registrar bill now pendi g in Congress is enacted."

Engelhardt also sponsored the resolution creating the abolition committee. It was empowered to come up with a plan whereby Macon County would be abolished and the territory it now includes given to six surrounding counties in such a manner than no county's Negro population would be increased substantially.

Engelhardt secured the passage of the Tuskegee re-districting bill during the 1957 Legislature. At that time there were approximately 415 Negro voters within the city limits of Tuskegee. Under the new law no more than a dozen Negro voters remained within the city.

MACON COUNTY VOTING SUIT IS REINSTATED BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga
Jus. 5-17-60 p1

New Orleans Must End Its School Bias

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The U. S. Supreme Court Monday reinstated a suit brought by the Justice Department to enforce Negro voting rights in Macon County, Ala. The case was appealed after District Judge Frank H. Johnson in Montgomery dismissed the suit.

Among other grounds, Johnson held that the 1957 Civil Rights Act did not authorize a suit against a state, but the high court said that by the time the case came up for argument Congress had amended the act permitting a state to be made defendant.

A two-member board of registers took office in Macon County, site of Tuskegee Institute, Monday and the county had functioning vote registration machinery for the first time since 1958.

Meanwhile a federal judge Monday ordered desegregation of public schools in New Orleans next September.

The New Orleans School Board had informed the court it was unable to formulate a desegregation plan because matters dealing with racial integration are in the hands of the Louisiana Legislature. Judge J. Skelly Wright said he would formulate a plan and entered a brief order for desegregation beginning with the first grade.

New Orleans was the second major southern metropolis to be confronted with a federal court school desegregation order within two weeks. Judge Frank Hooper ordered Atlanta, Ga., schools desegregated in the 11th and 12th grades by September, 1961.

The Atlanta School Board offered a pupil placement plan for desegregation last fall, but the Georgia Legisature took no [illegible] to permit its implementation in face of state laws requiring segregation. Hooper delayed the Atlanta desegregation to give the Legislature one last chance" to prevent what he called chaos."

NEITHER HAS INTEGRATION

At present there is no public school integration in either Georgia or Louisiana.

MACON COUNTY POST REJECTED

Atlanta Journal Progress

'Too Old to Be Brow-Beaten,' Says Raney

New Orleans La.
Jus. 5-14-60 p1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI)— Fearing federal persecution, a Hardaway white man has refused to accept his appointment to the Macon county board of registrars.

Wayne Raney wrote Gov. John Patterson a terse note in which he said "I am too old to be browbeaten by the various government agencies as well as private pressure groups."

The governor immediately named Charles Donald Scott of Tuskegee to the board for a term ending Sept. 28, 1963.

Harry Cook, the governor's press secretary, said Scott was expected to accept the appointment.

FIRST SINCE 1958

If Scott accepts it will give Macon its first functioning board since December, 1958. Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee already has accepted the chairmanship of the board. Probate Judge William Varner said Dyson qualified with him this week for the public office.

Under state law, two registrars are empowered to act as a functioning board although custom calls for a three-man board.

Negroes, who outnumber whites six to one in the Central Alabama county, complain they have been denied the right to vote because of their color.

10TH IN LAST 2 YEARS

A United States justice department suit aimed at preventing discrimination against Negroes by registration officials is now pending before the US supreme court. The suit was filed after numerous complaints to the justice department and a subsequent investigation by the federal civil rights commission.

Scott was the 10th man appointed as a Macon registrar in the past two years, Cook said.

Dyson was appointed last November but declined to serve at that time after it became obvious no one else would serve with him.

Blue Laws, Birth Control, Tuskegee On Touchy List Of High Court Cases

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sept. 10-2-60
P. 3-H

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court on Monday opens a new term faced with one of the touchiest list of major cases in its history.

For the first time, the justices have agreed to rule on these two questions involving religious views:

1. Are state blue laws banning Sunday retail sales unconstitutional?

2. Do states have the right to ban birth control devices and to make it illegal for physicians to advice their use?

PENDING REQUEST

A pending request for court action involves a lower court's decision that Bible reading and recitation of the Lord's Prayer in Pennsylvania schools violates the U.S. Constitution.

For the second time, the Supreme Court will try to decide this sharply contested labor question: Is it unconstitutional to require a worker to join a union which uses part of his dues for political purposes?

Also for the second time, the justices hope to settle finally the prolonged legal squabble over whether the government may compel the Communist party of the United States to register as an agent of Moscow.

Then for the third time, the high court will hear arguments and try to reach a decision on constitutionality of a section of the section of the Smith Anti-Communist Act. This section makes it a crime to belong to a group knowing that it advocates violent overthrow of the government.

Arguments in the labor and Communist cases were heard in previous terms, but the court deferred decisions and called for rearguments in the 1960-61 term.

Difficult racial issues will be before the justices again in the new term, a principal case to be argued being related somewhat to the sit-in campaigns by Negroes at eating places in the South.

The court has agreed to rule whether Virginia law may bar a Negro from a white restaurant operated by a private company in a Trailways bus terminal in Richmond.

This case was appealed by a Negro who was on an interstate bus trip from Washington, D.C., to Selma, Ala. He refused to patronize another terminal restaurant reserved for Negro patrons. For refusing to leave the white restaurant he was fined $10 in Richmond Police Court.

TUSKEGEE CASE

After avoiding complex gerrymandering cases for 14 years, the Supreme Court agreed to decide in its new term if Alabama had the right to eliminate Negro neighborhoods from the city of Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Negroes complained that by gerrymandering—the tailoring of a political subdivision to the advantage of one group or party—the state had denied them the right to take part in city government and to benefit from city services.

Pending before the justices is a request that they review and overturn a decision that Louisiana may not require the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to make public its membership lists and names of contributors.

The decision, by a special three-judge federal court in New Orleans, was appealed to the high tribunal by Louisiana's attorney general, Jack P. F. Gremillion

FILM CENSORSHIP

A new ruling on the much-debated issue of film censorship is expected in the court's 1960-61 term. The justices have agreed to examine the principal point of movie censorship laws — that is, that films should be approved by government censors before public showing.

The issue was raised by a Chicago film distributor who refused to submit a picture called "Don Juan" for prior city censorship. The distributor said such prior censorship was as unconstitutional as it would be for a government official to edit contents of a newspaper before publication.

Violation of the rights of free speech and press is asserted in another appeal which the court has been asked to accept.

Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., requested the justices to strike down a ban imposed by a county judge on the taking of pictures and recording of interviews in and adjacent to the Fulton County courthouse in Atlanta.

OUT-OF-ORDINARY

An out-of-the-ordinary business case will be argued before the high court soon.

It involves a damage award of $852,074 to the trucking industry in its suit against 24 Eastern railroads, the Eastern Railroads Presidents Conference, and Carl Byoir Associates, Inc.

The trucking industry charged a campaign of vilification was conducted against it. The industry originally asked 1250 million damages in the suit filed in federal court in Philadelphia.

The railroads, the conference and Byoir in appealing to the Supreme Court said the award would directly affect "the legality of any activity of such a public relations or legislative character which is prompted by economic self-interest and which may also be adverse to the interests of a competing industry."

The birth control case was appealed to the high tribunal from decisions by the Connecticut Supreme Court of errors that upheld that state's statutes.

The appeals were filed by two married women and Dr. C. Lee Buxton, chairman of Yale Medical School's obstetrics department. A brief filed by counsel for the women asserted: "When the long arm of the law reaches into the bedroom and regulates the most sacred relations between a man and a wife it is going too far."

Sunday blue laws to be tested are those of Maryland, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The outcome is expected to affect similar laws of other states.

LBJ's Civil Rights Bill

The Montgomery Advertiser

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — It would take up all of *Grandma* to correct all the allegations of Gov. Patterson in his Thursday news conference so I will comment only upon one.

The Governor said that Atty. Gen. Rogers was not interested in the Negroes of Macon County, but was down here for political reasons.

Alabamians cannot forget that it was Lyndon Johnson who *slipped* the last civil rights bill onto the Senate floor and that it was a Democratic Congress, having a 2 to 1 majority, which passed the bill. It is primarily Johnson and the Democrats who are responsible for Rogers being in Macon County today. The Governor knows this, or should know it.

At Los Angeles, Johnson said the Republicans had talked about civil rights for 80 years, but done nothing about it. He boasted it took a "Democratic Congress" to get something done.

Mon. 10-3-60

We remember the AP quoted Johnson as telling a group of Negro delegates that "if you support the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, you will find that you have made more progress in the next four years than you have made in the last 103 years."

I am interested in keeping the record straight so that we "Alabama Democrats" can cast an intelligent vote in November.

R. S. BELL.

Montgomery.

Court to hear arguments on Tuskegee case

The Birmingham News

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — The right of a state Legislature to rearrange city boundaries to exclude a select group of voters will be tested before the U. S. Supreme Court in a new term beginning today.

Mon. 10-3-60

The Alabama Legislature in 1957 altered the city limits of Tuskegee to exclude all but a handful of registered Negro voters.

APPEALS TO HAVE the act declared invalid as in violation of the 14th and 15th Amendments have been thrown out by the U. S. District Court and the District Court of Appeals.

Precedents of out-and-out gerrymandering have come before the Supreme Court before. Each time the court has ruled in favor of the states on the grounds that courts can not look for motives behind the actions of Legislatures.

The Tuskegee case is considered a key as to how far the present court will go in invading state's rights.

The new term could be one of the busiest and most difficult in the tribunal's long history.

By tradition, today's session was limited to brief opening formalities. After a week of conferences, the court will announce next Monday which of many new appeals it will hear, and then will start hearing cases already scheduled.

THE JUSTICES face a docket crowded with appeals already numbering nearly 1000. Veteran observers say this is an all-time high.

Also, in its last term the court agreed to hear 100 appeals — another new high—in the argument sessions beginning Oct. 10. Listening to these back-case arguments could occupy the justices in their hearing sessions up to mid-March.

Included in the 100 appeals due for final decisions in the new term are cases in such sensitive areas as state birth control laws, Sunday blue laws, use of union dues for political purposes, refusal to serve a Negro passenger at a segregated bus terminal restaurant, and tailoring of a city's boundaries to eliminate Negro voters.

Once again the court tackles the constitutionality of a requirement that the Communist Party must register with the government as a subversive organization dominated by the Soviet Union, and of a clause of the Smith Anti-Communist act making it a crime knowingly to belong to an organization that advocates violent overthrow of government.

AMONG APPEALS filed during the court's vacation months these questions were raised:

May Maryland bar from public office persons who do not believe in God? (Maryland's highest court said they may.)

Does Bible reading and recitation of the Lord's Prayer in public schools violate the U. S. Constitution? (A special three-judge court in Philadelphia said it does.)

Does the president, under congressional authorization, have power to order nuclear weapons tests? (The U. S. Court of appeals here says he does.)

May federal courts block construction of an atomic energy plant on the ground of inadequate findings as to public health and safety? (The U. S. Court of Appeals here said they may.)

Birmingham, Ala.
Sept. 10-3-60

May the Navy bar a civilian short-order cook from a gun factory on simple notification that she did not meet security requirements? (The U. S. Court of Appeals here said it may.)

Does a radio operator who refuses to say if he is a Communist Party member have the right to renewal of a Federal Communications Commission license? (The U. S. Court of Appeals here ruled he does not.)

Must the State Department give a passport to Rep. Charles O. Porter, (D., Ore.), to make a study of conditions in Red China? (The U. S. Court of Appeals here said members of Congress were not exempt from State Department passport denials.)

Is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People compelled to reveal names of its members and contributors in Louisiana? (A special three-judge federal court in New Orleans held such compulsion would violate guarantees of the U. S. Constitution.)

Did an Atlanta judge violate the U. S. Constitution by prohibiting the taking of pictures and recording of interviews in and near the county courthouse? (The Georgia Supreme Court ruled he did not.

Hemorrhaging Foolishness

JP is hemorrhaging foolishness again, saying that U.S. Atty. Gen. Rogers had renewed court action in behalf of Macon County Negroes purely to "get votes for Nixon."

The Advertiser does not resist that statement. But it offends the intelligence of the people of Alabama for the young man to allege that the Republicans are more cynical in their quest of Negro voting blocs than Democrats.

Mark it well, JP, *the law under which Rogers proceeds was the civil rights bill sponsored by one Lyndon Johnson,* the Democratic nominee for vice president.

There is hardly a nickel's worth of difference between the two parties in their civil rights agitation. Eisenhower sent the troops to Little Rock and every major Democratic figure stormed that he should have sent the troops even sooner.

The only thing that makes the Republicans just a trifle more palatable on civil rights than the Democrats is that an F.E.P.C. law—the law that would make a federal cop the personnel chief for every private business—is less likely under a Republican president.

Southerners understand the realities of the importance of the Negro blocs in the states with the Big Berths electoral votes. Both parties are guided by these realities. Consider these facts concerning the Negro bloc:

¶ In 1936 Roosevelt enticed the Negro vote from the Republicans. This alone made it possible for him to carry all but two states that year.

¶ But for the Negro vote, Roosevelt would have lost the 1944 election to Dewey. This bloc was the winning difference in New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Ohio.

¶ If the Nixon-Kennedy race is as close as it apparently is, the Negro bloc will be decisive as it was in 1944. The Democrats got 75% of the vote in 1952 in 50 important cities, according to the NAACP, and plainly would like to do so again.

Be perfectly certain that both Nixon and Kennedy, Johnson and Lodge, crave the Negro vote.

The one way this power balance could be substantially altered is for the Southern states to give the Republicans a resounding majority.

If the Republicans could ever be shown that they could compete on equal terms in the South—that is, without having to run against Grandpappy as well as the Democratic nominee—they would respond.

If both parties shamelessly chase the Northern Negro vote, why need one doubt that in like circumstance they would chase the Southern white vote?

Others Have Rights, Too

Richmond Times-Dispatch

SO MANY recent judicial and governmental actions have been aimed at abrogating the rights of private citizens that it's encouraging to note the court decision in a Maryland case.

The case arose when a group of Negroes were arrested for trespassing when they refused to leave an amusement park which was operated for white persons. The Negroes filed suit claiming abridgement of their rights.

The plaintiffs conceded that the park proprietor had the right to admit whom he pleased, and to use members of his own staff to eject persons who did not leave when ordered. But they maintained that when the proprietor called on police to eject or arrest them, their own rights under the United States Constitution and the Civil Rights Act were being violated.

The Maryland Federal District Court ruled against the Negroes. It said that if the proprietor had the right to eject the trespassers himself, he had a right to call on police for help.

The court said, in part:

"Granted the right of the proprietor to choose his customers and to eject trespassers, it can hardly be the law, as plaintiffs contend, that the proprietor may use such force as he and his employes possess but may not call on a peace officer to enforce the rights."

The court's conclusion is so logical that it is hard to conceive that the decision could have been anything else. Yet, with the headlong trend toward extension of various minorities' so-called "rights," it is gratifying to see even this small acknowledgement that others have rights, too.

Abram Sees Possible Unit System Relief From Tuskegee's Appeal

Atlanta Daily World

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Attorney Morris Abram, one of several Georgians whose suits against the county unit system were turned back by the U.S. Supreme Court, Wednesday said the Tuskegee gerrymander (Gomillion vs. Lightfoot) case, now set for hearing by the high tribunal, may lead to victory for opponents of the controversial Georgia political way-of-life.

Speaking at the Butler St. YMCA Hungry Club forum, Abram joined Mayor Hartsfield, whose anti-county unit system appeal was also denied by the Supreme Court, in expressing belief that the justices may have decided now to look into state political system discriminations, which they previously had avoided. Mr. Hartsfield had similarly addressed the Hungry Club last week.

Mr. Abram said that the Alabama statute, which redistricted the city limits of Tuskegee so as to exclude almost all Negroes, posed the same fundamental point of the Georgia county unit system under which rural votes count many times more than urban ballots.

SPEAKS ON CRIME

The speaker made the observations on the county unit issue during the question-answer period following his discussion of "Crime in Atlanta." Mr. Abram is chairman of the Mayor's Crime Commission.

Atlanta was challenged to develop total community planning for all neighborhoods, or face a spiral of crime brought on by in-migration and death of the heart of the city. Mr. Abram recommended the proposal by Dr. Philip Wagner of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, who has called for "total family neighborhoods with adequate neighborhood services."

It was Mr. Abram's opinion that the Family Service Society should get a full share of Negro contributions, expressing suspicion that those who need the services of this Community Chest agency set up to solve family problems.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

"We need to define the problems of juvenile delinquency and work with them," Mr. Abram said, while categorizing delinquents who come from normal children who go astray because of improper parental guidance and care, normal children living in abnormal environments and psychotic children, who are at war with society because they are at war with themselves.

Georgia's prison system does not correct or rehabilitate prisoners, the fromer Rhodes Scholar declared. "The system only engenders hatred." It was here that Mr. Abrams pointed to the need of changes in the state government, which he said left groups such as the Atlanta Crime Commission powerless to grapple with the problems. He said the Georgia prison system is no deterrent to crime since there are no teachers, no psychiatrists, no new jobs or work for prisoners, even doctors have to be called from far distances to prisons and camps, where probationists learn new tricks of the crime trade.

Dr. John Reid, Atlanta University professor and member of the Hungry Club executive committee, moderated the Wednesday session.

In Brief To High Tribunal—

Court Mustn't Control State, Alabama Holds

Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham Ala
Wed. 3-30-60

BY GENE WORSTMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 29—Alabama has warned the U. S. Supreme Court it should not permit a Federal District Court to have supervisory control over a state government.

"It would be a departure from our concept of government," the state declared.

The statement was made as Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion filed the state's brief with the court in the Macon County voter registrars case.

Nicholas S. Hare and Gordon Madison, assistant attorneys general, are handling much of the case for Alabama.

The case arose from the resignation of Macon County Registrars Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston. The Federal government has brought suit against the state, claiming the two registrars could not resign until their successors were named.

"The case is of unusual significance for all the states, particularly the Southern states," Hare explained today.

Resignation Is Issue

One important question will be whether a state official can resign at will when state law permits him to do so. Alabama's contention is that state law does grant this right.

The Federal government claims otherwise.

Hare said another question is whether the Federal government can bring suit in a Federal Court "to enjoin or coerce" a state. Hare said the general procedure is to bring suit against the responsible official.

However, Alabama also asks the legality of suing anyone in this particular case.

The state says it is senseless to sue Livingston and Rogers to prevent them from doing something in the future since they no longer have the responsibility to do that thing. Yet, says the state, any suit at all must go against an individual—if one can be found—and not the state.

Operates On Individual

"The clear and uniform rule is that the civil rights act operates upon individual persons only and not upon the sources of their authority," says the brief.

(A brief is a written outline of the case presenting the argument of one party. The court later will ask lawyers for both sides to argue their cases in person.)

The brief says:

"It never has been considered a judicial function of the courts to perform the ordinary duties of an executive branch or administrative department of the government. . . .

"Among the unfortunate effects which can be foreseen, it is apparent that the Federal courts would become the boards of registrars for each county in the state."

(This is a possibility, anyway, under the Federal referee plan now pending in the Senate civil rights bill.)

The brief quoted Alabama law as saying of registrars that "if not . . . removed, the registrars 'may' hold office for four years . . . and until their successors are appointed."

Alabama says the U. S. wishes to interpret 'may' as 'shall.'

'60 vote predicted for Macon County

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON — A prediction was made here last week that non - whites living in a Southern county where the fight for the right to vote has attracted world wide attention, would be able to cast a ballot for the next president of the United States.

The prediction was made by a Justice department official who said he wished to remain anonymous.

The prediction was based on the voting provisions of the new civil rights bill that is awaiting the President's signature to become law.

Observers here however, felt that his prediction was "Highly optimistic."

The county is Macon County in Alabama, the home of Tuskegee Institute and the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital.

Its county seat is the town of Tuskegee which was gerrymandered into an irregular 24 sided boundary to disfranchise most of the non - whites once living within the city limits.

Voting rights for Macon County residents will mean that other qualified non-whites in Alabama willl get the vote sooner or later, also.

ASKING NOT to be identified by name, this official spent more than an hour outlining the status of the Alabama civil rights matter as he sees it.

The discussion centered — The Alabama registrar on two propositions:

case from Macon which the Supreme Court expects to hear next month.

— And the effect of a little-discussed provision in the civil rights bill which was written with the Macon case in mind.

According to the official, either a complete victory for the U.S. before the court or passage of the civil rights bill will accomplish the same end. The act may do it sooner, however.

THE PROVISION in the act is in title VI (B). which is the last two paragraphs of that title.

It gives the U.S. authority to sue a state rather than an individual registrar. With one case, the U.S. then could do what now requires a multiplicity of cases.

In Alabama, three suits — one each in the Northern, Central, and Southern Districts — would

Neither a court victory nor the act automatically will give blanket the vote to the non-whites. There will be additional court proceedings.

A Supreme Court victory and /or enactment of the bill will permit the U.S., with one law suit, to apply to all non-whites or minority groups in a given Federal court.

Georgia case to set pattern—

The Birmingham News

Macon County may be next to face federal referee move

Birmingham Ala

wed. 5-11-60

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 11 — The Justice Department's first move to have a "pattern of discrimination" against Negro voting applicants proclaimed by a federal court is shaping up for Terrell County, Ga., and it can be expected probably next month.

Next in line for this court step (which must be taken under the new Civil Rights Act of 1960 prior to asking the federal judge to name federal referees to register Negro voters) seems to be Macon County, Ala.

FREE

Timing of the Macon County action depends mainly on when the U. S. Supreme Court gets around to ruling on the voting rights case it now has under advisement following oral arguments here last week. But no matter how the high court rules, any renewal of this case will be a virtual new start and it could have new defendants.

If the two new voting registrars named by Gov. John Patterson for Macon County agree to serve, they would be obvious targets for a renewed suit at the earliest opportunity under the 1960 act. The Justice Department has proposed to the Supreme Court that the State of Alabama be made a party to the Macon County suit under the new act, with the department dropping its 1959 suit against the resigned former Macon County registrars Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston.

SHOULD the high tribunal follow the suggestion of the department—as it is most likely to do—and remand the case to District Judge Frank Johnson with instructions that in effect would bring the State of Alabama in as a defendant, the department would have to start all over again.

For Judge Johnson heard no sworn testimony last year in the Macon County case. He ruled against the department on the basis of pre-trial motions, and his rulings were upheld by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and later appealed by the department to the Supreme Court.

Before Judge Johnson reached the point of acting on a department motion for a finding of a "pattern of discrimination" against prospective Negro voters in Macon County, he would:

1. Require sworn testimony directed to specific cases of alleged discrimination, with counsel for the defense permitted to cross-examine witnesses.

2. Wish to hear the defendant's side of the case, also under oath.

Neither of these "due process of law" procedures were followed in the December, 1958, hearings in Montgomery by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission—since it operates under its own rules, which have been challenged in the Louisiana case now pending before the Supreme Court. The point is that the report of the commission, holding that there is discrimination against would-be Negro voters in Macon County, could not be accepted as evidence by the federal court.

THAT IS ONE reason why the Macon County case, if and when it gets back in Judge Johnson's court, will be the next thing to a fresh start.

By late Summer or early Fall the nation may see the first Department of Justice move for getting federal voting referees to work under the new law. If for any reason the Georgia case gets delayed, Alabama may get out front on this doubtful honor of being first, with the Macon County case.

Federals Take Over Macon Voting Records

Talladega, Ala.

By REX THOMAS

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Two lawyers from the U.S. Attorney General's office, armed with a court order, showed up here today to look at Macon County's voter registration records to see if there has been any discrimination against Negroes.

What papers, if any, they were able to see was not immediately known. But Chairman Wheeler Dyson of the Board of Registrars gave no indication that he would refuse to produce records in his custody.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Macon County voter registration authorities, responding to a federal court order, turned their records over today to lawyers from the U.S. Attorney General's office.

"I'm under a federal court order to turn them over, ain't I," he replied when asked that question by newsmen.

A crowd of approximately 300 Negroes jammed the courtroom adjoining the registration office, explaining they hoped to get registered as voters during the day.

But Dyson said there would be no registration because of the presence of federal agents.

Outside the board office was a sign which read "no registration today. This office invaded by agents of the Injustice Department."

Who wrote the sign was not made known.

The federal attorneys, Ben Brooks and John Archibold of Washington, said they would see what records were available before calling FBI agents to photograph them.

An officer of the Tuskegee Civic Association, which has for many years sponsored a campaign to get more Negroes registered, said the heavy turnout of Negroes was proof that they want to vote.

Vote records of Tuskegee ordered open

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Difranchised Tuskegee citizens Thursday moved a step nearer to enjoying their constitutional right to vote.

U. S. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., in a sweeping decree ordered the Macon County board of registrars to make its records available for inspection by federal agents by Monday.

The order enraged one member of the board, Charles Donald Scott, who shouted, "As far as I am concerned, I am not going to let them see the records."

* * *

IF SCOTT carries out his threat, he could be held in contempt and sentenced to Federal Prison.

Under Judge Johnson's order, the registrars must make available board records dating back to Jan. 1, 1960.

MacDonald Gallion, Alabama's attorney general, who had advised the registrars not to release the records, said he would fight Judge Johnson's order all the way to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

State asks dismissal—

Voting rights suit ruling due today

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10 —(AP)—The state was to learn today whether a federal judge will throw out a Justice Department suit charging systematic denial of Negro voting rights in Macon County.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., had scheduled a ruling for 10 this morning on the state's motion to dismiss the suit.

The state motion was filed after Johnson last month made a ruling which, in effect, revived the year-old suit.

THAT RULING gave the federal government the right to hold the state accountable for any infringement of Negro voting rights in the heavily Negro - populated county.

It also permitted the Justice Department to name as co-defendants Wheeler Dyson and Charles Scott, who were appointed last May to replace two other Macon County registration officers who resigned after they were named in the Justice Department's original suit in 1959.

Johnson dismissed the 1959 federal petition on the grounds that there was no one to sue after the registrars resigned. He said the State of Alabama could not be made a party under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

However, federal attorneys appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court which ruled the state could be named a co-defendant under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

BLACK BELTERS PERPLEXED

Does High Court Decision Apply To County Lines?

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

If the Legislature cannot change the boundaries of a city to keep Negroes from gaining political control, can it abolish a county to achieve the same purpose?

Worried Black Belt legislators, whose counties in some instances have many more Negroes than white residents, are confronted with a perplexing new problem in the wake of last Monday's Supreme Court ruling.

The court, speaking of Tuskegee where a legislative act left virtually all Negro voters outside the city limits, said it would be unconstitutional to gerrymander the city to deprive Negroes of a vote in municipal elections.

CHANCE IN COURT

Consequently, the tribunal said the complaining Negroes whose suit challenged the 1957 law are entitled to a chance in district court in Montgomery to show that they have been deprived of their rights.

The opinion written by Justice Felix Frankfurter dealt only with the power of the Legislature to rearrange the boundaries of a city, and did not go into the question of changing county lines.

That issue has not arisen in court as an outgrowth of recently increasing demands for Negro voter registration.

But House and Senate members have discussed it as a possible last-resort measure to preserve white supremacy at the ballot box in the 14 counties where Negroes outnumber the white population.

And Alabama voters in December, 1957 approved a constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to abolish one of the 14—Macon County—or reduce it in size to break up the heavy concentration of Negroes there.

Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon.

HAS AUTHORITY

No further action was taken after a special legislative committee recommended leaving Macon as it is for the time being.

But the Legislature still has the authority, any time it sees fit, to abolish the county or rearrange its boundary lines to move the bulk of the Negro population into neighboring counties.

And a similar amendment could be put through to do the same for other counties where the federal Civil Rights Act might be used to get more Negroes registered as voters.

But in light of the Tuskegee ruling, would the Supreme Court permit the Legislature to abolish a county or reshuffle its boundaries to keep Negroes from getting the upper hand at the polls?

SAME RULE APPLY?

If it is unconstitutional to gerrymander a city to get rid of Negro voters, would the same rule apply to a county?

An injunction suit is already on file to prohibit discrimination against prospective Negro voters in Macon County. U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. has ordered voter registration files in the county turned over to FBI agents Monday.

The Justice Department also has demanded access to records in two more counties with a preponderance of Negroes — Sumter and Wilcox. But state court injunctions so far have kept the papers in those counties out of the hands of federal agents.

Meanwhile, if the courts ultimately outlaw the Tuskegee city limits law, a substitute plan reportedly has already been drawn up. But the sponsors are keeping quiet about the details for the moment.

Johnson ruled that Dyson, Scott and the state board which appoints registration officials could be made parties in the suit. It was then that state attorneys filed the motion for dismissal.

Negroes outnumber white residents about six to one in Macon County but have only about half as many voters as whites. The Justice Department charges there is systematic denial of Negro voting rights there.

U.S. Agents See Files In Macon

County Officials Turn In Records To Two Attorneys

TUSKEGEE (AP) — Federal agents, looking for possible evidence of prejudice against Negroes, launched an inspection of Macon County voter registration records Monday.

As ordered by a federal judge, county voting officials turned their files over to two justice department attorneys from Washington, Ben Brooks and John Archibold.

Macon County, heavily populated with Negroes, has long been the source of many complaints that Negroes were refused the right to vote.

Chairman Wheeler Dyson of the board of registrars said he and the other board member, Charles Donald Scott, gave the two government lawyers "everything we've got."

FEDERAL ORDER

Brooks and Archibold, after conferring briefly with the officials and showing them a federal court order, were left in the office to examine the files. They said they would see what records were available before calling FBI men to photograph them.

Painted on a large piece of paper outside the registration office, where hundreds of Negroes had gathered in hopes of applying, was a sign which read:

"No registration today. This office invaded by agents of the injustice department." It could not be learned who wrote the sign.

COURTROOM THRONGED

About 300 Negroes thronged the courtroom adjoining the registration office Monday morning, but most of them left after Dyson announced that no applications would be received because of the agents' presence. Other Negroes arrived during the day. None was registered.

Brooks, noting the sign and the waiting Negroes, said he and Archibold offered to leave and come back another day if the board wished to proceed with registration. The registrars declined the offer, he said.

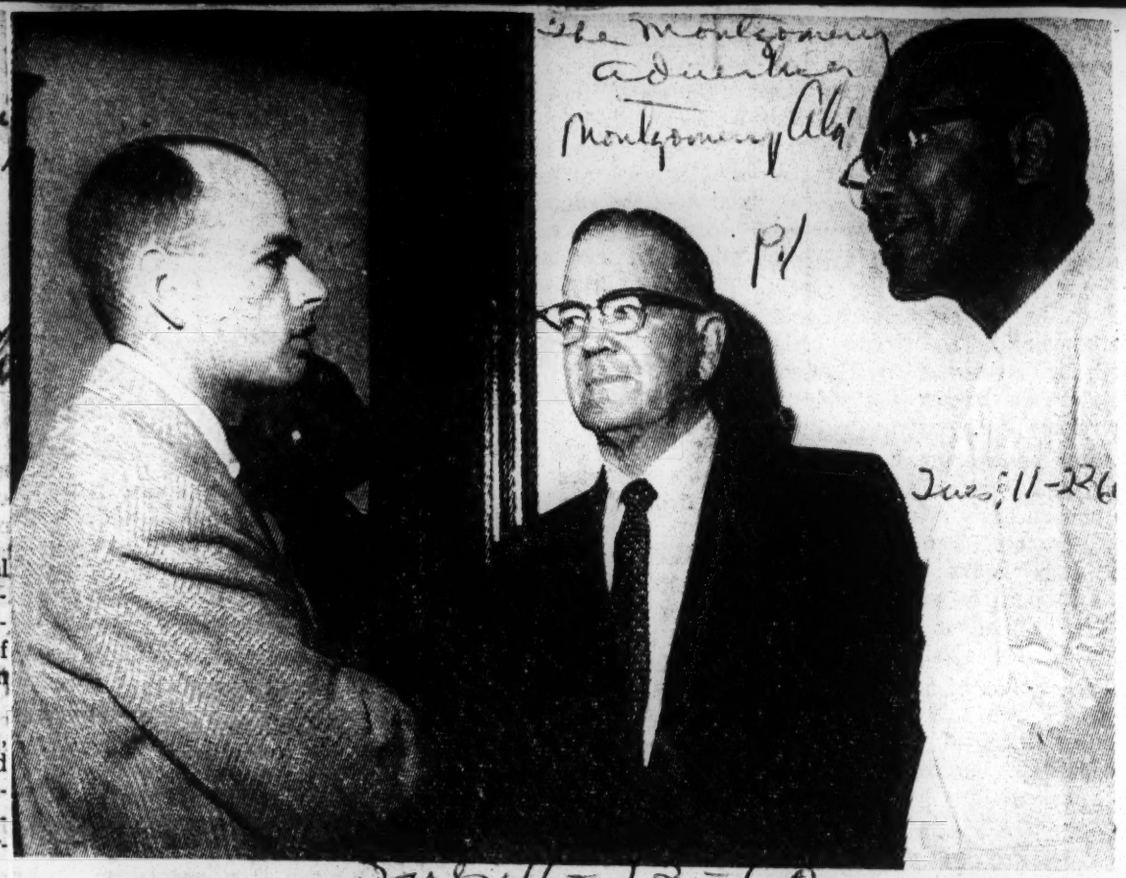
The heavy turnout of prospective Negro applicants was described by an officer of the Tuskegee Civic Association as proof that Negroes want to vote. The TCA has sponsored a Negro voting movement for years.

MASS GATHERING

Mrs. Charlotte Lewis, chairman of the TCA public relations committee, said the mass gathering was "an answer to Gov. (John) Patterson's claim that Negroes are not interested in voting in Macon County."

"More and more will be here each time the office is open for registration," he said. Alabama law sets aside the first and third Monday's of each month for registration.

The two federal lawyers began inspecting the records on the strength of an order issued by U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., in Montgomery last week. Johnson permitted the investigation and turned down state requests to halt the federal action and to be allowed to see the Negro complaints which brought on the probe for discrimination in Macon County.



FEDERAL AGENTS TALK WITH W. P. MITCHELL (RIGHT) John Archibold (Left), Ben Brooks At Macon County Courthouse

INJUNCTION SUIT

The U.S. Judge, acting on a justice department suit filed more than 18 months ago, at the same time upheld constitutionality of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts. The state had attacked parts of them.

Last year he threw out the injunction suit on grounds that the death of one former registrar and the resignation of the other left no one to sue. He ruled that the 1957 Civil Rights Act didn't permit naming the state as a defendant.

Alabama 'Gerrymander' Struck Down

States' Righters Recoil at High Court's Tuskegee Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

Many Alabamians, awaiting the United States Supreme Court's decision on the constitutionality of redrawing the city limits of Tuskegee, home of the famed Negro institute, felt that the court's decision would be a gauge of how far that body was willing to go in what Southerners consider invasion of states' rights.

The verdict is now delivered—that the action violated the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the laws and the 15th Amendment's guarantee of the right to vote regardless of race. It was, in the Southern view, delivered despite precedents indicating that such matters are a concern of the states. Southerners now believe more strongly, however, that the court feels no limit on its powers.

Grady Rogers, state representative from Macon County, where Tuskegee is located, said, "It doesn't look like we've got any states' rights left."

Gerrymander Admitted

While it's never officially conceded in the state, most Alabamians frankly admit that the gerrymander was intended to expel Negro voters from the city limits. They contend, however, and lower courts have agreed, that this is entirely a state concern and that federal courts have no business ruling on what motive might lie behind such action.

They contend, too, that the Negro's right to vote has not been denied—merely his ability to vote within the Tuskegee city limits.

The court's opinion held that insulation from federal judicial review when a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest does not carry over "when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally protected right."

Newspaper View

The Montgomery Advertiser, in a Tuesday editorial, said of this: "The 'federally protected right' in this case can only be the right to reside in a city and to vote in city elections. No other rights have been abridged. If they voted before, they still can in county, state, and general elections. They have simply been disenfranchised."

A Birmingham News editorial says that this is "one more assumption by the federal courts of a supervisory right over a traditional state activity, the setting up of municipal boundaries." But it adds that "the purpose of the redrawing was so obvious from the beginning that it invited litigation" and, whatever the sensitivities of Tuskegee whites, "was not an action of wisdom."

Negroes Forced Out

The controversy began in 1957 when Sam Engelhardt, then the representative from Macon County and now State Highway Director and chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, introduced a local bill into the Legislature to change the city limits from a square to a 28-sided figure, which left most of Tuskegee's Negroes outside. The measure unanimously passed the Legislature and became law without the signature of then-Gov. James E. Folsom.

Before the gerrymandering, there were about 600 registered white voters in Tuskegee and about 400 registered Negro voters. All but four or five of the Negro voters were excluded from the city by the new boundary. No white resident was affected.

The action touched off a boycott of white merchants by Negroes—who outnumber whites in Macon County by five to one—under the leadership of the Tuskegee Civic Association, headed by Charles G. Gomillon, formerly dean of students at Tuskegee Institute.

State officials maneuvered unsuccessfully for a time to end the boycott, which has now reached something of an impasse. Some white merchants were forced out of business. The rest get along with the patronage of white customers, and the Negroes trade elsewhere.

Legal Action Filed

In addition to instigating a boycott, the Negroes filed legal action complaining that the purpose of the redrawing was to disfranchise Negro residents of Tuskegee.

The United States District Court in Montgomery ruled that the changing of municipal boundaries is "inherent and discretionary in the Legislature" and "cannot be revised by the courts." The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans upheld the lower court, with Judge John Minor Wisdom calling court invalidation of the action, as requested by the Negroes, "a cure worse than the disease."

Judge Wisdom added that there may be cases where the courts can inquire into the constitutionality of such acts, but "this is not such a case."

Opinion Delivered

The United States Supreme Court agreed last spring, however, to hear the Negroes' complaint. Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter delivered the final opinion of the court, which condemned as unconstitutional such "surgery by legislature" of city areas if it is done with the aim of depriving Negroes of their right to vote.

The way is now clear for the Negroes to return to the United States District Court in Montgomery with their arguments that the redrawn boundary is for the purpose of preventing them from voting in Tuskegee. Most whites believe that the ultimate outcome is a foregone conclusion, now that the Supreme Court has opened the door. There is still no solid indication of what new tack they will take.

Mr. Englehardt, the author of the original bill, was not available for comment on the Supreme Court decision, but Representative Rogers said that it "may have some bearing on future action in the Legislature."

While he refused to elaborate, he apparently referred to proposals that Macon County be abolished and its territory—and Negroes—be divided among surrounding counties which have a higher ratio of whites.

The State Legislature has already provided for such future action, but there have been some reservations voiced among Macon's neighboring counties about what it would mean to them in the way of increased administration and expense.

Tuskegee Mayor Roy Corbitt anticipates no trouble between the races as a result of the High Court's decision. "It is entirely a legal matter," he said. "It looks like this is a worldwide thing. It's just been pinpointed on us."

Finger Pointed

Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion pointed out that he did not represent the state in the case, but stated that he "cannot help recalling that gerrymandering originated in Midwestern and Northerner states. I'd like to see how they explain the difference between Negro voting and Democratic and Republican constituents, which was the basis for gerrymandering."

The controversy is sure to continue for some time to come. The Negroes of Tuskegee will take their case back to the federal courts. The whites, meanwhile, want nothing more than to be left alone.

ALABAMA LOSES TILT IN DISPUTE

Macon County Voter Records Demanded

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—A federal judge has refused to halt the justice department's efforts to get more Negroes registered as voters in Macon county.

And, to enable the federal agents to pursue their investigation, he ordered voter registration records and other election files in the county made available for ispection next Monday.

But in handing down the decrees, U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. denied a request by the state of Alabama to look at justice department records on which the charges of discrimination were based.

In the injunction suit, which is aimed at prohibiting denial of voting rights to qualified Negroes, the federal government said members of that race systematically have been turned down as prospective voters for many years.

The complaint included names of several Negroes who said they had been rejected.

Johnson's order brought defiant reply from one member of the Macon county voter registration board. Charles Donald Scott said he personally will not turn the records over to FBI agents.

"As far as I'm concerned, I'm not going to let them see the records," Scott declared.

The board chairman, Wheeler Dyson, was not available for comment.

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, without saying what he intends to do about Johnson's order to produce the records, said it "in no way relates to the merits of the case itself. That is still in litigation and we intend to fight it as far as necessary. . ."

Gallion, who has some of the records in his custody, said most of the files and papers the justice department seeks "have been copied by other federal agents months ago." He did not elaborate.

He said, too, that he is not sure that some of the records mentioned in the judge's order even exist.

In keeping the injunction suit on the docket, the federal judge overruled the state's motion to throw it out of court. And in the course of his written decision, he upheld constitutionality of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960.

In asking for dismissal, the state contended that the justice department has no authority to take action on behalf of Negroes in Macon county; that the federal courts have no jurisdiction, and that the state cannot be held accountable for acts of the registrars.

The judge ordered voter registration authorities, and Gallion, to turn over all records concerning voter applications dating back to Jan. 1, 1950.

Some Negroes have complained that they were required to take tests which prospective white voters did not have to undergo.

Registration authorities have denied any discrimination.

Negroes outnumber white residents in Macon county almost 6-1, but there are twice as many white as Negro voters.

Negroes Get Go-Ahead In Tuskegee Complaint

High Court Paves Way For Action

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled unanimously Monday that it is unlawful to change a city's boundaries to get rid of Negro voters.

This means Negroes will have a chance to prove in court their claim that the Alabama legislature in 1957 redefined Tuskegee's boundaries to prevent them from gaining political control of the city.

The gerrymandering of Tuskegee's boundaries removed from the city all but four or five of Tuskegee's Negro voters but affected no white residents. Tuskegee, which had been square in shape, became a 28-sided figure which Negroes described as resembling a sea dragon.

SOLE QUESTION

Before the redrawing of the boundaries, Tuskegee had 5,397 Negro inhabitants and 1,310 whites. Of the qualified voters, approximately 600 were white, 400 Negro.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, who spoke for the court, stressed at this stage of the litigation the court is not concerned with the truth of the Negroes' allegations that the 1957 Alabama law, known as Act 140, was a device to disenfranchise them in municipal elections.

He said the sole question before the Supreme Court was whether the Negroes were entitled to an opportunity to prove in court that they are being denied rights protected by the 15th Amendment. It provides that no state may discriminate in voting because of race, color or creed.

But the court said the allegations, if proved, "would abundantly establish that Act 140 was not an ordinary geographic redistricting measure even within familiar abuses of gerrymandering."

'FENCING OUT'

Frankfurter added: "If these allegations upon a trial remain uncontradicted or unqualified, the conclusion would be irresistible . . . that the legislation is solely concerned with segregating white and colored voters by fencing Negro citizens out of town so as to deprive them of their pre-existing municipal vote."

He went on to say that Alabama has never suggested, either in legal briefs or oral argument, any other functions which Act 140 is designed to serve.

Frankfurter said Alabama invoked generalities asserting the state's unrestricted power to establish, destroy, or reorganize by contraction or expansion its political subdivisions.

SERIES OF CASES

Frankfurter said a long line of cases involving such things as annexations and congressional redistricting "has never acknowledged that the states have power to do as they will with municipal corporations regardless of consequences."

Frankfurter said that when a legislature singles out a readily isolated segment of a racial minority for special discriminatory treatment, it violates the 15th Amendment.

C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the Department of Social Science at Tuskegee Institute, was among Negroes who challenged the redistricting. The institute, a famed school for Negroes, was put outside the city by the 1957 act.

Gallion Cites Start Of Gerrymandering

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, commenting on the Tuskegee decision, said Monday he recalled "that gerrymandering originated in midwestern and other northern states."

"I'd like to see how they explain the difference between Negro voting and Democratic and Republican constituents which was the basis for gerrymandering," he said.

Gallion, contacted by Associated Press in Denver, Colo., where he is attending a convention, said he did not represent the state in the Tuskegee case and would reserve any comment on the decision until he had studied it.

Gov. John Patterson, in Miami, Fla., attending another convention, could not be reached for comment.

Highway Director Sam Engelhardt, who as a member of the State Senate, had sponsored the Tuskegee bill, declined to comment on the court's ruling.

In the event its constitutionality is tested in court Engelhardt would very likely be called as a witness. It was presumably for this reason that the state official withheld commenting on the opinion.

Highway Director Sam Engelhardt, who as a member of the State Senate had sponsored the Tuskegee bill, declined to comment on the court's ruling.

In the event it's constitutionality is tested in court Engelhardt would very likely be called as a witness. It was presumably for this reason that the state official withheld commenting on the opinion.

Tuskegee Must Go On Trial

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court has ordered the Tuskegee, Ala., gerrymandering case to be tried in U. S. District Court at Montgomery.

The High Court unanimously ruled Monday, that complaints by Negroes against Tuskegee boundary changes can be heard in the District Court.

The boundary shifting put almost all Negro voters outside Tuskegee's city limits.

Alabama Gov. John Patterson could not be reached for comment.

The state attorney general, MacDonald Gallion, said from Denver, Colo., where he is attending a convention:

"While I did not represent the State of Alabama in that case, I cannot help recalling your gerrymandering originated in midwestern and other northern states.

"I'd like to see how they explain the difference between Negro voting and Democratic and Republican constituents which was the basis for gerrymandering."

Gallion said he would like to study the opinion before making any further statement.

Alabama Highway Director Sam Engelhardt, a former legislator who sponsored the 1957 bill shifting the Tuskegee boundaries, declined comment.

Justice Frankfurter wrote the Supreme Court's decision which overturned lower court rulings that the matter was not within federal jurisdiction.

He said the case was not one involving political gerrymandering, that is the cutting of a political division to the advantage of one party or group.

Macon Voting Ruling Delayed

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 10 (AP) — Other duties kept a Federal judge from deciding today whether to dismiss an injunction suit over Negro voting rights in Macon County.

Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. had been scheduled to rule on the state's motion to throw the suit out of court, and a Justice Department request for inspection of voter registration records.

But the judge had just returned from a session of court at Dothan and decided to clear his desk of a batch of pre-trial orders in pending criminal cases before getting into the Negro voting question.

Opposing atorneys had already submitted written arguments on the Macon County dispute, and Johnson said he will return a finding, perhaps tomorrow, after studying them.

Gallion Asks U.S. To Junk Voter Discrimination Case

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion that followed up the reopening of a federal voter discrimination case by asking that U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson throw it out.

Johnson has set Nov. 10 as the date for submission of written arguments by state and federal attorneys.

Being sought is an injunction to stop alleged discrimination against Negro voter applicants in Macon County.

Federal attorneys revived a year-old suit almost two weeks ago, adding as defendants two new Macon registrars, Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott.

Johnson ruled that the complaint could be amended to include Dyson and Scott and also the State of Alabama.

The petition, when first filed in 1959, was thrown out by Johnson because the registrars named at the time had resigned and because he held that the 1957 Civil Rights Act did not provide that the state could be made defendant in such a suit.

But since the passage of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the state can become a defendant in civil rights cases.

Any action on the requested injunction would have to follow the Nov. 10 hearing, providing Johnson rules against the state.

Tuskegee Institute, widely known Negro institution of higher learning, is located in Macon County, which has a predominantly Negro population.

Patterson Hits Lack Of Action During Boycott

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 30. —(UPI)— Alabama Gov. John Patterson said Friday he had considered asking United States Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to investigate a Negro boycott of white merchants in Macon County.

But, the Governor said, he never made the request because Rogers is not "sincere in his actions towards the South."

Patterson told a news conference it was "a known fact and common knowledge" that Negroes were boycotting white merchants in the central Alabama County, where Negroes outnumber whites by more than six to one.

"But Rogers doesn't do anything about it like he did in Tennessee where he filed suit against 29 white people for boycotting Negroes," Patterson charged.

The Governor said Rogers was not taking action in Macon County because William P. Mitchell, president of Tuskegee Civic Association, a Negro group, was a personal friend and had served as Rogers' star witness in a civil rights hearing two years ago.

Patterson pointed out that Rogers had filed suit Monday against the new board of registrars in Macon County and said the suit was brought about by "agitators" like Mitchell.

"It's awful hard for me to ask a man to serve (as registrar)—to subject himself to that kind of treatment—for just $600 a year," the Governor said.

"Rogers isn't interested in the Negroes in Macon County, he just is interested in getting votes for Vice President Nixon, his close friend," the Governor charged.

Court Will Hear Alabama Motion

State Is Trying To Halt Federal Request For Injunction

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9. —United States Middle District Judge Frank Johnson, Jr. will hear testimony Thursday on a motion by Alabama Atty. Gen. Macdonald Gallion to throw out a Federal request for an injunction prohibiting Macon County's Board of Registrars from discriminating against Negroes.

Mr. Gallion asked for the dismissal of the injunction last month after Judge Johnson granted the Justice Department permission to amend its 1959 injunction request to include two new members of the Board of Registrars and the State of Alabama.

All Registrars Included

Judge Johnson's ruling gave the Federal Government the right to hold Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott and the state responsibility for any further alleged anti-Negro discrimination in the predomineantly rural county where Negroes outnumber whites by more than six to one.

In asking for the injunction amendment, the Justice Department charged the two new registrars have "taken no steps to remedy or correct deprivation of rights resulting from discriminatory acts and practices . . ." The petition for amendment also contended Mr. Dyson and Mr. Scott have themselves been "engaged in acts and practices which prevented many qualified Negroes from becoming registered voters."

No Limit Established

Judge Johnson, in permitting the injunction request to be amended, said the Federal petition "merely sets forth a continuation of these alleged illegal acts and practices" but would not link the new registrars with any improper or illegal actions of their predecessors.

However, even if Judge Johnson should rule against the state's motion to dismiss the injunction request, he still must rule on whether to grant the injunction to the Federal Government. The state's motion just asks the Government request be thrown out. Judge Johnson has rendered no decision on the injunction.

The original petition for an injunction against the Macon County Registrars was dismisesd when it was first filed in 1959. At that time, Judge Johnson ruled the 1957 Civil Rights Act did not permit a state to be named as a defendant in an aleged discrimination case. The Federal jurist also ruled that the registrars, who resigned in the face of a Civil Rights Commission probe into the alleged discrimination in 1958, could not be forced to continue in office and therefore there wa sno one against whom the court could take action.

Judge Postpones Macon Decision

No ruling is expected until next week on a case involving federal charges of discrimination against Negroes seeking to vote in Macon County.

Other matters have delayed the ruling from U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., who had been expected to issue a decision last Thursday.

The state of Alabama is seeking to have the suit thrown out.

High Court Rules On Tuskegee Case

The Newsland Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Dec. 11-15-60

P-7-B

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled unanimously Monday that it is unlawful to change a city's boundaries to get rid of Negro voters.

This means Negroes will have a chance to prove in court their claim that the Alabama legislature in 1957 redefined Tuskegee's boundaries to prevent them from gaining political control of the city.

The gerrymandering of Tuskegee's boundaries removed from the city all but four or five of Tuskegee's Negro voters but affected no white residents. Tuskegee, which had been square in shape, became a 28-sided figure which Negroes described as resembling a sea dragon.

Before the redrawing of the boundaries, Tuskegee had 5,397 Negro inhabitants and 1,310 whites. Of the qualified voters, approximately 600 were white, 400 Negro.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, who spoke for the court, stressed at this stage of the litigation the court is not concerned with the truth of the Negroes' allegations that the 1957 Alabama law, known as Act 140, was a device to disenfranchise them in municipal elections.

He said the sole question before the Supreme Court was whether the Negroes were entitled to an opportunity to prove in court that they are being denied rights protected by the 15th Amendment. This provides that no state may discriminate in voting because of race, color or creed.

But the court said the allegations, if proved, "would abundantly establish that Act 140 was not an ordinary geographic redistricting measure even within familiar abuses of gerrymandering."

Frankfurter added: "If these allegations upon a trial remain uncontradicted or unqualified, the conclusion would be irresistible . . . that the legislation is solely concerned with segregating white and colored voters by fencing Negro citizens out of town so as to deprive them of their pre-existing municipal vote."

He went on to say that Alabama has never suggested, either in legal briefs or oral argument, any other functions which Act 140 is designed to serve.

Frankfurter said Alabama invoked generalities asserting the state's unrestricted power to establish, destroy, or reorganize by contraction or expansion its political subdivisions.

Frankfurter said a long line of cases involving such things as annexations and congressional redistricting "has never acknowledged that the states have power to do as they will with municipal corporations regardless of consequences."

Frankfurter said that when a legislature singles out a readily isolated segment of a racial minority for special discriminatory treatment, it violates the 15th Amendment.

C. G. Comillion, chairman of the Department of Social Science at Tuskegee Institute, was among Negroes who challenged the redistricting. The institute, a famed school for Negroes, was put outside the city by the 1957 act.

Supreme Court Determines Boundary Change Unlawful

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously Monday that it is unlawful to change a city's boundaries to get rid of Negro voters.

Tues. 11-15-60

P 14

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Sole Question

Justice Felix Frankfurter, who spoke for the court, stressed at this stage of the litigation the court is not concerned with the truth of the Negroes' allegations that the 1957 Alabama law, known as Act 140, was a device to disenfranchise them in municipal elections.

He said the sole question before the Supreme Court was whether the Negroes were entitled to an opportunity to prove in court that they are being denied rights protected by the 15th Amendment. This provides that no state may discriminate in voting because of race, color or creed.

But the court said the allegations, if proved, "would abundantly establish that Act 140 was not an ordinarily geographic redistricting measure even within familiar abuses of gerrymandering." Frankfurter added:

"If these allegations upon a trial remain uncontradicted or unqualified, the conclusion would be irresistible . . . that the legislation is solely concerned with segregating white and Negro voters by fencing Negro citizens out of town so as to deprive them of their pre-existing municipal vote."

He went on to say that Alabama has never suggested, either in legal briefs or oral argument, any other function which Act 140 is designed to serve.

Frankfurter said Alabama invoked generalities asserting the state's unrestricted power to establish, destroy, or reorganize by contraction or expansion its political subdivisions.

Frankfurter said a long line of cases involving such things as annexations and congressional redistricting "has never acknowledged that the states have power to do as they will with municipal corporations regardless of consequences."

Violates 15th Amendment

Frankfurter said the opposite conclusion, urged by the state, would "sanction the achievement by a state of any impairment of voting rights whatever so long as it was cloaked in the garb of the realignment of political subdivisions."

Frankfurter said that when a legislature singles out a readily isolated segment of a racial minority for special discriminatory treatment, it violates the 15th amendment.

"When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from Federal judicial review," Frankfurter said. But he added "such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally protected right."

Frankfurter said rulings of two lower Federal courts—district court in Montgomery and the court of appeals in Los Angeles — were clearly erroneous in dismissing without trial the Negroes' complaint.

C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the department of social science at Tuskegee Institute, was among Negroes who challenged the redistricting. The institute, a famed school for Negroes, was put outside the city by the 1957 act.

In other actions Monday, the Supreme Court:

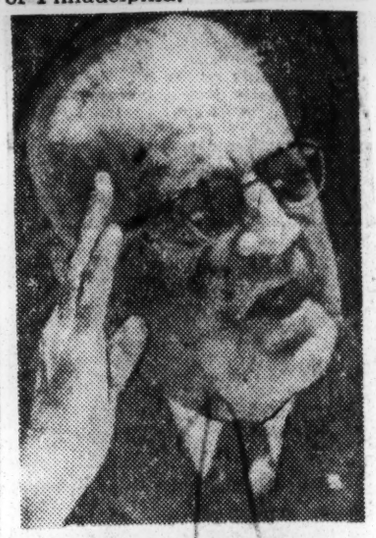
—Agreed to review a decision which the Atomic Energy Commission claims will hamper development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. At issue was a lower court decision revoking a 1956 permit for a firm to build an electric power plant at Lagoona Beach, Mich., after the AFL-CIO United Electrical Workers Union had argued it would endanger the area. The AEC protested this would cloud the outlook for similar installations at Morris, Ill., Vallecitos, Calif., Parr, S. C., Indian Point, N.Y., Big Point Rock, Mich., Sioux Falls, S. C., Saxton, Pa., and Rowe, Mass.

—Declined to consider a new appeal for Williard Uphaus, a pacifist who was convicted of contempt for refusing to turn over to a New Hampshire state investigating committee names of persons who attended a peace rally at a summer camp. Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justices Hugo Black and William O. Douglas dissented.

Split In Affirming

—Split 5 to 4 in affirming the contempt conviction of Arthur M. McPhaul of Detroit who eight years ago refused to give the house committee on un-American activities records of the Civil Rights Congress. The group has been listed as subversive on the attorney general's list.

—Let stand a decision that the Federal Communications Commission has the right to ask an applicant for a radio operator's license whether he has ever been a Communist. The appeal against the authority was brought by Morton Borrow of Philadelphia.



EUGENE CONNOR
. . . Blasts tribunal

Connor slams court, N.O. integration

The Birmingham News

BY BUD GORDON
News staff writer

Commissioner Eugene Connor said today the federal government is "chewing the South up—bite by bite."

Tues. 11-15-60

Connor referred to the Supreme Court ruling concerning the Tuskegee boundary case and federal insistance upon integrated schools in New Orleans.

THE COMMISSIONER leveled a verbal blast at the Supreme Court and "Yankee politicians" today and promised to meet similar attempts in Birmingham with "courage."

"One sin begets another sin," Connor said, "one lie makes another lie necessary.

"The Supreme Court and the politicians who manipulate it struck a low blow with the segregation decision in 1954.

"Look now what follows in the wake of that tyrannical usurpation of power—that document which makes every honest lawyer and judge blush with shame and hu-

miliation for his Supreme Court.

"THEY HAVE TAKEN their stand and, right or wrong, their stooges are now bent on ramming it down the throats of the Southern states to whom it is hateful for reasons well known to all of us and to whose way of life it is and will always remain utterly foreign."

CONNOR SAID today federal intervention at Tuskegee and New Orleans is "a double barrell blast aimed at destroying Southern resistance to federal control."

"On Monday of this week," Connor continued, "we are told from on high that the Legislature of Alabama cannot fix the boundaries of the Town of Tuskegee.

"That means Birmingham and every other city in the state, too.

"But most unheard of and insufferable of all, on the same day, a lawyer down in New Orleans on whom some president put a black robe and called a judge, has single handedly told United States marshals to forbid the elected Legislature of Louisiana from legislating.

"I HAVE HEARD of a court declaring a law unconstitutional after it was passed, but never before has a single lawyer, not elected by the people but named by Washington, with the possibility of promotion dangling before him, told a Legislature of a sovereign state that he will put its members in jail if they pass a law.

"What have we come to? If the people of Louisiana submit to that, they may as well tear down their city halls and their state house, disband their government and let the U. S. marshals take over as they did in 1865.

"I hope this cup of humiliation does not come to Birmingham. If it does—I trust we have the courage to meet it like men."

Tuskegee Boundary Line Shift Ruled Void If It Deprives Negroes of Vote

The redrawing of the boundaries of Tuskegee by the Alabama State Legislature is unconstitutional if the result of the new boundaries is to deprive Negroes of a vote in city elections, the Supreme Court ruled unaminously yesterday.

In returning to a lower court for a full trial an attack on a 1957 act changing the city's boundaries, the Court moved for the first time into the field of cases involving the boundaries of political subdivisions.

Always before, the Court has stayed out of these controversies on the theory that they are "political questions" to be solved by the Legislature and the people of the areas involved.

But Justice Felix Frankfurter, writing for himself and seven other justices, said none of the earlier cases had dealt with a situation where a State diluted a citizen's right to vote solely because of his color.

15th Amendment Violation

"When a legislature thus singles out a readily isolated segment of a racial minority for special discriminatory treatment, it violates the Fifteenth Amendment," he wrote. That Amendment guarantees the right to vote regardless of race or color.

To accept the argument advanced by Tuskegee's City Attorney that a state can do whatever it wants to with the boundaries of a city, Justice Frankfurter wrote, "would sanction the achievement by a state of any impairment of voting rights whatever so long as it was cloaked in the garb of the realignment of political subdivisions."

Quoting an old Court decision, he added, "It is inconceivable that guaranties embedded in the Constitution of the United States may thus be manipulated out of existence."

There was some, but not much, hope in the opinion for those who are attacking the refusals of some state legislatures (incldng Maryland's) to reapportion congressional districts so each will have abuot the same number of residents.

Justice Frankfurter made it clear that the Tuskegee case is different from those, since it turns solely on racial issues. But he also made it clear that a state does not have unlimited power over the political subdivisions, such as counties and cities, which it creates.

Walter Lippmann has gone to Brazil. His column will be resumed upon his return.

Because of this, the opinion is likely to stir considerable protest from states' rights advocates in addition to the antagonism it stirs up on the racial issue.

Tuskegee, home of famed Tuskegee Institute, was a city with four sides about 6700 residents, 5400 of them Negroes, before 1957. After the Legislature passed the act in question, Tuskegee had 28 sides and about 1700 citizens, 400 of them Negroes. Of the 400 Negroes who had voted in the city, all but four or five are outside the new boundaries.

Those are the charges made by the Negroes in their suit. If they are proved at trial, Justice Frankfurter said, "the conclusion would be irresistible . . . that the legislation is solely concerned with segregating white and colored voters by fencing Negro citizens out of town so to deprive them of their pre-existing municipal vote."

Positions in Argument

In accepting this line of argument, the Court agreed with the position advanced by Philip Elman of the Solicitor General's staff during oral argument. Elman contended the law was unconstitutional if it resulted in depriving the Negroes of their vote.

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People argued it was unconstitutional if the purpose of the Legislature in passing it was discrimination. Courts traditionally refuse to consider the motives behind legislation.

When the case goes back for trial, the Negroes apparently will have to prove only that the result of the law is to disenfranchise them.

The decision upset rulings by a Federal District court in Alabama and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. They had dismissed the case on the ground that Federal courts will not inquire into a state's manipulations of municipal boundaries.

Justice Charles Whittaker concurred in the reversal, but said the Court should have reached it under the 14th Amendment on the ground that it denied the Negroes equal protection of the laws.

Court Raps 'Bama In Tuskegee Case

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Southern states today were digesting a sharp Supreme Court lecture on the evils of "fencing" Negroes out of their voting rights.

The court unanimously ordered a federal trial in Montgomery, Ala., on Negro complaints that the state of Alabama redrew the city boundaries of Tuskegee in order to disenfranchise them.

In issuing the order, the high court stepped into an area it has studiously avoided in the past.

Fourteen years ago, Justice Felix Frankfurter referred to the subject of voting reapportionment as a "political thicket," where federal courts should not venture. Monday, he said the circumstances of the Tuskegee case lifted it "out of the so-called 'political' arena and into the conventional sphere of Constitutional litigation."

State power is not insulated from federal judicial review, Frankfurter said, when it is used to circumvent "a federally protected right."

The 15th Amendment to the Constitution forbids states to pass laws depriving citizens of their vote because of race.

Frankfurter said if the allegations of the Tuskegee Negroes remained uncontradicted or unqualified, "the conclusion would be irresistible, tantamount for all practical purposes to a mathematical demonstration, that the legislation is solely concerned with segregating white and colored voters by fencing Negro citizens out of town so as to deprive them of their pre-existing municipal vote."

The Supreme Court also agreed Monday to examine an appeals court decision which the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) claims would impair its program for peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The decision would impose tighter safety requirements before issuance of AEC provisional construction permits for developmental power reactors. It would require the AEC to find a "compelling reason" before locating a reactor near a large city.

U.S. Judge Clears Path To Macon Vote Records

Intervention By Federals Given Okay

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Thursday brushed aside state attempts to block federal intervention in Macon County voter registration.

At the same time Johnson ordered that Macon voter registration records be produced for inspection next Monday.

This order drew an outraged response from Macon registrar Charles Donald Scott, who threatened to defy it.

"As far as I'm concerned," declared Scott, "I'm not going to let them look at the records."

ATTACKED DECISION

Wheeler Dyson, chairman of the board of registrars, could not be reached for comment. But MacDonald Gallion, Alabama attorney general also attacked the decision and promised to fight the case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

In refusing to throw out the suit, and giving the Justice Department the right to see Macon County documents, Johnson turned down the state of Alabama in its effort to see Justice Department documents on which the government's suit is based.

He also rejected state arguments that the 1960 Civil Rights Act is unconstitutional and that the state is not responsible if registrars discriminate against Negroes.

'SPECIFIC PROVISION'

"Any discriminatory acts on the part of state officials while acting in the discharge of their official duties which deprive citizens of their constitutional rights are properly imputed to the state when the action to prevent such discrimination is to secure rights guaranteed by the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States," Johnson said.

And he noted that the 1960 Civil Rights Act specifically provided that suits could be brought against a state.

Johnson further rejected a state argument that the federal government had no direct interest in the Macon County dispute.

Records ordered produced for inspection included applications and questionnaires given prospective voters, rules of the board, lists of voters and poll tax records, records relating to voter requirements, and notices concerning meeting times and places.

Johnson had previously allowed the government to amend

(Continued From Page 1)

its suit to include Dyson and Scott as defendants along with the state.

The suit was one which he had previously dismissed after the registrars named at that time were no longer in office. At that time, Johnson ruled that the state could not be made a party.

Montgomery Ala

In the decree issued Thursday, Johnson noted that his previous ruling was probably responsible for the section in the 1960 Civil Rights Act that provides that a state can be made a defendant.

Negroes outnumber whites by almost five to one in Macon County, home of Tuskegee Institute, nationally known Negro institution of higher learning.

Gallion issued this statement regarding the Macon County Case:

"The decision today by the district court here, requiring the production of certain Macon County records next Monday, in no way relates to the merits of the case itself. The case is still in litigation and we intend to fight it as far as necessary, or through the U.S. Supreme Court.

"I point out that we are not being ordered to produce these records under the provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, the constitutionality of which my office has under attack in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. These records are ordered under a longstanding federal court rule of discovery which applies to any case that might be under litigation in the federal courts.

"Most of the records they now seek to copy have already been copied by other federal agencies many months ago. The order mentioned many things, the existence of which I have no knowledge, and I do not know whether they are actually in existence.

"This is but one more battle and we expect to fight many more in every form available to us to protect the rights of the state of Alabama and its local officials from this program of federal harassment."

Tuskegee Gerrymander Not Right, Court Says

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri 11-18-60

By Charlotte G. Moulton

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Supreme Court unanimously ruled Monday that Negroes in Tuskegee, Ala., are entitled to a lower federal court hearing on whether they were deliberately gerrymandered out of their voting rights in the southern college community.

In the past, the high court has shunned becoming involved in local re-apportionment actions. It held previously that they constituted a "political thicket" which came under state rather than federal jurisdiction.

But this week, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter on behalf of the court, instructed the federal district court at Montgomery, Ala., to hear the case of the Tuskegee areas Negroes.

The question at issue was whether the re-drawing of the community's city limits was designed to deprive all but a few of the Negroes of their constitutional voting rights.

The district court involved is in Montgomery, Ala.

"When a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest, it is insulated from federal judicial review," Frankfurter said. "But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally protected right."

Negroes in the Tuskegee case had argued that the boundary revision denied them their constitutional right to vote and to "equal protection of the laws."

The case arose when the boundaries of Tuskegee were re-drawn under a law passed by the Alabama legislature in 1957. The new city has 28 sides—like a "seadragon," the Negroes said—whereas before it was a square.

The complaint was filed by C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee civic association, and other Negroes against Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot, members of the city council and the chief of police; the city itself; and other city officials.

Kansas City Mo.

The Negroes said the new boundaries follow Tuskegee's white population areas. There are 1,310 white residents, of whom about 600 are voters.

Before the act was passed, the Tuskegee Negro population numbered 5,397, of whom about 400 were voters. Under the new boundaries, there are only four or five Negro voters left and an estimated Negro population of 200. Tuskegee institute is also excluded from the city voting limits.

Lower federal courts dismissed the case on the ground they had no jurisdiction over the way state legislatures define city boundaries. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals noted that there was no mention of race in the law itself nor of the purpose for which it was passed.

Frankfurter, reversing the lower courts, said the Negroes "are entitled to prove their allegations at trial."

His opinion rested on the 15th amendment to the constitution, which forbids a state from passing any law which deprives a citizen of his vote because of race.

Excluded Negroes can vote in the county elections but not in city elections. They are also deprived of some municipal services.

The justice department, which argued in the case on the side of the Negroes, said the law established a "racial ghetto."

Alabama had contended that federal courts have no jurisdiction in voting re-apportionment cases. It cited particularly a 1946 case where Frankfurter himself held for the high court that "courts ought not to enter this political thicket."

But Frankfurter said the facts of Monday's case "are wholly different from the considerations controlling" the 1946 lawsuit.

"When a legislature thus singles out a readily isolated segment of a racial minority for special discriminatory treatment, it violates the 15th amendment," he said. "In no case involving unequal weight in voting distribution that has come before the court did the decision sanction a differentiation on racial lines whereby approval was given to unequivocal withdrawal of the vote solely from colored citizens.

"Apart from all else, these considerations lift this controversy out of the so-called 'political' arena and into the conventional sphere of constitutional litigation."

Tuskegee Ruling Hailed By Carter

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Supreme Court ruling this week that a state may not change the boundaries of a city if the effect is to deprive Negroes of the right to vote in city elections was praised by the NAACP's General Counsel Robert L. Carter.

Mr. Carter, who argued the case for the Negro plaintiffs along with Fred D. Gray of Montgomery Ala., said:

"I am inclined to regard this as the most significant court decision in the field of civil rights since the public school desegregation decision of May 17, 1954.

"There is no longer any doubt," Mr. Carter continued, "of the Negro's growing determination to become an important equation in the nation's political structure. It is equally evident that the future of the country's movement toward full equality will be determined in the political arena."

Federal Judge Rules Against Macon County In Rights Case

Talladega Daily Home

Talladega, Ala

MONTGOMERY (AP)—U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. today refused to throw out of court an injunction suit which seeks to prohibit discrimination against prospective Negro voters in Macon County in east Alabama.

News 11-17-60

In turning down a motion by the State of Alabama, Johnson upheld constitutionality of the 1960 federal Civil Rights Act and also rejected an attack on the earlier civil rights statue passed by Congress in 1957.

At the same time, the federal judge ordered the Macon County Board of Registrars to produce virtually all voter registration records on file back to January 1950. He said they must be made available for federal inspection at 10 a.m. Monday.

But Johnson turned down a request from the state to look at certain federal records. Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion had asked to see all documents and papers on which complaints of discrimination against Negroes were based.

by the State of Alabama for a look at Justice Department records on which the discrimination charges were based.

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion declined to say what he would do about Johnson's order.

But he said it "in no way relates to the merits of the case itself. That is still in litigation and we intend to fight it as far as necessary . . ."

Most of the records were copied by other federal agents earlier, Gallion said

State Will Fight Macon Court Order

Talladega Daily Home

Talladega, Ala.

11-18-60

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Macon County voter registration records must be turned over to federal agents by next Monday, a federal judge has ruled.

U. S. District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. refused to halt the Justice Department's efforts to pursue its investigation of Macon County records to support its contention that Negroes have been turned down as prospective voters.

The decrees handed down Thursday also denied a request

Alabama Put on Spot By Tuskegee Ruling

The Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 19

If the legislature cannot change the boundaries of a city to keep Negroes from gaining political control, can it abolish a county to achieve the same purpose?

Worried legislators, whose counties in some instances have many more Negroes than white residents, are confronted with a perplexing new problem in the wake of last Monday's Supreme Court ruling.

Ledger 11-20-60

The court, speaking of Tuskegee where a legislative act left virtually all Negro voters outside the city limits, said it would be unconstitutional to gerrymander the city to deprive Negroes of a vote in municipal elections.

7-16

Rules for Negroes

Consequently, the tribunal said the complaining Negroes whose suit challenged the 1957 law are entitled to a chance in district court in Montgomery to show that they have been drprived of their rights.

The opinion written by Justice Felix Frankfurter dealt only with the power of the legislature to rearrange the boundaries of a city, and did not go into the question of changing county lines.

That issue has not arisen in court as an outgrowth of recently increasing demands for Negro voter registration.

But House and Senate members have discussed it as a possible last-resort measure to preserve white supremacy at the ballot box in the 14 counties where Negroes outnumber the white population.

And Alabama voters in December 1957 approved a constitutional amendment empowering the legislature to abolish one of the 14—Macon County—or rduece it in size to break up the heavy concentration of Negroes there.

County Seat

Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon.

No further action was taken after a special legislative committee recommended leaving Macon as it is for the time being.

But the legislature still has the authority, any time it sees fit, to abolish the county or rearrange its boundary lines to move the bulk of the Negro population into neighboring counties.

And a similar amendment could be put through to do the same for other counties where the federal civil rights act might be used to get more Negroes registered as voters.

But in light of the Tuskegee ruling, would the Supreme Court permit the legislature to abolish a county or reshuffle its boundaries to keep Negroes from getting the upper hand at the polls?

If it is unconstitutional to gerrymander a city to get rid of Negro voters, would the same rule apply to a county?

34e 1960

ALABAMA

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Tuskegee Negro Leader Hits Slow Registration

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

8-16-60

p. 3

TUSKEGEE (AP) — A Negro leader renewed his slowdown charge against Macon County voter registrars Monday. The chairman of the registration board emphatically denied it.

"It's just a bunch of publicity," said Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee in replying to William P. Mitchell's complaint that the board takes too long to consider applications from prospective Negro voters.

"Not a bit of it is true," Dyson added.

Eleven Negroes and three white persons showed up for registration this morning when the board met. Each applicant was given a number and told to wait until he was called in for examination. It took more than two hours to interview the first two in line—both Negroes. Most of the other Negroes—and the three white applicants—left without waiting to be called.

Mitchell, who is executive secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Assn., a Negro organization, protested that at the rate the board moved, some of the prospective voters would have to wait months.

He said they got numbers in the 70s while the registrars were still working on numbers in the teens, assigned to other applicants at earlier registration sessions. The two Negroes who were called Monday had low numbers.

Dyson insisted, however, that all prospective voters, white and Negro, are treated alike. Mitchell said only one Negro has been registered since the board took office May 15; the chairman said only five white persons have been added to the voters' list in that time.

Dyson said some misunderstanding may have resulted from the applications of voters from other counties seeking to transfer to Macon. In those cases, he said, "we allow them to come in without waiting in the application line."

Voters seeking transfer do not have to answer a questionnaire as prospective new voters do.

Mitchell said that under the board's present schedule, only 30 Negroes will be registered in a year, but 65 others will die or move from the county.

At that rate, he added, "there won't be a registered Negro voter in Macon County" in 50 years.

State voters reach record 931,300 total

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17—When the Nov. 8 election day rolls around more than 931,300 Alabamians—an all time high—will be eligible to cast ballots.

The number of those registered and otherwise qualified to vote, moreover, is about 34,000 in excess of 1958s eligible voter total.

Of the 931,300 total, 866,752 are white and 64,937 Negroes.

The Negro voter total is fractionally less than 7 per cent of the total of all voters.

The year 1958 was a major election year with many offices from governor on down to be filled. Slightly more than 897,200 voters qualified. Of that total about 845,500 were white and 51,700 Negroes.

Negro eligible voters in 1958 represented about 5.7 per cent of the total.

Information as to the number of voters results from a statewide check just completed by this reporter. During the last three months each Alabama courthouse was visited and the number of white and Negro voters ascertained.

Voting vs. fishing

PARADOXICALLY, HOWEVER, the fact that there are by far more eligible voters this year than ever before, may be meaningless so far as the forthcoming presidential election is concerned.

Officials, including probate judges and others, in more than half Alabama counties believe the vote cast Nov. 8 will be affected by widespread decisions to "go fishing" and not cast ballots.

They are of the opinion that the vote will be light because thousands of Democrats will refrain from voting since they do not favor Sen. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee, and dislike the idea of voting Republican.

Many facts, in addition to the actual number of voters, white and Negro, were ascertained during the statewide survey. For one thing, it appears that Alabama registrars have little to hide from civil rights investigators.

Most records open

MOST OF THE voting registration records are open and available to responsible inquirers during the business day.

In many of the counties this reporter not only obtained the registration totals but was given access to registration records showing the number of persons registered by race and sex since Jan. 1.

In some counties the 1960 records showed few Negroes among those registered.

When asked about it, registrars in most instances said very few Negroes had applied for registration.

Most of the Negroes who have been registered qualified in 1954, registrars say, just after the constitutional amendment eliminating the cumulative feature of the poll tax law was ratified. Many of those who did qualify, they say, have not kept up poll tax payments.

Registrars say they follow the same procedures regardless of race.

When an applicant appears they are questioned as to whether they can read and write and whether they have a court conviction record. If the answers are favorable they are then given a copy of

1-question questionnaire.

the applicant answers the ions correctly and satisfa y they are regarded as eli e to become voters.

Registrars say that neither hite or Negro applicants who are iliterate are qualified.

With the exception of Mobile and probably one or two other counties, including Tuscaloosa, there was no organized drive this year to register Negroes.

IN MOBILE ABOUT 15 per cent of the qualified voters are Negroes. The percentage of Negro voters is even higher in Tuscaloosa where 5000 have registered. About nine per cent of Montgomery County voters are Negroes. In Jefferson about 8.7 per cent are Negroes.

Registrars and probate judges who frequently work in cooperation with the registrars apparently are convinced that the voting registration process in Alabama is going satisfactorily.

Several registrars said they thought Alabama Supreme Court should come up with alternate questionnaires to prevent applicants from memorizing the questions and answers ahead of time. Some also said they thought a reasonable waiting period should be authorized after an applicant has failed to pass the questionnaire test before he is eligible for another try.

THE FOLLOWING is a county by county table showing the number of white and Negro voters in each county in 1960 and in 1958.

COUNTY	1960 White	1960 Negro	1958 White	1958 Negro	1950 Census Pct. Non-White
Autauga	4,614	125	5,029	68	46 %
Baldwin	16,340	900	15,822	490	22.5
Barbour	6,400	400	6,521	200	53.4
Bibb	5,692	200	5,725	100	32.4
Blount	11,609	100	11,265	35	2.8
Bullock	2,200	5	2,400	4	73.6
Butler	8,402	831	8,894	392	44.8
Calhoun	24,557	2,000	22,438	1,948	19.1
Chambers	12,361	400	12,825	375	36.7
Cherokee	7,650	350	8,201	312	9.4
Chilton	11,401	750	11,608	400	16
Choctaw	5,560	150	5,233	51	52.5
Clarke	8,100	400	8,078	383	49.7
Clay	7,229	350	7,526	122	15.9
Cleburne	5,513	75	5,640	60	6.6
Coffee	10,901	588	12,237	495	21.1
Colbert	17,024	1,300	14,641	701	21.0
Conecuh	3,336	300	5,315	900	45.3
Coosa	4,203	397	5,085	316	33.4
Covington	15,788	835	15,900	900	15.1
Crenshaw	6,196	493	6,941	500	32.0
Cullman	17,350	150	15,900	100	1.0
Dale	7,400	600	8,077	200	23.3
Dallas	9,195	130	8,842	128	65.0
DeKalb	19,915	85	20,465	35	1.9
Elmore	9,225	275	5,085	316	36.0
Escambia	11,000	1,000	11,205	1,000	33.6
Etowah	32,726	1,955	35,200	1,900	14.4
Fayette	8,500	450	8,300	300	14.8
Franklin	10,967	350	10,913	400	5.2
Geneva	7,281	14	6,179	89	13.2
Greene	1,731	166	1,783	118	83.0
Hale	3,350	150	3,445	155	70.3
Henry	4,631	400	5,089	384	48.7
Houston	12,850	675	13,028	700	29.4
Jackson	13,599	269	12,516	22	5.9
Jefferson	124,260	11,900	116,500	11,000	37.2
Lamar	9,152	600	8,111	250	14.8
Lauderdale	18,605	900	15,403	697	13.4
Lawrence	9,420	645	9,385	500	21.9
Lee	9,256	1,500	10,262	300	40.2
Limestone	9,450	650	10,509	53	22.8
Lowndes	2,240	0	2,252	0	82.2
Macon	3,310	1,000	2,306	1,044	84.4
Madison	21,650	1,350	18,200	1,300	27.2
Marengo	5,886	139	6,267	103	69.4
Marion	11,191	194	12,193	100	2.7
Marshall	19,175	50	19,115	35	2.3
Monroe	5,800	200	5,900	100	51.1
Morgan	17,027	1,300	17,000	1,000	15.0
Perry	3,235	265	3,745	256	67.5
Pickens	6,266	550	6,198	300	47.9
Pike	7,950	200	6,150	350	44.2
Randolph	7,415	1,500	10,811	1,200	25.8
Russell	7,878	780	7,200	850	52.0
Shelby	10,650	350	9,650	350	21.3
Montgomery	29,000	2,995	28,815	3,017	43.6
Sumter	2,650	450	2,858	175	
Mobile	55,025	9,402	52,717	5,152	33.8
St. Clair	8,200	800	8,200	375	18.2
Talladega	17,966	2,650	15,500	2,500	31.5
Tallapoosa	13,600	700	13,400	600	31.0
Tuscaloosa	22,869	5,000	24,692	4,000	37.5
Walker	19,300	1,200	23,100	900	10.7
Washington	6,000	600	5,878	600	59.8
Wilcox	2,950	0	3,040	0	79.1
Winston	7,996	15	7,993	15	0.6

State May Not Give Up Vote Record

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Atty Gen. MacDonald Gallion must decide by next Thursday whether he will heed a Justice Department demand for a look at Sumter County voter registration records.

Acting under the 1960 Civil Rights Act, U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers sent a letter to Gallion demanding to see the records by "10 days from date," Gallion said Sunday.

As two F.B.I. men delivered the letter Oct. 31, the deadline apparently is Nov. 10, Gallion said. The letter gave no indication of what the Justice Department might do if he doesn't comply the Alabama attorney general said.

Gallion asked for and got constructive custody of the records when federal investgators virtually were at the door to begin an inspection.

The order from Circuit Judge E. F. Hildreth, of Eutaw also prohibits Gallion from revealing contents of the records.

With an eye on the provision of a 10 day period before a decision is required, Gallion said he told the FBI agents Oct. 31 that the answer for the time being was "no."

But, he said Sunday, that was not a blanket denial and was no indication of what his future course might be.

In Alabama

Vote Records Open To Feds

MONTGOMERY (AP) — After a bitter struggle with state attorneys in three courts, the U. S. Justice Department has what amounts to a clear track to inspect Montgomery voting records.

But as of Tuesday federal agents had made no move to take advantage of their legal authority to check the city-county voter registration files for signs of anti-Negro discrimination.

A ruling by the U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals allows the inspection. It turned down a state plea for a permanent stay to halt the records-checking.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said he was notified Tuesday of the decision by an appeals court panel composed of Judges Richard T. Rives of Montgomery, Warren L. Jones of Jacksonville, Fla., and John R. Brown of Houston, Tex.

Gallion said they refused to grant a stay while the state appealh the Aug. 11 order of U. S. District Court Judge Frank M Johnson Jr. of Montgomery empowering federal agents to examine the files.

The state's chief legal officer said he will appeal Johnson's edict all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary and attacked the appeals court decision as "highly unjust."

"Giving the agents the go-ahead now will cause terrible damage if the Civil Rights Act, sections of which we are challenging, is finally ruled unconstitutional," Gallion declared.

Rives heeded a state plea for a tempary stay on Jonnson'h order Aug. 24. But he and the other two appeals court judges denied a permanent stay after studying written arguments by state and federal attorneys. That, in effect, canceled the temporary stay order.

The state is challenging parts of the Civil Rights Act in appealing Johnson's ruling, which lifted a statewide ban on federal inspection of voter registration records.

Gallion 'Snubbing' Demand For Files

Hearing Slated Thursday On His Motion

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6. —(UPI) — Capitol Hill sources revealed Sunday Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion apparently is snubbing a Justice Department demand to surrender voter registration records in Sumter County.

The source said Federal agents served Mr. Gallion with the demand last Monday, giving him 10 days to give up custody of the voter files.

Meantime, United States Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. will hear testimony here Thursday on a motion filed by Mr. Gallion to dismiss a Justice Department suit against the Macon County registrars. The suit accuses the two new board members of systematically denying prospective Negro voters an opportunity to become registered.

The Federal suit seeks an injunction to halt the alleged discrimination.

Judge Johnson ruled earlier the Federal Government has the right to hold the State of Alabama responsible for discrimination in the Central Alabama county, where Negroes outnumber whites five to one.

'Heavier than usual'—

Voter turnout indicates new state record

BY CHARLIE GRAINGER, News staff writer

Alabama appeared well on its way today toward an all-time voting record in settling the hardest-fought two-party campaign in decades.

Voter tournouts over the state were reported "much heavier than usual" by many election officials.

In Jefferson County, the sheriff's office predicted a record turnout of 100,000. The prediction was based on brisk morning balloting.

Raymond Belcher, chief clerk, reported that voting was twice as heavy in many precincts as in past general elections "and heavier than in most primaries."

In other points in Alabama, the reports varied according to the area.

BOTH MONTGOMERY and Mobile Counties reported hevier-than-usual balloting.

Morgan County, in the heart of the Tennessee Valley, was voting "much heavier than usual," according to Probate Judge T. C. Almon.

But in Jackson, Probate Judge Robert I. Gentry said the morning balloting appeared lighter than in 1956.

Marengo County Probate Judge R. J. Westbrook said that Black Belt County voted lighter than usual during the morning but was expected to pick up in the afternoon.

Voting indicated that by nightfall the state total may overshadow 1956's 497,000.

Mostly sunny, brisk weather spurred heavy balloting up and down the state.

IN JEFFERSON, Belcher said the only complaints received had been from officials "who couldn't qualify the voters fast enough."

He said that in one box, at Woodrow Wilson School, 285 votes had been cast by mid-morning. The chief clerk pointed out that only 423 are registered at that box.

Jefferson County's turnout in 1956, when the county favored President Eisenhower, was slightly more than 87,000.

Polling places will remain open until 7 p.m. throughout Jefferson County, but will close at 6 p.m. in cities and towns outside Jefferson and at 5 p.m. in various rural areas in other counties.

In addition to choosing 11 presidential electors from either the Republican, Democratic or three minor slates, state voters balloted on:

Three changes to the State Constitution.

A U. S. senator, nine U. S. House of Representatives members, a president of the Public Service Commission and other state and local offices.

U. S. SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN had opposition from Republican Julian Elgin, Montgomery farmer, while only two of the House members were opposed by GOP candidates.

U. S. Rep. George Huddleston Jr. of Birmingham was challenged by William P. Ivey, Birmingham furniture dealer, and U. S. Rep. Robert E. Jones of Scottsboro was opposed by H. G. Williams, Florence insurance man.

Jack Owen, president of the Public Service Commission, had J. R. Bennett Jr. of Greenville as his GOP opponent.

Amendment No. 1, the only amendment of statewide application, would help attract out-of-state capital.

Amendment No. 2 would allow the City of Uniontown to put on a special property tax for industrial development and No. 3 would permit the City of Roanoke to levy a five-mill property tax for a new school. Both would require subsequent local voter approval.

BOTH STATE presidential campaign leaders predicted victory and a record turnout.

Should the Democrats win, whether all 11 Democratic electors would vote for the party standard-bearers is still in doubt. Six electors have said they may vote for someone other than the party nominees.

The Electoral College will meet Dec. 19.

State GOP Chairman Claude O. Vardaman predicted heavy Nixon-Lodge voting in populous Jefferson, Mobile and Montgomery Counties would offset expected Kennedy-Johnson leads in smaller counties.

Democratic Campaign Director Charles C. Adams predicted the Demo slate would carry all 67 Alabama counties.

34e 1960 ALA.

Void Vote Suit, Alabama Asks

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—In a bitter attack on the Republican administration, Gov. John Patterson Tuesday called on the federal government to withdraw its voter registration suit in Macon County.

He also urged Alabama Republicans "and the so-called Citizens for Nixon" to use whatever influence they have to get Vice President Nixon and Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to retract the charges.

Patterson referred to a recent petition filed in U.S. district court bringing the State of Alabama and two recently appointed registration officers into court as defenders in an 18-month-old injunction suit.

The Justice department seeks a court order to prohibit registration officials in Macon County from discriminating against prospective Negro voters.

Patterson told a news conference, in a prepared statement, that the charges of discrimination in Macon County "are politically inspired and designed to get votes for Nixon" for president.

"These lies," he added, "are an insult to every public official in Alabama and to every citizen of this state."

64,937 Negro Voters In Alabama Expected To Be A Factor Nov. 8

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

The 64,937 Negro voters in Alabama are expected to be a factor in which way the electoral vote goes Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Much depends on whether the organized political action leaders make plans that produce the maximum turnout of these voters.

The non - partisan Alabama State Coordinating Council for Registration and Voting formulated plans for a statewide get-out the- vote campaign at its Oct. 23 meeting held here. Included in this organization are congressional units, county councils, and city units.

Meantime, Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Jr. chairman of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club and (AFL-CIO) has campaigned strenof the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council, have campaigned for their respective parties. Organized labor, favoring the Democratic ticket, is also battling to get voters on their side. Cornelius Maiden of the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL-CIO) has campaigned sternously for Kennedy.

There is the recurrent opinion from objective observers that Nixon - Lodge ticket which earlier was expected to carry about 85 per cent of the Negro vote, has lost considerable ground in the past three weeks.

Certain Tuskegee leaders, the seven Negro members of the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee, and E. D. Nixon, president of the Montgomery Progressive Democratic Association, have indicated a trend to Kennedy.

Negro Democrats in Alabama seem to have the better organization. The only Republican - labeled organization in Alabama among the Negro group is in Birmingham. With rank -and -file Negro leadership identified with organized and labor and the Negro business men not organized, that leaves a gap in the totalized organization-type leadership locally and on a statewide basis.

The national TV debates seem to have played an important part in the shift of sentiment. A second factor was the telephone incident in which the name of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. of Atlanta, Ga. associated. A third factor has been the discussion conducted by the leaders who took party positions.

Yet there is the religious issue which is likely to take some votes out of the Democratic column which otherwise would be there. It is hard to determine the magnitude and depth of church feelings. The woman vote which is a high percent of the Negro vote could be a hidden factor.

Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, leader of the housewives and strong voice among beauticians, has thrown her weight solidly behind the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. It is believed that the Negro woman vote in the past eight years shifted over to the Republicans.

In a close election, if the Negro vote hangs together, it could be a meanful factor in the Nov. 8th outcome in Alabama.

Alabama Court Blocks FBI Probe of Voting

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Oct. 12 (AP).—Action by Alabama's chief legal officer and a State court judge has thwarted—at least temporarily—an FBI attempt to inspect Sumter County voter registration records.

With four Federal investigators on the courthouse doorsteps, Circuit Judge E. F. Hildreth issued an order yesterday barring them from examining the files for possible evidence of anti-Negro discrimination.

Attorney General Macdonald Gallion, who played a key role in forestalling the Federal record-inspection, drove to this West Alabama county seat and obtained the temporary restraining order from Judge Hildreth.

The four FBI men, bearing photographic copying equipment and a letter from United States Attorney Generol William P. Rogers, packed up and left without seeing the files after issuance of Judge Hildreth's decree.

Order Unprecedented

Although other Alabama judges have granted orders aimed at keeping voter records away from Federal agents in the continuing civil rights struggle, Judge Hildreth's mandate appeared unprecedented in Alabama.

In effect, the order placed the Sumter County registration files in Mr. Gallion's custody and prohibited him and the county voter registrars from revealing their contents to anyone.

Mr. Gallion said the Sumter files were put in his safekeeping in an effort to shield the county election officials from a possible Federal suit, such as faces Macon County registrars in a similar case.

The attorney general, who labeled the effort to inspect the files as "another high-handed invasion of State sovereignty by the Federa Glovernment," declared:

"Our action in protecting these records cretainly does not indicate that we feel there's anything wrong with the records themselves, but a matter of principle is involved."

Three Countries Involved

The record - inspection attempt came four days after Federal agents—armed with an ultimatum from United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson, jr.—wound up an inspection of Montgomery County voters lists.

Judge Johnson's August 11 edict opening the Montgomery files—the only ones sought by the Justice Department at the time—was the latest development in a court battle which at the outset involved the records of Montgomery, Sumter and Wilcox counties.

After the United States Attorney General asked access to registration files in the three counties, Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued an injunction July 6 clamping the records shut in all 67 Alabama counties.

Judge Johnson threw out that Statewide injunction, and the State has appealed his decree and certain provisions of the 1960 Federal Civil Rights Act to the United States 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. The case is pending.

In tossing out the Statewide ban on record-inspection, Judge Johnson ordered the Montgomery files made available to FBI agents. But that order two months ago did not mention the Sumter and Wilcox records.

In Vote Case—

Minister's Wife Drops Vote Suit

Mrs. Marcia Edwards Nutt, Fairfield conscientious objector, decided yesterday to drop her suit against the Jefferson County Board of Registrars, but won't give up her efforts to become a qualified voter.

Atty. George Peach Taylor said Mrs. Nutt, wife of a Methodist minister, won't appeal her case to the State Supreme Court. Mrs. Nutt took legal action after the Board of Registrars denied her application to vote. She lost her case in a Bessemer court last month.

Mrs. Nutt in her voter's application filed in September said she would not bear arms if her country called on her to do so. She said she has a personal religious conviction against killing. She indicated, however, that she would serve the nation in any other capacity except that of bearing arms.

The Board of Registrars contended that it is a citizen's duty to bear arms when necessary. The board also said that Mrs. Nutt submitted her application in Birmingham instead of the proper place, Bessemer.

Mrs. Nutt is expected to try again to become a registered voter—submitting her application next time in Bessemer.

Mrs. Nutt is the wife of the Rev. Joe Nutt, pastor of Fairfield Highlands Methodist Church.

Voter Residence Can Be Reduced

During the course of the presidential campaign, *The Birmingham News* received a number of letters about Alabama's requirement of two years residence as a condition of voter qualification.

Some of the letters came from individuals who had moved to our state within the past two years and thus were not able to vote for president; others came from citizens who, though qualified themselves, feel that two years residence is an unreasonable requirement.

State Rep. Buford Copeland of Gadsden says that he will introduce into the Legislature next year a constitutional amendment providing for the reduction of the in-state requirement from two years to six months, and the in-county requirement from one year to three months.

Only two others among the 50 states—Mississippi and South Carolina—demand two years residence. Twelve others consider six months sufficient. The rest, including all the other Southern states, set one year as the legal minimum.

The News agrees that action should be taken to bring Alabama's requirement more in line with the rest of the nation. While we are not sure that Rep. Copeland will be able to push through his six-months amendment, we hope that the Legislature will at least adopt an amendment to reduce the requirement to one year, the same as the rest of Dixie. Six months within the county and three months within the precinct should be additional conditions. The people of Alabama would still have the final say-so, as the proposed amendment would not take effect until it received a majority vote of approval in a statewide referendum.

Action or inaction on the part of the Legislature could have a definite effect on the state's drive to attract new industry here. As Rep. Copeland points out, it is not consistent "to ask people to come into our state, make substantial investments, establish their homes and then deny them the privilege of voting for two years."

We strongly recommend that our legislators make it possible for the voters of Alabama to express their opinion on this subject. We feel sure that the majority will agree that reduction of the requirement is only common sense.

Copeland . . . Sees A Need

6 Counties Lag On Vote Report

The Secretary of State's office said Monday that official returns from last Tuesday's general election have been received from all but six Alabama counties.

Mrs. Sara Blackerby, clerk in the office, said the official state canvass would begin upon the receipt of the returns from the six unreporting counties.

She added that returns in the races for circuit judge would be canvassed first, as these officials cannot take office until the count is made.

The law requires that the state count be compled by Nov. 23.

Alabama Aide Defies U.S. Order To Yield Voter Registering Data

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11 (UPI)—MacDonald Gallion, state attorney general risked possible jail sentence today when he defied a Federal court order today by refusing to surrender voting records to what he called the "civil rights mob in Washington."

Mr. Gallion on Oct. 31 was served with a demand to produce Sumter County voter registration records within ten days. He based his refusal on a state court order that placed the files in his custody with instructions to withhold their contents from any one other than the Sumter Board of Registrars.

The Federal order was issued by Attorney General William P. Rogers.

"I refused to comply on October 31st and now that the ten day period has elapsed, I again refuse to comply," Mr. Gallion said.

"Rogers and the rest of the civil rights mob in Washington insult the state of Alabama, the courts of Alabama and the people of Alabama when they arrogantly refuse to even recognize the right of a state court to rule concerning purely state records . . ."

Mr. Gallion said he had taken his stand not "because we are fearful of what the records might reveal to a federal fishing expedition." He said it was simply a matter of state's rights and sovereignty.

The "next move, "Mr. Gallion said, is up to the Justice Department. And he conceded: "they might put me in jail."

Gallion Says He Refuses To Surrender Vote Files

ENTERPRISE, Nov. 10 (AP) — Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said today he would refuse a Justice Dept. demand that he turn over Sumter County voter records to Federal agents.

Addressing about 3000 persons at a boll weevil appreciation day gathering in this Southeast Alabama town, Gallion said his 10-day period of consideration had expired.

He said he would tell U. S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers:

"You can take your demand letter and perhaps you can use it as scratch paper to figure out how you and the rest of the Republicans lost the election."

Gallion took possession of the Sumter records last month at the direction of Circuit Judge Emmett Hildreth when Federal agents sought to examine them.

Gallion made no specific mention of what he would do if faced with a Federal injunction, the next logical step if Federal agents wish to pursue their efforts to look at the records.

But Gallion told a newsman after his talk that his decision could mean his arrest and a possible $1000 fine and one-year imprisonment.

The Federal agents sought the records under provisions of the Federal Civil Rights Act.

Boll weevil appreciation day is observed to thank the pesky bug for forcing farmers to turn from cotton and diversify their crops.

refused to comply after he was served with a demand Oct. 31 to produce the West Alabama County's registration files for Federal inspection within 10 days. The time was up Thursday.

Mr. Gallion said he ignored the letter from United States Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers because of a state court order putting the Sumter records in Gallion's custody and directing him to keep their contents private.

Judge Rules

Mr. Rogers' letter did not say what will be the next Federal move to gain access to the Sumter files to see if prospective Negro voters have been discriminated against.

In state court at Livingston Oct. 11, Circuit Judge E. F. Hildreth granted the temporary restraining order which barred FBI agents from examining the Sumter files for signs of any racial discrimination.

Although the records remained at Livingston, the judge put them in Mr. Gallion's charge and prohibited him and the county voter registrars from revealing their contents to anyone.

Four FBI men, bearing photographic copying gear and a letter from Mr. Rogers, were waiting outside the courthouse when Mr. Gallion obtained the order from Judge Hildreth. They left without seeing the files.

Statement Issued

Mr. Gallion, in a strongly worded statement vowing to stand behind the state court injunction, declared:

"Rogers and the rest of the civil rights mob in Washington insult the State of Alabama, the courts of Alabama and the people of Alabama when they arrogantly refuse even to recognize the right of a state court to rule concerning purely state records.

"This arrogance will not go unchallenged and I intend to stand firm behind our state court order, and for the sovereignty of our state against such contemptible attempts to riddle it from Washington."

The state official said the sought after records contain no evidence of anti-Negro prejudice, but that he still refuses to go along with what he called a "Federal fishing expedition."

Voting Records Remains Secret

Federal Demands Ignored For Inspection Of Sumter Books

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11.—Atty. Gen. Macdonald Gallion has issued a firm "no" to a Federal demand to surrender Sumter County's voter registration records.

The Alabama official said he

FBI Agents Leave; Registrars Return

Voter Record Inspection Ends In Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 7. —(UPI)—Montgomery County's three-man Board of Registrars returned to work Friday as the FBI wound up a three-day inspection of voter registration records.

The registrars, headed by Chairman Crum Dinkins, completed their first day of voter registration since the FBI began the probe for alleged discrimination against Negroes Tuesday morning. The registrars walked out of the office when the inspection began, saying they could not operate while the Federal agents were inspecting.

The FBI completed the job of checking records Friday as they studied records of successful applicants in the office of the probate judge.

Eight agents, headed by Spencer Robb, chief of the Montgomery FBI bureau, made photostatic copies of all records kept by the board. The investigation was ordered by United States Atty. Gen. William Rogers at the request of the Civil Rights Commission, which said it had received numerous complaints of systematic exclusion" of Negro voters.

The end of the probe left local voters with just 10 days in which to register to vote in the November general election.

FBI Agents Barred From Cafe

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 7. — (UPI) — Federal officials examining voter records at the courthouse this week found the sign at the lunchroom, "For Courthouse Employes And Their Guests Only" means just what it says.

FBI agents coming to the lunchroom not in the company of an employe were turned away when they could not meet Mrs. Mary Belle Pugh's request to see their membership card.

Mrs. Pugh, the lunchroom operator, put up the sign shortly after Negroes tried to integrate the all-white snack bar.

Agency Asks To Transfer Wilcox Case

MOBILE (AP)—The Justice Department asked Friday that state action against the department in the Wilcox County voter records case be transferred to U. S. District Court here.

Circuit Judge James A. Hare of Selma issued a temporary injunction May 20 barring the Civil Rights Commission from enforcing a demand to see the county's voter registration records.

State Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, who got the injunction, said it will test the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

DIFFERENT STATES

The Justice Department's petition Friday asked that the case be removed to the federal court here on the grounds of diversity of citizenship, since the opposing parties to the action live in different states.

The defendants are U. S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers; Joseph M. F. Ryan, special counsel for the Civil Rights Division; U. S. Atty Ralph Kennamer of the Southern District of Alabama; and FBI Agents R. B. Miller and Thomas C. Jordan.

Gallion, the Alabama attorney general, said the case is the first legal test of the new Civil Rights Law.

OUTNUMBER WHITES

Wilcox County, where Negroes outnumber whites three to one, has no Negroes registered to vote. Members of the county Board of Registrars claimed in affidavits that no Negro has tried to register with them in at least 13 years.

The injunction was issued after the Civil Rights Commission demanded access to the voter records.

Gallion contends that the Civil Rights Act violates the 10th amendment to the U. S. Constitution, and is vague, uncertain, indefinite and unintelligible.

The Civil Rights Commission first tried to see the Wilcox voter records in 1958, but they were placed in the hands of a county grand jury. They have since been passed from one grand jury to another.

State voters reach record 931,300 total

The Birmingham News
Sun. 9-18-60

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17—When the Nov. 8 election day rolls around more than 931,300 Alabamians—an all time high—will be eligible to cast ballots. P. 1

The number of those registered and otherwise qualified to vote, moreover, is about 34,000 in excess of 1958s eligible voter total.

Of the 931,300 total, 866,552 are white and 64,937 Negroes.

The Negro voter total is fractionally less than 7 per cent of the total of all voters.

The year 1958 was a major election year with many offices from governor on down to be filled. Slightly more than 897,200 voters qualified. Of that total, about 845,500 were white and 51,700 Negroes.

Negro eligible voters in 1958 represented about 5.7 per cent of the total.

Information as to the number of voters results from a state-wide check just completed by this reporter. During the last three months each Alabama courthouse was visited and the number of white and Negro voters ascertained.

Voting vs. fishing

PARADOXICALLY, HOWEVER, the fact that there are by far more eligible voters this year than ever before, may be meaningless so far as the forthcoming presidential election is concerned.

Officials, including probate judges and others, in more than half Alabama counties believe the vote cast Nov. 8 will be affected by widespread decisions to "go fishing" and not cast ballots.

They are of the opinion that the vote will be light because thousands of Democrats will refrain from voting since they do not favor Sen. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee, and dislike the idea of voting Republican.

Many facts, in addition to the actual number of voters, white and Negro, were ascertained during the statewide survey. For one thing, it appears that Alabama registrars have little to hide from civil rights investigators.

The Birmingham News

Most records open

MOST OF THE voting registration records are open and available to responsible inquirers during the business day.

In many of the counties this reporter not only obtained the registration totals but was given access to registration records showing the number of persons registered by race and sex since Jan. 1.

Sun. 9-18-60

In some counties the 1960 records showed few Negroes among those registered.

When asked about it, registrars in most instances said very few Negroes had applied for registration.

Most of the Negroes who have been registered qualified in 1954, registrars say, just after the constitutional amendment eliminating the cumulative feature of the poll tax law was ratified. Many of those who did qualify, they say, have not kept up poll tax payments.

Registrars say they follow the same procedures regardless of race.

When an applicant appears they are questioned as to whether they can read and write and whether they have a court conviction record. If the answers are favorable they are then given a copy of the 21-question questionnaire.

If the applicant answers the questions correctly and satisfactorily they are regarded as eligible to become voters.

Registrars say that neither white or Negro applicants who are illiterate are qualified.

With the exception of Mobile and probably one or two other counties, including Tuscaloosa, there was no organized drive this year to register Negroes.

IN MOBILE ABOUT 15 per cent of the qualified voters are Negroes. The percentage of Negro voters is even higher in Tuscaloosa where 5000 have registered. About nine per cent of Montgomery County voters are Negroes. In Jefferson about 8.7 per cent are Negroes.

Registrars and probate judges who frequently work in cooperation with the registrars apparently are convinced that the voting registration process in Alabama is going satisfactorily.

Several registrars said they thought Alabama Supreme Court should come up with alternate questionnaires to prevent applicants from memorizing the questions and answers ahead of time.

Some also said they thought a reasonable waiting period should be authorized after an applicant has failed to pass the questionnaire test before he is eligible for another try.

THE FOLLOWING is a county by county table showing the number of white and Negro voters in each county in 1960 and in 1958.

COUNTY	1960 White	1960 Negro	1958 White	1958 Negro	1950 Census Pct. Non-White
Autauga	4,614	125	5,039	68	46 %
Baldwin	16,340	900	15,822	490	22.5
Barbour	6,400	400	6,521	200	53.4
Bibb	5,692	200	5,725	100	32.4
Blount	11,609	100	11,265	35	2.3
Bullock	2,200	5	2,400	4	73.6
Butler	8,402	831	8,894	392	44.8
Calhoun	24,557	2,000	22,438	1,948	19.1
Chambers	12,361	400	12,825	375	36.7
Cherokee	7,650	350	8,201	312	9.4
Chilton	11,401	750	11,603	400	16
Choctaw	5,560	150	5,233	51	52.5
Clarke	8,100	400	8,078	333	49.7
Clay	7,229	350	7,526	122	15.9
Cleburne	5,518	75	5,640	60	6.6
Coffee	10,901	588	12,237	495	21.1
Colbert	17,024	1,300	14,641	701	21.0
Conecuh	3,336	300	5,315	900	45.3
Coosa	4,203	397	5,085	316	33.4
Covington	15,783	835	15,900	909	15.1
Crenshaw	6,196	493	6,941	500	32.0
Cullman	17,350	150	15,900	100	1.0
Dale	7,400	600	8,077	200	23.3
Dallas	9,195	130	8,842	128	65.0
DeKalb	19,915	85	20,465	35	1.9
Elmore	9,225	275	5,085	316	36.0
Escambia	11,000	1,000	11,205	1,000	33.6
Etowah	32,726	1,955	35,200	1,900	14.4
Fayette	8,500	450	8,300	300	14.8
Franklin	10,967	350	10,913	400	5.2
Geneva	7,281	14	6,179	89	13.2
Greene	1,731	166	1,783	118	83.0
Hale	3,350	150	3,445	155	70.3
Henry	4,631	400	5,039	384	48.7
Houston	12,850	675	13,028	700	29.4
Jackson	13,599	269	12,516	22	5.9
Jefferson	124,260	11,900	116,500	11,000	37.2
Lamar	9,152	600	8,111	250	14.8
Lauderdale	18,605	900	15,403	697	13.4
Lawrence	9,420	645	9,385	500	21.9
Lee	9,256	1,500	10,262	300	40.2
Limestone	9,450	650	10,509	53	22.8
Lowndes	2,240	0	2,252	0	82.2
Macon	3,310	1,000	2,306	1,044	84.4
Madison	21,650	1,350	18,200	1,800	27.2
Marengo	5,886	139	6,267	108	69.4
Marion	11,191	194	12,193	100	2.7
Marshall	19,175	50	19,115	35	2.3
Monroe	5,800	200	5,900	100	51.1
Morgan	17,027	1,800	17,000	1,000	15.0
Perry	3,235	265	3,745	255	67.5
Pickens	6,266	550	6,198	300	47.9
Pike	7,950	200	6,150	350	44.2
Randolph	7,415	1,500	10,911	1,200	25.8
Russell	7,878	700	7,800	850	52.0
Shelby	10,650	350	9,650	350	21.8
Montgomery	29,000	2,995	28,815	3,017	43.6
Sumter	2,650	450	2,858	175	
Mobile	55,025	9,488	52,717	5,152	33.8
St. Clair	8,200	800	8,200	375	18.2
Talladega	17,866	2,650	15,500	2,500	31.5
Tallapoosa	13,600	700	13,400	600	31.0
Tuscaloosa	22,869	5,000	24,692	4,000	37.5
Walker	19,300	1,200	23,100	900	10.7
Washington	6,000	600	5,872	600	39.3
Wilcox	2,950	0	3,040	0	79.1
Winston	7,996	15	7,993	15	0.5

Gallion Plans To Refuse Sumter Voter File Demand

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

ENTERPRISE (AP) — Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said Thursday he would refuse a Justice Department demand that he turn over Sumter County voter records to federal agents.

Sun. p. 1

Addressing about 3,000 persons at a Boll Weevil Appreciation Day gathering in this southeast Alabama town, Gallion said his 10-day period of consideration had expired.

Sun. 11-11-60

He said he would tell U.S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers:

"You can take your demand letter and perhaps you can use it as scratch paper to figure out how you and the rest of the Republicans lost the election."

Gallion took possession of the Sumter records last month at the direction of Circuit Judge Emmett Hildreth when Federal agents sought to examine them.

Gallion made no specific mention of what he would do if faced with a federal injunction, the next logical step if federal agents wish to pursue their efforts to look at the records.

But Gallion told a newsman after his talk that his decision could mean his arrest and a possible $1,000 fine and one year imprisonment.

The federal agents sought the records under provisions of the federal civil rights act.

Boll Weevil Appreciation Day is observed to thank the pesky bug for forcing farmers to turn from cotton and diversify their crops.

★Gallup Poll★
EXCLUSIVE

The Birmingham (Ala.) News
Fri. 10-7-60

Poll shows shifts in big voting blocs

p. 1

BY GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 7—One of the best ways to understand present trends in the election race is to examine the shifts which have taken place within various population groups since the 1956 presidential election.

Immediately after each national election, the Gallup Poll makes a careful analysis of its election survey data to record how each major group in the population voted in that election.

COMPARISON OR SURVEY results of recent weeks with 1956 election figures reveals that Vice President Nixon is polling less in all groups than Eisenhower did in 1956. Although the losses are small in most groups, in six of these groups these losses run to 10 percentage points or more.

When figures from surveys taken before the conventions are compared with postconvention figures in the Nixon-Kennedy race, shifts are small, but generally in the direction of Nixon.

In 1956, President Eisenhower received 58 per cent of the popular vote, to Stevenson's 42 per cent. In the present campaign to date, Nixon and Kennedy are each getting approximately 50 per cent of the committed vote—which means a drop in the case of the Republican candidate, and a like gain of 8 percentage points for Kennedy over Stevenson.

The following table illustrates the shift by population groups in the vote for the 1956 and the 1960 Republican candidates:

Shift since 1956

(A comparison of the 1956 Eisenhower election vote with the present Nixon vote)

	Eisenhower 1956 election %	Nixon Present standing %	Shift in points
National	58	50	— 8
Men	55	49	— 6
Women	61	51	—10
White	59	51	— 8
Non-white	39	38	— 1
College	69	62	— 7
High School	58	48	—10
Grade School	50	45	— 5
Republicans	96	95	— 1
Democrats	15	14	— 1
Independents	70	57	—13
Prof. & Bus.	68	63	— 5
White-collar	63	55	— 8
Farmers	54	54	0
Man. Workers	50	39	—11
21-29 yrs.	57	42	—15
30-49 yrs.	55	47	— 8
50 yrs. & over	61	55	— 6
Protestants	63	61	— 2
Catholics	49	27	—22
Jews	25	19	— 6

Equally revealing are the shifts which have come about in this election year. A comparison of the standings of the two candidates in "trial heats" in the six month period prior to the national conventions, and their standings in August-September surveys, shows that the conventions did little to change their relative standings.

The shifts in most groups, as the table below ilustrates, are not large enough, in most cases, to have significance. Nixon, as these figures show, gained in 14 groups, lost in four.

Shift from pre-convention period

(A comparison of the pre-convention vote for Nixon with the present Nixon vote)

	Nixon Pre-convention Figure (Based on 6 months' surveys) %	Nixon present Standing (Based on Aug.-Sept. surveys) %	Shift in Points
National	48	50	+ 2
Men	47	49	+ 2
Women	49	51	+ 2
White	48	51	+ 3
Non-white	41	38	— 3
College	60	62	+ 2
High School	47	48	+ 1
Grade School	44	45	+ 1
Republican	91	95	+ 4
Democrat	16	14	— 2
Independent	53	57	+ 4
Prof. & Bus.	57	63	+ 6
White-collar	45	55	+10
Farmers	49	54	+ 5
Man. Workers	41	39	— 2
21-29 yrs.	44	42	— 2
30-49 yrs..	43	47	+ 4
50 yrs. & over	55	55	0
Protestant	61	61	0
Catholic	24	27	+ 3
Jews	14	19	+ 5

U. S. agents start Capital vote inquiry

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 4. (AP)—Federal agents began inspecting Montgomery County voter registration records today in an atmosphere of reluctant consent from county authorities.

The Board of Registrars office was closed to prospective new voters until FBI officers finish checking the records for possible evidence of discrimination against Negroes.

A sign outside proclaimed that "this office will be closed to the public until federal police complete inspection and copying of our records."

The federal agents got access to the files under an order from U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.

Chairman Crum Dinkins was the only Board of Registrars member present when the FBI agents arrived. He left a short time later, after telling the federal officers to lock the door from the inside, then slamming it shut himself.

AN ARMED deputy sheriff was stationed in the hall with orders from Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford to "let nobody in but the FBI."

Shortly before the federal agents arrived, an elderly Negro couple approached the registration office. They left after reading the notice that the place was closed.

Alabama Atty Gen. MacDonald Gallion was turned down by Johnson in his request to be present during the inspection, expected to involve the photostating of several thousand separate documents.

Dinkins said the federal action will keep some prospective voters away from the polls.

ALTHOUGH THE BOARD normally would be in session each weekday through Oct. 17, Dinkins said: "It is obvious that our office cannot function while our records are in the possession of the federal police."

He said voter applicants will be deprived of 12 registration days if the examination lasts through Oct. 17. That is the last day voters can register in time for the presidential election.

FBI to Check Montgomery Voter Records

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1 (UPI)—A team of FBI agents will examine voter registration records Tuesday to determine whether this Deep South capital discriminates against prospective Negro voters.

U.S. Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ordered the Montgomery County registration board to surrender the records to the FBI at 10 a.m. Tuesday and permit the agents to inspect the files day by day until finished.

Johnson, who ordered buses integrated here five years ago, dismissed a mition by Alabama Attorney Gen. MacDonald Gallion that counsel for the state be present when the records are examined.

"As far as I'm concerned," Johnson said, "All legal problems in this matter have been absolved. There is no need for either agents of the United States or the State of Alabama to be present."

* * *

THE JUDGE said only FBI agents making the "complete examination," members of the board of registrars and employes of the board could be present.

Gordon Madison, assistant attorney general for Alabama, said the state would not appeal Johnson's banning state officials from the federal inspection. "There's nothing we can do. He won't let the Justice Department or the state watch the proceedings."

FBI Checking Voting Records

Doors Locked As Agents Study County Books At Montgomery

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 4.—Seven FBI agents began methodical inspection of voter registration records in the cradle of the Confederacy Tuesday behind slammed — and locked doors.

Spencer Robb, chief of the local FBI Bureau, arrived at the office of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars six minutes before 10 a.m., the court-ordered time for the examination to begin.

Crum Dinkins, board chairman, cordially greeted Robb and his companion, unlocked the office door and invited the agents into the darkened room.

Door Slammed

Dinkins then walked in behind the men, whirled about and slammed the door with such force it almost jarred a sign off a nail.

The sign said:

"This office will be closed to the public until Federal police complete inspection and copying our records."

At nine minutes past 10 a.m., Dinkins emerged from the office, eased the door shut and ordered Robb to lock it behind him. As the lock clicked, the elderly chairman scurried down the courthouse corridor and out of sight before newsmen could throw a question at him.

At 10:15 a.m., five FBI agents arrived carrying heavy photostatic equipment and other paraphernalia. The door was unlocked, the men ushered in and the door relocked.

An elderly Negro couple appeared a few minutes later, read the sign and quietly walked away holding hands and shaking their heads in puzzlement.

Officer Guards Door

Deputy Sheriff J. D. Talley arrived moments later. he settled himself in a comfortably padded chair and told newsmen he was ordered not to let anyone in or out without proper credentials. He then posed for a television cameraman.

Dinkins, meantime, reported to the solicitor's office which vainly fought against Federal examination of the records. Cornered in the solicitor's office, Dinkins said the agents asked him by what method they could determine whether the applicants were white or Negro. "There ain't no way, I told them," Dinkins said.

"How long will the inspection take," a reporter asked. "I don't know and don't care," Dinkins replied.

Asked if he was going fishing while the examination continued, the registrar grinned and said, "I'm too lazy to go fishing."

The FBI agents were acting as the investigative arm of the Civil Rights Commission which ordered the inspection after receiving "numerous complaints" from Negroes that were systematically excluded from voting.

United States Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers was asked to secure the records after commission field agents "checked out" more than 45 complaints.

The board was ordered to surrender the records last Friday by United States Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. The Federal jurist also dismissed a request by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion that he or a member of his staff be present during the inspection.

U. S. Inspects Records Of Montgomery Voters

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 5 (AP).—Federal agents began inspecting oMntgomery County voter registration records yesterday in an atmosphere of reluctant consent from county authorities.

The Board of Registrars office was closed to prospective new voters until FBI officers finish checking the records for possible evidence of discrimination against Negroes.

A sign outside proclaimed that "this office will be closed to the public until Federal police complete inspection and copying of our records."

The Federal agents got access to the files under an order from nited States District Judge Frank M. Johnson, jr.

Chairman Chum Dinkins was the only Board of Registrars member present when the FBI agents arrived. He left a short time later after telling the Federal offices to lock the door from the inside, then slamming it shut himself.

An armed deputy sheriff was stationed in the hall with orders from Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford to "let nobody in but the FBI."

Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion had been turned down by Judge Johnson o nhis request to be present during the record-inspection, expected to involve photostatting of several thousand sparate documents.

Mr. Dinkins said the Federal action will keep some prospective voters away from the polls next month because the registrar's office will be closed during the inspection and no new applications will be accepted.

He said he had no idea how long agents will be looking over the files, but added that voter applicants will be deprived of 12 registration days if the examination lasts through October 17. That is the last day voters can register in time for the presidential election.

Charging that the Federal inspection is politically inspired, Mr. Dinkins said: "We do not suppose that the problem of Montgomery voters is of much importance to the Attorney General of the United States."

FBI Blocked From Records

Alabama Officials Asked To Deny Agents Access To Voting Look

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 12.—Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion asked all county registrars to notify his office whenever Federal investigators attempt to investigate their voter registration records.

"The time has come for all of us to stiffen our spines and assert our rights and sovereignty as against this type of high-handed encroachment by Federal meddlers," Mr. Gallion said, referring to Tuesday's attempt by the FBI to make photostatic copies of registration records in Sumter County.

Deny Access

"I, therefore call upon probate judges, boards of registrars and all other local officials in Alabama to deny immediate access to any state records to any unauthorized person until they have first notified their local circuit or county solicitors and the attorney general's office," Mr. Gallion said.

Late Tuesday, the state legal officer used a "unique" legal maneuver to block FBI agents from the Sumter County records. He was granted "constructive custody" of the records by Sumter County Circuit Judge Emmett F. Hildreth in a restraining order which also prohibited him from revealing the records.

Resistance To FBI Asked By Gallion

Urges Election Officials To Withhold Voter Registration Records From Agents

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 12 (AP)—Election officials throughout Alabama were urged today to join in a campaign of resistance wherever Federal agents seek access to voter registration records.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion sounded the appeal after getting a state court injunction to stop FBI men from looking at registration files in Sumter County.

Gallion advised local officials to refuse access to any records until they have notified their circuit or county solicitor and the attorney general's office.

"The time has come," he said, "for all of us to stiffen our spines and assert our rights and sovereignty against this type of high-handed encroachment by Federal meddlers."

Gallion accused U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers of sending FBI agents into Sumter County "without even the courtesy of advance notice to local or state officials."

The Alabama officials recalled that Rogers asked for the records last June before a state court injunction, issued in Montgomery, barred the records to Federal agents in all Alabama counties.

That injunction was later set aside by U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., but Gallion protested that the state has appealed Johnson's decision and has challenged constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act under which the Sumter County request was made.

In Washington, meanwhile, Federal attorneys withheld comment on the injunction Gallion won in Sumter County yesterday. They said further action will be decided on after the court order is studied.

Besides Sumter, the Justice Department has asked to see voter registration records in two other Alabama counties — Montgomery and Wilcox.

FBI agents have already inspected the Montgomery records under an order from Johnson. The Wilcox request is pending in Federal court at Mobile.

Mr. Gallion's action in requesting the order shortly after agents had arrived in the Livingston, the seat of the predominently rural west Alabama County. The agents arrived at the office of the board of registrars shortly before noon and presented the registration officials with a letter from United States Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, demanding the records be opened for Federal reproduction.

FBI Left

However, the FBI left without gaining access to the records when Mr. Gallion presented them with a copy of Judge Hildreth's order.

Mr. Gallion termed Rogers' action in the probe "a gross insult to state authority.

"The action by United States Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers is just another example of how Federal gestapo tactics are used to harrass our public-spirited local officials."

Mr. Gallion said Mr. Rogers "ordered FBI agents into Sumter County without even the curtesy of advance notice to local or state officials of his intended action. If he thinks this is smart Washington politics in Alabama, it demonstrates again the shallow thinking that has characterized that office under Rogers.

The attorney general said Mr. Rogers' letter was written last June, "has since been made moot by judicial action.

"It was a brazen attempt on his part to get, by subterfuge, records that he could not obtain otherwise under existing law.

Has Action

"This office now has before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, an action attacking the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act. We feel the state has a right and a duty to have this adjudicated before there is further rummaging by Federal police through state records of any kind," Mr. Gallion said.

The Sumter probe marked the second attempt by FBI agents to examine the records in the predominently Negro county. Last June, the FBI was halted in a probe by an injunction granted by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones which barred Federal investigators from voter registration records in each of the state's 67 counties. However, the injunction was later dismissed by Federal authorities.

Mr. Rogers has charged that only 178 of the county's 7,858 Negroes have been allowed to register while nearly all of the county's 3,600 white persons are registered voters.

Judge Slows FBI Snoopers

LIVINGSTON, Ala. (AP)— Quick action by Alabama's chief legal officer and a state court judge has thwarted—at least temporarily—an FBI attempt to inspect Sumter County voter registration records.

With four federal investigators on the courthouse doorsteps, Circuit Judge E. F. Hildreth issued an order Tuesday barring them from examining the files for possible evidence of discrimination.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, who played a key role in forestalling the federal record-inspection, drove to this west Alabama county seat and obtained the temporary restraining order.

The four FBI men, bearing photographic copying equipment and a letter from U. S. Atty Gen. William P. Rogers, left without seeing the files.

Although other Alabama judges have granted orders aimed at keeping voter records away from federal agents in the continuing civil rights struggle, Hildreth's mandate appeared unprecedented in Alabama.

In effect the order placed the Sumter County registration files in Gallion's custody and prohibited him and the county voter registrars from revealing their contents to anyone.

Actually the voting records were put in the constructive custody of the attorney general meaning they wil remain here but still in his charge.

Gallion said the Sumter files were put in his safekeeping in an effort to shield the county election officials from a possible federal suit, such as faces Macon County registrars in a similar case.

The attorney general who labeled the FBI effort to inspect the files as "another high-handed invasion of state sovereignty by the federal government," declared:

"Our action in protecting these records certainly does not indicate that we feel there's anything wrong with the records themselves, but a matter of principle is involved."

Alabama Fights U. S. Vote Quiz; Halts Registry

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1 (UPI).—Officials said Saturday they would refuse to register voters so long as the FBI is checking local records for evidence of civil rights violations.

The Federal agency begins its probe next Tuesday but has given no indication how long it will need to copy the records.

"It is obvious that our office cannot function while our records are in the possession of the Federal police," Crum Dinkins, chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars, said.

MANY NOT REGISTERED

"Registration of voters will therefore be suspended for the duration of the inspection," he said, "although the closing of our office at this time will, we believe, prevent a large number of Montgomery county citizens from voting in the general election in November."

U. S. Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., ordered the board of registrars last Friday to surrender its records to Federal agents. The local FBI bureau will make the examination for the Civil Rights Commission.

45 COMPLAINTS CHECKED

The commission asked for the probe after receiving "numerous complaints" that Negroes have been discriminated against in repeated efforts to register.

Commission field agents "checked out" more than 45 complaints before asking U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers to secure the records.

Dinkins said, "The action of the Government appears to be purely political, aimed at the large mass of Negro voters in the north."

When the agents walk in, Dinkins said, the registrars walk out.

Order Bars Wilcox Books From Agents

SELMA—Federal agents were barred by circuit court order Friday from examining Wilcox County voter registration records in the first test of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Circuit Judge James A. Hare issued a temporary injunction against U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, prohibiting federal scrutiny of the records.

SPECIAL RECORDS

The injunction was issued on petition of Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod who also asked for a judgment declaring the Civil Rights Act "unconstitutional and void."

A request for examination of the records by special FBI agents was made in a May 9 letter from Joseph M. F. Ryan, U.S. acting assistant attorney general, to members of the Wilcox Board of Registrars.

Gallion and McLeod, in their petition, contend that the 1960 Civil Rights Act passed by Congress "is unenforceable and unconstitutional because it is vague, uncertain, indefinite and unintelligible."

8,000 NEGROES

The state contends that the act, under which access to the records is sought, is "in violation of Amendment 10" to the U.S. Constitution which provides that powers not delegated to the federal government nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states.

The petition cites Article 15 of the Constitution which states that "distinction (by race) does not necessarily amount to denial or abridgment." The demand to examine the Wilcox records is based upon "merely statistical" racial distinction, the state said.

In Wilcox, there are more than 8,000 Negroes of voting age but none are registered voters.

Attached to the complaint were copies of affidavits from the three members of the registrar board, asserting that "no Negro has applied for registration" since the members were appointed.

DURING TENURE

Chairman William H. Bruce, members Cecil C. Rogers and Mrs. Duane Newberry all signed sworn statements that no Negro had applied during their tenure and "no person has been denied registration on account of race or color."

The board has possession of only those applications received since Dec. 6, 1958 when records of the board were taken, under subpoena, by the county grand jury. That jury, which took possession of the records before a federal Civil Rights Commission hearing opened in Montgomery, passed the files on to the next jury.

On the basis of the registrars' statements, Gallion and McLeod contend that no complaints have been made "of any kind" relating to the board member's action and conduct of voter registration.

The petition asserts that the basis for the request by the U.S. attorney general "does not comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1960 and is vague, indefinite and uncertain, and does not apprise complainants of the reason and basis of said demand."

SEE RECORDS

The demand "does not contain an adequate statement of the basis and purpose" of such request, the petition states.

Further, Gallion and McLeod contend, the demand to see the records "indicates a mere curiosity, or a groundless suspicion or a desire . . . on the part of respondent attorney general to use (the) records as though he were a general inquisitory body with the plenary powers of a common law grand jury . . ."

The petition emphasizes that no specific complaint or the name of complaining persons is given. It also asserts that no clear statement is given on what period of time the records are sought for inspection, as provided in the act.

No date for a hearing on the petition for a permanent injunction has been set. A hearing is expected to be set after Rogers takes action, probably in the form of motions to either kill the injunction or transfer jurisdiction to a federal court. He has 30 days in which to act.

FEDERAL SUITS

The federal act which the petition attacks empowers federal suits against a state, a point questioned in the 1957 act.

Wilcox was one of four counties in as many Southern states where Rogers said efforts would be made to apply the new Civil Rights Act.

In the letter to the registrars, Ryan, acting for Rogers, said the demand to examine the records "is based upon information in the possession of the attorney general tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction."

Wilcox County suit may test civil rights law

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

SELMA, Ala., May 21—Wilcox County voter registration records may become the basis for the first test of the constitutionality of the 1960 civil rights law.

The validity of the newly-enacted law was questioned in a suit for injunction granted Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion Friday.

The injunction prohibits the Justice Department from enforcing its May 9 demand to see registration records in predominantly Negro Wilcox County.

Wilcox is in the same judicial circuit as Dallas, where Circuit Judge James A. Hare granted the temporary injunction.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION of the Justice Department had given the three-member Wilcox board of registrars 15 days in which to make its records available to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Spokesman for the attorney general's office at Montgomery said Friday's surprise court move would insure a test of the civil rights law without jeopardizing Wilcox board members.

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THE INJUNCTION SUIT was filed on behalf of the board members, William H. Bruce, chairman; Cecil C. Rogers and Mrs. Duane Newberry.

It includes affidavits by them asserting that no Negreos have applied to the board to register to vote since the members took office last November.

The Civil Rights Division had said its demand to see the records was "based on information . . . tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting in your jurisdiction."

There are more than 8000 Negroes of voting age in Wilcox, but none are registered to vote.

All but a few of the more than 3000 white persons in the county are registered to vote.

THE SUIT filed by Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion challenged the federal government to show a single valid complaint from Wilcox County of a Negro being refused registration.

It also contends that even if the civil rights law is constitutional, the Justice Department has not followed provisions for obtaining voter registration records.

Gallion and Circuit Sol. Blanchard McLeod conducted an investigation in the county after the Justice Department presented its demand, May 9.

Alabama Vote Hinges Upon States' Rights

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 30 (AP).—Alabama Democrats, mindful of recent racial strife, will turn out Tuesday for a primary election that could have a bearing on this year's presidential race.

In nominating candidates for presidential electors, the voters will choose between loyalists sworn to support the national party and independents threatening another revolt akin to the State's rights uprising of 1948.

The State's righters, like their predecessors 12 years ago, have promised to cast their 11 electoral votes for someone else if the national party picks a presidential nominee hostile to the South and its racial traditions.

In the same election, and in an almost certain runoff four weeks later, the voters will elect 56 delegates to the Democratic National Convention along with a national committeeman and committeewoman.

And they will choose Democratic nominees for one seat in the Senate and nine in the House. Because of its significance, the bitter fight for control of Alabama's 11 electoral votes has overshadowed the other election contests. Candidates for convention delegate are watching the elector battle.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler has threatened to challenge the delegations from any Southern State where party loyalty is in doubt.

Two of the electors who bolted the party in 1948 and voted for the States Rights ticket—State Senator Walter C. Givhan and Edmund Blair—are again on the States Rights slate.

Senator Sparkman, seeking his fourth term, is opposed by retired Admiral John Crommelin of Montgomery and Zeke Calhoun of Fort Mitchell. Admiral Crommelin, a World War II naval air hero, is making his fourth Senate race since he was sidelined by the Navy in 1950 for persistent criticism of national defense policies. Mr. Calhoun is a politically unknown service station manager.

The retired admiral is running also for presidential elector.

Only two of Alabama's House members have opposition, although all nine are up for renomination. Representative Boykin is opposed by Charles Kilborn, and Representative Grant seeks renomination against Vernon Merritt and Alvie L. Summers.

The remaining seven House members were automatically renominated.

ALABAMA GOVERNOR SCORES VOTE INQUIRY

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 10 (UPI)—Gov. John Patterson, of Alabama, called Attorney General William P. Rogers an "outright liar" Tuesday. The Governor promised to fight any inspection aimed at investigating alleged violations of Negro voting rights in Wilcox County.

Mr. Patterson said Mr. Rogers' announcement that Federal agents would investigate voting procedures in Wilcox County was "shocking and insulting to every one of our officials and citizens."

He said the Attorney General's charges were "deliberate" fabrication.

"I know of my own knowledge that the public officials of Alabama and particularly Wilcox County are good, law-abiding citizens, are doing a good job and are upholding their oaths of office.

"I know for a fact that they partially."

Mr. Rogers announced yesterday that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation would ask voting registers in Wilcox County to open their records in a search for alleged discrimination against Negroes. Wilcox was one of four Southern counties that Mr. Rogers said would be inspected immediately.

Capital Mum On Bid To See Vote Records

County Officials Refuse To Comment On Rogers' Request

MONTGOMERY, May 23 (AP)—Tight-lipped state and county officials withheld comment today on U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers' request for a look at Montgomery County's voter records.

As he had done earlier in Wilcox County, Rogers sought access to voter registration files in Mont-

gomery and three other Southern counties.

Chairman Crum Dilkins of the Board of Registrars, which has the power to accept or reject prospective new voters, refused to discuss the request with FBI agents who delivered it to his home.

Will Take It Up

He told them the board meets June 6 and will take it up with the Federal agents at that time.

Neither was comment forthcoming from Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion or Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford.

ROGERS

Gallion, who answered the demand for Wilcox County's records with an injunction suit in state court, declined to say whether he will take similar action to keep Montgomery's registration files out of Federal hands.

Circuit Judge James A. Hare in Selma signed a temporary injunction shortly after the Wilcox County petition was submitted to him last Friday. As long as it is in force, the restraining order prevents the Justice Department from looking at the voter records.

'No Statement'

Thetford, who by law serves as legal adviser to the Montgomery registration board, said he will have no statement on Rogers request "until we know more about it."

Negro leaders in Montgomery have long complained that members of their race are denied the right to vote. Registration officials have emphatically denied it.

FBI agents investigated a complaint several years ago, but no further action was taken.

Rogers' announcement today said only about 10 per cent of the Negroes of voting age in Montgomery County are registered to vote. It said there are 3480 Negro voters out of 34,079 of voting age.

Justice Dept. pushes probe

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23—The Justice Department is expected to move later today to have the Federal Bureau of Investigation check voting records in a second Alabama county—Montgomery.

An earlier move for FBI inspection of voting records in Wilcox County has been blocked by a temporary injunction granted by Circuit Court Judge James Hare at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion.

As in the case of the eariler action by the department, counties in other Southern states are involved in this latest step by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

ROGERS IS excepted to send letters today notifying the following counties to make their records available for inspection by the FBI:

Montgomery County, Ala.; Early County, Ga., and East Feliciana and Ouachita Parishes, La.

Basis for the FBI checks, according to the Justice Department, are reports of discrimination against Negroes attempting to register and vote.

In the first round of Southern counties that Rogers moved against, he said no Negroes were registered in any county.

These counties were Wilcox in Alabama, McCormack in South Carolina, Webster in Georgia, and East Carroll Parish in Louisiana.

The FBI reportedly has photostated large quantities of records in the South Carolina and Georgia counties. But difficulty has been encountered by the department in East Carroll Parish, La., along with Wilcox County in Alabama.

Both Sides File Motions In Vote Case

MOBILE (AP) — Both sides want oral arguments on a motion to dismiss an order keeping federal agents from checking voter records in Wilcox County, a rural South Alabama county.

Counsel for the Justice Department and the Alabama Attorney General filed motions before U.S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas Tuesday requesting the arguments. No hearing date was set.

A temporary injunction was issued May 20 at Selma by Circuit Judge James A. Hare denying federal agents the right to check the Wilcox records.

CASE TRANSERED

The case was transfered to federal court here at the Justice Department's request and the department moved on June 8 for dismissal of Judge Hare's order.

Although the ratio of Negroes to whites in Wilcox is three to one, there are no Negro voters in the county. The board of registars claims no Negroes have tried to register there in at least 13 years.

The Wilcox voter records have been passed from one grand jury to another since the Civil Rights Commission moved in 1958 to obtain them.

SERIES OF MOVES

The motions for arguments were filed by U.S. Atty. Ralph Kennamer on behalf of U.S. Atty. General William P. Rogers and Asst. Atty. General Joseph M. F. Ryan of the Civil Rights Division; and by Alabama Atty. General MacDonald Gallion and Asst. Atty. General Nicholas Hare.

The Justice Department has made a series of moves to examine voter registration records in various Alabama counties. Federal court hearings are set in Montgomery July 13 on the department's efforts to win dismissal of an injunction barring federal agents from looking at voter records in all Alabama counties.

The case here involves only Wilcox County.

Alabama Judge Bars Federal Look At County Voters' Registrations

SELMA, Ala., May 20 (AP) Circuit Court Judge James A. Hare today granted a temporary injunction prohibiting Federal agents from seeking access to voter registration records in Wilcox County, Ala.

Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion filed the petition for the temporary restraining order. He said his petition also challenges the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

"The Justice Department has announced its intention to inspect voter registration records in four counties in the South, among them Wilcox, to investigate possible discrimination against Negroes.

Wilcox County, in central Alabama's so-called black-belt area, is about 80 per cent Negro in population. No Negroes are registered to vote in Wilcox County.

Gallion said the injunction was requested by him and Blanchard McLeod, solicitor of the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

Gallion said that McLeod, at his request, got affidavits that no Negro has applied to register as a voter in the County.

Gallion said he doesn't think the Justice Department has a complaint on which to base its request to see the voter rolls. He said the injunction names United States Attorney General William P. Rogers and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Alabama.

"I do want to emphasize that the state and Wilcox County have nothing to hide," said Gallion, "and we are not going to let the Federal Government come in on a fishing expedition with no basis under law to seize the files under possession of the Board of Registrars."

VOTING RECORD PROBE

Registrars Face Inspection As Court's Stay Runs Out

A brief respite for Montgomery County voter registrars, faced with federal inspection of their records, has ended, it was revealed here Tuesday.

A three-man panel of federal judges turned down state attorneys in their attempt to block inspection by agents for the U.S. Dept. of Justice.

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion attacked the decision as "unjust."

"We intend to appeal it all the way," he said.

He said it was "unjust to be denied until the final adjudication of this matter.

"If the act is eventually declared unconstitutional, the damage has been done.

"We have put in question the basic constitutional issues. We have nothing to hide in the records, but a matter of basic principle is involved."

Judge Richard T. Rives had granted a temporary stay of a U.S. District Court order that gave the registrars 15 days in which to allow federal agents to inspect the local voter records.

The stay was granted on Aug. 24. Hailed by Gallion as "an encouraging victory," it gave state attorneys 10 days in which to file briefs, after which federal attorneys had 10 days in which to file answering briefs.

Rives granted the stay on the basis of a point raised by Circuit Solicitor William Thetford, who argued that the district court order was too broad and directed that documents be made available which are not required under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

But the state motion was denied by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Since the 15 days given the local registrars in which to comply with the order of Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. of the local U.S. District Court has elapsed, agents for the U.S. Dept. of Justice can seek access to the records at any time.

Solicitor Thetford had no comment on any plans that may have been made in anticipation of the expected visit by FBI agents.

Purpose of the voter records probe is the turning up of evidence to show whether Negroes are discriminated against by the registrars.

Judge Johnson's order, issued on Aug. 11, followed a hearing in which state attorneys attacked the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act.

AGENTS BARED

The order also overturned an injunction granted by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery which barred federal agents from inspecting voter registration records in any Alabama county.

At the time, FBI agents were seeking to inspect records in Montgomery, Sumter, and Wilcox Counties, and had already begun inspecting the Sumter County records, as directed by U.S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers.

The latest state move to prevent federal inspection of voter records wws turned down by a three-judge panel of the federal appellate court.

Serving on the panel were Rives and two colleagues—Judges Warren L. Jones of Jacksonville, Fla., and John R. Brown of Houston, Tex.

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ALABALA

Patterson Backs Vote Reform Plan

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH
Post-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, April 3—Gov. John Patterson today "wholeheartedly endorsed" a series of voting reforms suggested by the American Legion in Alabama.

A five-point resolution was presented to Patterson by an American Legion committee headed by Robert H. Wilder of Dadeville, state commander of the Legion.

The recommendations were:

1. That absentee voting be restricted to service men on duty outside of Alabama, their families with them, and disabled veterans in a hospital.

2. That voting machines be required for all elections in Alabama, and that the state help to pay for them.

3. That all voters be required to re-identify themselves to their board of registrars before March 15, 1960, and once every five years thereafter.

4. That the governor should appoint the boards of registrars throughout the state, with the first appointments being on a six-year, four-year, and two-year term basis. Now, the registrars are appointed by the State Auditor, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, and the governor.

5. That penalties for violation of election laws be made stronger, so that any person breaking election laws would be disfranchised.

Lawson Lynn of Montgomery, state adjutant for the Legion, said the governor told the Legion committee that he would push for passage of such laws.

"He said he would talk to the members of the subcommittee on election laws and urge their endorsement of the proposals," said Mr. Lynn.

Lynn said the recommendations will be presented to the committee in writing next week. The subcommittee is headed by Sen. L. K. (Snag) Andrews of Union Springs.

The resolution offered by the Legionnaires said they had been assisted in their studies by boards of registrars, the various county Democratic Executive Committees, and the League of Women Voters.

The voting reform committee of the Legion is composed of:

Mr. Wilder; Buddy Crawford, mayor of Abbeville; Probate Judge Vernol R. Jansen of Mobile; George L. Cleere, executive vice president of the Coosa-Alabama River Development Assn.; William S. Pritchard Jr., Birmingham attorney; Circuit Judge Reuben Wright of Tuscaloosa.

Cullman Attorney James F. Berry; Dr. Ernest N. Stone, superintendent of schools at Jacksonville; Judge Emmett N. Roden of Florence; Joe F. Foster, Alabama Civil Defense Director; County Solicitor Charles A. Adair Jr. of Dadeville.

Committee Considered Negro Vote Deterrent

By FORREST CASTLEBERRY
Journal Staff Writer

A 26-member legislative committee today endorsed a subcommittee's recommendation for tougher poll tax restrictions as a deterrent to Negro voting.

The interim committee on revision of laws also adopted another proposal which would sharply curtail use of the absentee ballot in Alabama elections.

The poll tax recommendation would put back into effect the old cumulative feature which was removed in 1953. It would require voters to pay up all back poll taxes, some going back as far as 24 years at $1.50 a year.

Existing law waives all unpaid poll taxes beyond two years.

The absentee ballot recommendation would allow some voters to cast their ballots that way, but the committee left the details to be spelled out later.

As proposed by the subcommittee, only members of the armed forces, their wives if living with them, and veterans in VA hospitals would be allowed to vote absentee.

But the parent committee didn't want to be tied down to those exceptions alone and left it open for final determination later.

The interim committee on finance meanwhile worked to finish its general fund budget so it can get on with school needs.

The legislative group has been working behind closed doors this week writing an appropriation bill to provide operating funds for non-educational state agencies for the next two fiscal years.

Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery, committee chairman, said he was still optimistic the work will be completed today so that hearings can begin next week on a separate measure for educational expenses.

Another committee member indicated, however, it may be Monday or Tuesday before the general fund budget is ready to recommend to the Legislature which convenes in May.

Gov. Patterson has urged strict economy in the general fund proposal, but neither his recommended figures nor the committee's planned appropriations for various departments have been revealed.

The governor also has suggested consolidation of state agencies where possible in an effort to provide more money for old age pensions and other welfare programs.

Feds Move To Toss Out Probe Ban

U.S. Court Slates July 13 Hearing On Dismissal Bid

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Blocked by injunctions in its effort to inspect Alabama voter registration records, the U.S. Justice Dept. has taken its case into federal court here.

A hearing has been set for 10 a.m., July 13, on a motion to dismiss injunction proceedings by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion.

Gallion said a counter-motion will be filed soon requesting that the injunction be moved back to state court.

If Johnson rejects that motion and keeps the case in federal court, the state cannot appeal that point until a ruling has been made on the whole issue. If such an appeal were possible, the state course to further delay a decision on the injunction.

In another motion, the Justice Dept. sought an order to force the Montgomery County board of registrars to produce records for investigation by federal agents.

Gallion had obtained a temporary restraining order from Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones prohibiting inspection of voter records by federal agents.

The Jones order came as FBI men were already going over voter records in Sumter County. They had also sought access to Montgomery and Wilcox County records.

STOPPED BRIEFLY

The injunction suit was automatically transferred to federal court, government attorneys said, after a petition prepared here under supervision of Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. Joseph M. F. Ryan.

Ryan stopped here briefly Saturday on his way back to Washington from Louisiana, where he was looking into other civil rights matters.

But the injunction put into effect by Judge Jones will remain in force until acted on by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.

In a motion to dismiss the injunction complaint, the federal officials maintained that:

1. The local state court was without jurisdiction, since the Civil Rights Act of 1960 vests authority in controversies arising under it in U.S. district courts;

2. The state court has no power to review discretionary acts by the U.S. Attorney General, as in the case for the order to inspect the voter records;

3. The state action is "in effect an unconsented suit" against the United States;

4. The action fails to state a claim on which relief could be granted;

5. The move to get an injunction was premature, since the state had not sought remedies provided under the Civil Rights Act;

6. The state action failed to serve "indispensable parties" with process.

In obtaining the order from Judge Jones, Gallion had charged that the federal action in effect charged voter registrars with breaking the law without letting them know what they were charged with or who their accusers were.

Gallion also attacked constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act, and maintained that questionnaires filled out by voters were confidential and not open to inspection.

Jones' injunction applied to every county in Alabama, though records were being sought by FBI agents only in Montgomery, Sumter, and Wilcox counties.

A similar injunction, granted by Circuit Judge James Hare in Selma, blocked federal agents earlier from inspection of Wilcox County records.

The injunction granted by Hare also was transferred to federal court. Arguments on it are to be heard on July 17 by U.S. District Judge Daniel Thomas in Mobile

Vote records injunction goes to U. S. court

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 13 —(AP)—A state court injunction prohibiting federal agents from getting access to voter registration records anywhere in Alabama has been transferred to jurisdiction of federal court.

But the restraining order granted last week by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones will remain in force until U. S. District Judge M. Johnson Jr., rules on it.

The Justice Department will ask Johnson to dismiss it after state authorities have formally been notified.

A PETITION to transfer jurisdiction to federal court was filed Saturday by Asst. Atty. Gen. Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. Ryan was here Friday night and Saturday.

Federal attorneys said the motion automatically puts the issue in Johnson's court for him to rule on, after state officials have been given a chance to answer the government's dismissal motion.

Ryan stopped in Montgomery en route to Washington from Biloxi, Miss., and Baton Rouge, La., where he took part in other civil rights actions last week.

JONES, IN STATE court, signed

a temporary injunction closing the records to the Justice Department after U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers asked to see the voter registration files in Montgomery and Sumter Counties.

Instead of restricting the restraining order to those counties, however, the circuit judge, at the request of State Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, extended it to cover all 67 counties.

The suit, similar to but broader than one filed earlier in state court at Selma, challenged constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, under which Rogers made the request.

AT SELMA, Circuit Judge James Hare issued a temporary injunction restraining federal agents from getting their hands on registration records in Wilcox County.

The Justice Department also got that suit into federal court at Mobile, and the government asked U. S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas there to dismiss the injunction.

Thomas said the request will be taken under submission June 17 without arguments, unless the state asks for oral arguments.

See Negro Voter Purge In Alabama

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP) — Negro lawyers here last week charged the Jefferson county board of registrars with attempting to purge the names of Negroes who have qualified to vote.

The action by the board came almost the same time that Circuit Court Judge James A. Hare, in Selma blocked efforts of the Justice department to examine the voting records of Wilcox county where the Federal government contends Negroes are being illegally restrained from voting.

The Negro lawyers made the charge after the names of 93 persons were stricken from the voting list. The number of Negro voters here has increased considerably in the last year as the result of a concerted registration campaign.

Walter Brower, chairman of the board, said the voters had not been purged — or taken from the voting list — but were being investigated with the possibility of purging them.

"Under a new law, we get reports of convictions from recorders courts over the country," said Brewer. "Based on these reports, we sent our notices to 93 people — 73 of them white people, and 20 of them Negroes—telling them to come before us and show cause why they should not be purged from the voting list."

"The Negroes got hot and bothered, thinking we had just called up Negroes," said Brower, "and of course, this wasn't so."

He said the board will meet in executive session "at a later date" and decide whether to purg the names from the voting list.

He said convictions for vagrancy for being a habitual drunk, for being a professional gambler, for being employed in a house of prostitution and other offenses would purge voters from the list.

Most of the names are being challenged for moral reasons, according to the board.

Birmingham Lawyers Charge Registrars Board With Purging Negroes Qualified to Cast Vote

Several Names, White and Black, May Be Taken Off List Because of Police Records

Attorneys Claim Board's Action Illegal

BIRMINGHAM.—(ANP) — Negro lawyers here, last week, charged the Jefferson County Board of Registrars with attempting a purge of the names of Negroes who have qualified to vote.

The action by the board came almost at the same time that Circuit Court Judge James A. Hare, in Selma blocked efforts of the Justice Department to examine the voting records of Wilcox county where the Federal government contends Negroes are being illegally restrained from voting.

93 Names Stricken From Voting List

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"Under a new law, we get reports of convictions from recorders courts over the county," said Brower. "Based on these reports, we sent notices to 9 people—73 of them white people, and 20 of them Negroes—telling them to come before us and show cause why they should not be purged from the voting list."

"The Negroes got hot and bothered, thinking we had just called up Negroes," said Brower, "and of course, this wasn't so."

Board to Decide On Purge

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He said convictions for vagrancy, for being habitual drunk, for being a professional gambler, for being employed in a house of prostitution, and other offenses would purge voters from the list.

Most of the names are being challenged for moral reasons, according to the board.

The Negro attorneys claimed that the board's action was illegal, since the hearing was held less than 30 days before an election. The Democratic primary runoff is May 31.

Report Offenses Every 30 Days

Brower said recorder's courts in the county must now report offenses to the registrars every 30 days, and that the names involved would be challenged as a matter of "routine" in the future.

Appealing the board's action were Asbury Howard, Allie Davis, Clarence C. Taylor, Donald Pearson, Cornelius Wright jr., May Williams and Henry Studmire.

George Bellsnyder, a member of the board, told the Negroes that the board feels that parents of illegitimate children are not of good moral character, and should be stricken.

Federal Agents Will Lose No Time In Montgomery Move

MONTGOMERY —(AP)— Federal agents will move within a few days to take advantage of their victorious legal battle to get access to Montgomery voter registration records.

The Justice Department said U. S. District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery will be asked next week to set a date for inspection of the files for signs of anti-Negro discrimination.

Johnson ordered the voting records opened last month, but Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion of Alabama won a brief respite from presiding Judge Richard T. Rives of the U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Rives delayed the record inspection until the appellate court could determine whether Johnson exceeded the powers of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, as the state claimed.

After studying written arguments, the appellate court denied a permanent injunction, thus dissolving the temporary stay order which had kept federal agents from the files.

Gallion still insists that Johnson was wrong and that the Civil Rights Act itself is unconstitutional. If necessary, he said, he will take his appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Voter Records Will Be Closed

FBI Investigation Begins In Montgomery Tomorrow —Complaints Cited

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 2.—When a team of FBI agents begins examining voter records in this Deep South capital Tuesday, registration machinery will grind to a halt.

Crun Dinkins, chairman of the Montgomery County board of registrars, has announced the Federal inspection will bring to an immediate stop the registration of prospective white and Negro voters.

Many Complaints

United States Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ordered the board to surrender its records to Federal agents last Friday. The local FBI office, under the direction of Joe Robb, will make the examination for the Civil Rights Commission.

The commission asked for the investigation after receiving "numerous complaints" that Negroes have been discriminated against in their repeated efforts to become registered voters in this area.

Commission field agents checked more than 45 complaints before asking United States Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to secure the records.

'We Can't Function'

"It is obvious that our office cannot function while our records are in the possession of the Federal police. Registration of voters will therefore be suspended during the term of this inspection," Mr. Dinkins said.

"The FBI has given us no estimate of the length of time they will need to copy our records. The closing of our office at this time will, we believe, prevent a large number of Montgomery County citizens from registering and voting in the general election in November."

Probe Closes Voter Books In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1 (UPI)—Officials said today they would refuse to register voters so long as the FBI is checking local records for evidence of civil rights violations.

The federal agency begins its probe next Tuesday but has given no indication how long it will need to copy the records.

"It is obvious that our office cannot function while our records are in the possession of the federal police," Crum Dinkins, chairman of the Montgomery County board of registrars, said.

"Registration of voters will therefore be suspended" for the duration of the inspection, he said, although "the closing of our office at this time will, we believe prevent a large number of Montgomery County citizens... from voting in the general election in November."

Surrender Ordered

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ordered the board of registrars last Friday to surrender its records to federal agents. The local FBI bureau will make the examination for the Civil Rights Commission.

The commission asked for the probe after receiving complaints that Negroes have been discriminated against in their efforts to become registered voters in this former capital of the Confederacy.

Commission field agents checked more than 45 complaints before asking U.S. Atty. Gen William P. Rogers to secure the records.

Dinkins said, "The action of the government appears to be purely political, aimed at the large mass of Negro voters in the North, and we do not suppose that the problem of Montgomery voters is of much importance to the attorney general of the United States."

When the agents walk in, Dinkins said, the registrars walk out.

State Bid Dismissed

Johnson, one of the youngest federal judges in the nation, dismissed a request by State Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion that counsel for Alabama be present during the examination. "All legal problems in this matter have been resolved," Johnson said. "There is no need for either agents of the United States or the State of Alabama to be present."

Rogers asked Johnson to set the date for the inspection last Monday after the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans denied an Alabama request for a permanent injunction barring agents of the Civil Rights Commission from inspecting the records.

Earlier, the federal judge threw out Alabama's contention that the investigative section of the controversial 1960 civil rights law is unconstitutional. Johnson held the section, "if properly applied and enforced, provides an effective means whereby preliminary investigations of registration practices can be made in order to determine whether such conform to constitutional principles."

Alabama, along with the Montgomery County registrars, appealed the decision.

In electors race—

Voters indicate they'll back bolt

BY AL STANTON, News staff writer

Alabama voters have served notice they are willing to withhold this state's traditionally solid Democratic vote from any strongly pro-integration Democratic presidential nominee.

They apparently nominated outright three States' Rights independent candidates for presidential primary.

And sizable votes were given the eight other members of that slate, who have threatened to bolt the party if the Democrats put up a presidential candidate hostile to Southern racial traditions.

STANTON

Only one stick-with-the-party Democratic electoral candidate placed among the top 11 — the number to be nominated—in this race.

IF THE THREE top independents hold their lead and win nomination, the next 16 candidates who did not receive a majority will battle it out in the runoff primary May 31 for the remaining eight elector posts.

On the basis of returns from 2595 of the state's 3319 boxes, Independents Bruce Henderson of Wilcox, Edmund Blair of Pell City and former Gov. Frank Dixon of Birmingham appear headed for nomination in the first primary.

A big runoff ballot also appeared probable in the race for delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention.

With little more than two-thirds of the state's boxes reporting in this contest, nine of the 52 candidates could hope for election.

This would leave 11 seats to be filled in the 20-member state-at-large contingent.

THE TOP 22 candidates not receiving a majority would be in the May 31 runoff.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion polled 97,072 votes from 2223 boxes thus far in that race to lead the delegate ticket.

Close behind was former Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick, Dothan attorney.

U. S. Sen. John Sparkman won renomination to a fourth term easily over two opponents.

Reps. Frank Boykin in the first district and George Grant in the second also were renominated. Alabama's other seven House members had no opposition and were renominated automatically.

PUBLIC SERVICE Commission President Jack Owen led his nearest opponent, Ed Pepper of Ashland, by about 13,000 votes, but the two appeared headed for a runoff May 31.

The vote in that race, with 2920 boxes reporting, was Owen, 164,893; Pepper, 151,969; and Roy T. King, Montgomery druggist, 32,170.

In the elector race, the only party loyalist in the top 11 was C. G. Allen of Gadsden, who placed fifth.

The other 10 stick-by-party Democrats, pledged to support the national party nominees, ran last in the top 22.

BEHIND THEM were the 13 elector candidates not on either slate.

The 11 electors who are eventually nominated will run against a slate of 11 Republicans in the November general election.

Leaders in the elector race are (2595 boxes reporting):

Henderson, 132,858; Blair, 127,938; Dixon, 122,074; Frank Mizell, 119,528; Sam M. Johnston, 117,220; W. W. Malone, 117,075; C. E. Hornsby Jr., 115,194; C. G. Allen (loyalist), 114, 971; State Sen. Walter C. Givhan, 113,993; John D. McQueen Jr., 112,727, and Lawrence E. McNeil, 109,623.

John P. Newsome of Birmingham, an independent, headed the next 11, with 108,706 votes.

THE NEXT SEVEN party loyalists, who appear included in the runoff, are J. E. Brantley, 102,207; Leonard Beard, 101,808; State Sen. Dave Archer, 100,067; William L. Chenault, 99,902; Karl Harrison, 98,113; Bill Jones, 94,323, and William D. Partlow Jr., 92,951.

The three members of the stick-by-party Democratic slate who apparently missed the runoff are Milton K. Cummings, 92,705; Ben Ray, 89,999, and D. Hardy Riddle, 88,046.

Birmingham Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor piled up a big lead over Charles W. McKay, the incumbent, in the race for Democratic national committeeman.

Returns from 2844 boxes gave Connor 168,061 to 102,269 for McKay.

FOR NATIONAL committeewoman, Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens of Birmingham appeared elected, with 124,130 votes to 108,662 for Mrs. Gladys King Burns of Gadsden.

Five of the front-running delegate candidates who expressed a choice for presidential nominee in a poll by The Birmingham News named Lyndon Johnson, two lean to Stuart Symington and one to Richard Russell.

Hardwick, who appears to have been elected, said he might prefer Symington.

Gallion, the ticket leader, said he had no choice.

THE THIRD MAN on the ticket, Probate Judge T. C. Almon of Decatur, with 82,472 votes, said his choice was Johnson.

The other six who may have been elected expressed no choice.

They are J. C. Henderson of Alexander City, 79,020; Mrs. Dorothy Carmichael of Tuscumbia, 77,933; John Britton of Montgomery, 74,390; Fred H. Davis of Centreville, 73,804; Frank E. Dixon of Gadsden, 73,066; and Secretary of State Bettye Frink, 67,838.

In line for a runoff, on the basis of incomplete returns, were:

James C. Inzer Jr. of Gadsden (prefers Johnson), 65,018; Joe Elliott of Decatur, 63,801; Robert H. King of Gadsden, 61,784; James E. Simpson of Birmingham, 61,645; Public Service Commissioner Ralph Smith of Guntersville, 59,781; H. Coleman Long of Uniontown, 59,276.

RAYMOND WEEKS of Birmingham, 56,007; Ernest C. Hornsby of East Tallassee, 54,622; Neil Metcalf of Geneva, 54,828; Charles F. Belew of Fairhope, 51,250; State Rep. Sims Thomas of Eufaula, 52,160; E. M. Beasley of Montgomery (prefers Russell), 49,217.

William J. O'Neal of Montevallo, 47,935; O. S. Burke of Greensboro, 47,589; Edwin H. Estes of Gadsden, 47,027; F. L. Ferrell of Mentone (prefers Johnson), 46,040; S. T. Russell of Montgomery, 46,178; Bowling Bufford of Union Springs (prefers Symington), 44,058; Gary F. Burns of Gadsden, 43,158; Benjamin Grady Wilson of Jasper (prefers Johnson), 43,901; Newt Rains of Cullman, 42,309; and H. R. Batchelor of Anniston, 39,412.

The returns in the contested district races for delegate and alternate (top four in delegate races will be elected; two in alternate races will be elected) 399 of 437 boxes:

First District delegate—J. Thomas Hines, 10,790; Jameal (Jim) Kahalley, 12,545; Ernest M. Meggison, 18,483; Sam C. Nettles Jr., 18,013; Willard Oswald, 12,679; Pierre Pelham, 19,928; Ernest L. Toenes, 9323; Julian A. Watters III, 16,273.

468 OF 468 BOXES:

Second District delegate—L. W. Brannon Jr., 20,815; J. E. (Dog) Brantley, 14,943; William E. Cleghorn, 9009; C. T. Donaldson, 14,178; Henry Heller, 9997; Pitt Tyson Maner, 17,073; Albert Roemer, 10,094; W. Payne Russell, 11,689; Alton L. Turner, 16,718; A. R. Woodham, 11,334.

Second District alternate—Blue Barber, 12,262; James A. Brice, 13,672; C. E. Garrett, 18,678; John T. Weaver, 15,592.

176 of 265 boxes:

Third District delegate—Charles H. Adams, 12,695; Bowen Brassell, 8394; I. J. (Jud) Scott, 9010; Lewey Stephens Jr., 8312; Nat Welch, 6336; Arthur Wood, 7928.

184 of 294 boxes:

Fourth District delegate—Bobby J. Blalock, 5682; James G. Clark Jr., 6715; Tom Cooley, 5738; Mrs. Winston (Elizabeth) Edwards, 6807; Winston Huddleston, 5720; J. B. (Mac) McKinney, 5674; Spurgeon L. Morgan, 6496; Albert J. (Jack) Winfield, 6208; David L. Yarbrough, 6850.

357 OF 409 BOXES:

Fifth District delegate—George E. Cox, 16,404; W. D. Fite, 10,379; Charles A. Formby, 14,404; W. D. Graves Jr., 15,118; Aaron E. Greene, 7708; Wiley Hickman, 11,938; H. A. (Doc) Houze, 7007; Roy Davis McCord, 18,015.

163 of 222 boxes:

Sixth District delegate—James W. (Dick) Harris, 5166; Paul Kuykendall, 5491; Jack H. McGuire, 7876; Dr. L. A. Moseley, 6432; A. B. Stutts, 4042; N. H. Waters Jr., 5816; W. F. Wilson, 7381.

221 of 383 boxes:

Seventh District delegate—James W. Ayres, 4852; Murray A. Battles, 6766; Sherwood (Woody) Brown, 7183; W. C. Davis, 7481; M. L. Mathews, 7157; Reuben L. Newton, 9953; Guy Tatum, 1455; Malcolm Clyde Teas, 1565; Nelson Vinson, 2591.

215 of 340 boxes:

Eighth District delegate—Charlie Carmichael Jr., 14,358; Joseph T. Conwell, 5197; Charles Cummings Jr., 14,252; Louise G. Foster, 10,259; George C. Johnson, 16,117; Charles G. Long, 10,013; Ed Mauldin, 14,212; Joe Money, 12,390.

NAACP Bloc Negro Vote

The Tuskegee News

Backs Pepper

Tuskegee, Ala.

for President of

Thurs. 5-19-60

Public Service Commission

P. 2-

In the primary of May 3rd, Pepper received the official endorsement of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. For example:

In Precinct 9, Box 1, Birmingham, there are 1,300 qualified voters. Of these, 1,291 are colored.

PEPPER received	**515 votes**
OWEN received	**26 votes**
KING received	**20 votes**
SNIDER received	**3 votes**

Pepper received OVER 98% of the more than 70,000 Negro votes cast in Alabama. 34c

Does this NAACP support mean that Pepper will help sabotage the segregation policy that Jack Owen has so rigidly enforced for thirteen years?

Pd. Pol. Adv. by Friends of C. C. (Jack) Owen
G. W. McKee, Clanton, Ala., Chairman

Engelhardt names vote canvassers

The Birmingham News

Thurs. 5-19-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 9—State Democratic Chairman Sam Engelhardt today appointed four other members of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee to serve with him in making an official canvass of vote returns in last Tuesday's primary election.

ENGELHARDT

They are C. J. Kettler, Luverne; M. Alston Keith, Selma; Hobdy G. Rains, Gadsden, and Jeff B. deGraffenried, Tuscaloosa.

The official count on ballots cast will begin at 10 a.m., tomorrow, in Room 209, State Capitol.

This canvass will determine definitely what candidates won first primary nomination and which ones must enter the May 31 runoff primary.

In Bessemer—

The Birmingham News Birmingham, Ala.

Registrar cites Negro 'cheating'

5-17-60

BY PAUL HOGAN
News staff writer

Cheating is a growing thing among Negro voter applicants, according to Board of Registrars Chairman Walter Brower.

Brower said today he stopped two Negro women last week when they were seen using prepared answers to the questions asked on the voter application blank.

He said one told him "the church handed out the prepared answers to the questions.

Questions on the blank are designed to show the eligibility of the voter, and to determine the applicant's citizenship feelings.

Brower said both incidents he observed last week took place in Bessemer, where the board was registering voters.

THE PREPARED ANSW E R sheets have been cropping up in the Birmingham division, however, he added. The board has a file of the prepared sheets it has obtained from the applicants.

Accompanying many of the already-filled in application blanks were additional sheets showing the answers to questions members of the board had prepared to test the prospective voter's knowledge of current political situations. These questions seek to determine if the voter can name office holders in the state and federal government.

Brower said that one of the women he spotted using one of the prepared answer sheets last week had the paper hidden in her pocketbook. She was reluctant to hand it over, Brower said.

Despite the maneuvers, the board chairman said, Negroes are not attempting to register in any growing numbers.

He said the county lists about 130,000 white voters and 12,000 Negro voters, and that the current applications maintain that ratio.

34e 1960

No tan voters in Ala. county by 2017 unless pressure lifts

The Afro-American P. 17 3 Feb 60

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — " . . . If our losses continue . . . there will be no colored voter in this (Macon) county by 2017 A.D."

This was the summary of a two - page letter to Alabama's Gov. John Patterson which outlines the means by which colored persons in the Tuskegee area are kept from voting.

The letter was signed by William P. Mitchell, chairman of the voter franchise committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association. It documents not only the practices of the county registrars but also the fact that Gov. Patterson had received 863 petitions and letters to correct the situation.

The letter states that the registrars did not function for the 19 months between Nov. 17, 1958 and June 6, 1960. Even after the latter date when the registrars set up office again, only one colored voter was added to the lists.

THIS LED Mr. Mitchell to say: "Judging from the discriminatory and slow-down tactics employed by the board, we seriously doubt if the present members accepted appointment with the view of serving all the people of this county fairly."

To back up this belief, the letter outlines the following points:

1. On June 6, only one of 16 colored persons present was allowed to make application. He has not been notified of his acceptance. Four white persons present were allowed to register.

2. The board allows only one colored person to register at a time although it allows two white persons to apply simultaneously.

3. Colored applicants are required to copy long passages from the U.S. Constitution whereas white registrants are not always faced with this requirement.

* * *

4. ON JUNE 20, 1960, four colored applicants appeared at Macon County Court House at 8:20 a m. Board members, arriving at 9, brought with them seven white persons to whom they assigned numbers one through seven. Colored persons who were there were assigned numbers eight through 43. The board examined only the first five persons— all white.

5. On July 5, 1960, the board did not meet at its appointed place. When the meeting place was discovered, two colored and two white persons appeared together. The white persons were allowed to register simultaneously. Three other white persons who came later were registered before the waiting colored applicants.

Finally, at 3 p.m., one colored person was called to apply. He was required to copy the Constitution from 3 until 6 p.m. At that time, a board member took from him what he had written and announced, "the board will be back next year."

6. Colored persons who had waited from 9 a.m. until 5 p m. were turned away.

The letter continued that there were no colored registrants in 1959 and only one in 1960.

* * *

"WE LOST 64 registered voters during this period due to out - migration and deaths, reducing our number from 1110 to 1046.

"If the present policy of taking application from one colored citizen per registration day continues, only 30 colored persons will be able to make application per year.

"Now assuming that all of these will be registered, if our losses continue at 64 per year, there will be no colored voter in this county by 2017 A.D."

The letter closes by saying: **"In the interest of sustaining and giving vitality to our democratic process, we urgently call upon you to do whatever is necessary in order to correct the inconveniences, inequities and undemocratic functioning of the Macon County board of registrars."**

Mobile County registration tops Alabama First District

The Afro-American P. 17

BIRMINGHAM (ANP) — **Registration of colored voters in the First Congressional District of Alabama made more gains in Mobile County than any of the other six counties in the district, the Birmingham News reported last week.**

The Mobile County voter list in April of this year included the names of 9,844 colored, the News said. This compared with 5,152 non-whites who the newspaper said were registered to vote in that county in April, 1958.

It listed that county's total voter registration in April, 1960, as 64,869

The story, by Hugh Sparrow, said a colored committee reportedly quizzed candidates in Mobile County and approves those the non-whites are urged to support.

The story gave this breakdown of 1950 and 160 voter registration in the other counties of the district.

Washington: 1958 — 6,478 voters, including 600 colored; 1960 — 6,600 voters, including 600 colored.

Choctaw: 1958 — 5,284 voters, including 41 non-whites; 1960 — 5,710 voters, including 150 non-white.

Clarke: 1958 — 8,411 votes, 333 colored; 1960 — 8,500 voters, 400 colored.

Monroe: 1958 — 6,000 voters, 100 colored; 1960 — 6,000 voters, 200 colored.

Wilcox: 1958 — 3,040 voters, none colored; 1960—2,950 voters, none colored.

Alabamans Lose Round On Vote Rolls

The Atlanta Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—A federal judge struck down a State Court injunction Thursday and ordered voter registration records in Montgomery County turned over to federal agents.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson gave the Board of Registrars in Montgomery 15 days to produce the records. Board members had refused to surrender the records after U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers asked for them to see if there was evidence of discrimination against prospective Negro voters.

In another ruling, Johnson also threw out a contention by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion that the 1960 Civil Rights Act is unconstitutional. He also refused to order state officials to give the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People a charter to do business in Alabama.

Negroes say voting rights denied here

The Birmingham News

BY JIM FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16 —A dozen sworn complaints from Negroes claiming they have been denied the right to register and vote in Jefferson County have been received by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

And, reportedly, duplicate complaints have been filed with the Department of Justice.

A spokesman for the commission said the agency is required by law to investigate each such complaint. This will be done shortly.

Complaints to the Justice Department are turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a field check. The field reports are forwarded to the Civil Rights Division of the department.

While complaints have been received by both federal agencies from a number of other Alabama counties, these are believed to be the first sworn complaints from Jefferson County.

Alabama Wins Stay Of Order

Commercial Appeal

State Will Be Given Time To File Their Briefs

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 24.—Judge Richard T. Rives of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans Wednesday stayed a Federal court order for Alabama officials to turn over voter registration records.

Judge Rives gave the state 10 days in which to file briefs attacking the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act and said a three-judge panel would be formed to hear arguments.

Federal Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. had ordered Montgomery County registrars to turn their records over to Federal investigators by Aug. 26.

Held Constitutional

He held that the Civil Rights Act was constitutional and struck down a Circuit Court order prohibiting Federal agents from examining voter records in all of the state's 67 counties.

State Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, who obtained the stay, said Judge Rives' decision, rendered here, was "very encouraging" and "offers a long delay."

He called it a "significant victory."

There was no indication when the panel would be appointed to study the case.

Alabama attacked the Civil Rights Act on grounds that Title Three was unconstitutional.

But Judge Johnson ruled the second, "if properly applied and enforced, provides an effective means whereby preliminary investigations of registration practices can be made in order to determine whether or not such practices conform to constitutional principals . . . The contention made by the State of Alabama that Title Three of the act is not authorized or 'appropriate legislation' is clearly wrong."

Judge Johnson said the 1960 act was passed by Congress on "the authority delegated to the Federal Government by the 15th Amendment.

Confined To Congress

". . . As long as that exercise is within the constitutional framework—the power to protect voters who are qualified is confined to the Congress of the United States."

He held that the Montgomery County Circuit Court acted without proper authority in restraining the Justice Department from examining voter records in all of Alabama's counties.

"There is nothing in the language or legislative history that permits the conclusions that the jurisdiction of the Federal district courts is to be shared with the courts of the various states," he said.

He also dismissed a plea by Alabama that the question of constitutionality of the act be heard by a three-man Federal panel.

County Granted Delay On Baring Voter Files

Judge Rives Stays Order To Yield Records Friday

An eleventh-hour development will keep federal agents from looking into Montgomery County voter registration records—at least for a couple of weeks.

Judge Richard T. Rives of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Wednesday afternoon granted a state plea to stay an order that local voter registrars open their records to federal inspection.

Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. of the local U.S. District Court had given the registrars 15 days in which to comply with his order. Their time would have been up Friday.

Johnson himself had turned down state attorneys in an earlier request for a stay of the order.

HAILED BY GALLION

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion hailed the development as "a very encouraging victory."

"Our position has been recognized," he said.

Judge Rives gave state attorneys 10 days in which to file briefs in the case, after which federal attorneys have 10 more days in which to file opposing briefs.

Rivers said here that he and two associates on the Court of Appeals, Judges Warren L. Jones and John R. Brown, will probably issue a decision in the case within 10 days of the filing of the last briefs in the case.

He said that a state request to make oral arguments will be denied.

SINGLE POINT

Rives granted the stay because of one single point in which the local case differed from a similar one in which the court turned down an appeal by the State of Louisiana.

The question on which the stay was granted was "whether the order of the district court was not too broad, and directs that records and papers be made available" which are not required under the Civil Rights Act.

Rives said that in all other particulars, the Alabama case is practically identical with the Louisiana case.

Gallion said Judge Rives issued the order after a lengthy conference in his chambers, during which state attroneys were able to distinguish their position from that of the State of Louisiana, which was turned down in a similar appeal.

He also said that the attorneys for the state are asking to be allowed to submit oral arguments.

Johnson's order overturned an injuction issued by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones. The state judge had restrained federal agents from inspecting voter registration records in any county in Alabama.

U.S. Atty. Gen William Rogers had only sought inspection of records in Montgomery, Wilcox, and Sumter Counties.

However Johnson's order that the records be made available for inspection applied only to Montgomery County.

Joining Gallion and other attorneys in his office in the succesful appeal to the federal tribunal was Circuit Solicitor William Thetford.

Vote Records Ordered Given To U. S. Agents

By The Associated Press

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 11.—A federal judge Thursday struck down a State-court injunction and ordered voter-registration records in Montgomery County turned over to federal agents.

United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson gave the Board of Registrars in Montgomery 15 days to produce the records. Board members had refused to surrender the records after U. S. Attorney General Rogers asked for them to see if there was evidence of discrimination against prospective Negro voters.

State Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued an injunction June 6 prohibiting federal agents from inspecting the records in Montgomery or any other Alabama county.

Registrar's Plea Loses

In a series of decisions Thursday the federal judge held that Jones had no jurisdiction to control the actions of federal agents under the Civil-Rights Law, and granted a motion by the Justice Department to dismiss it.

He denied a petition filed by Montgomery registrars, who sought to keep the records out of the hands of federal officers.

Johnson also threw out a contention by Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion that the 1960 Civil-Rights Act is unconstitutional.

Ruling Upholds Civil Rights Act Of 1960 Also

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — U. S. district judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., Thursday threw out an Alabama injunction preventing federal agents from examining voter registration records in the state's 67 counties.

Local officials in Alabama have refused to permit access to the records by federal agents and their refusal was supportd by the injunction.

Louisiana officials also have refused to grant access to the records in that state.

Johnson's ruling directed the Montgomery County, Ala., Board of registrars to open all records requested for inspection by Attorney General William P. Rogers within 15 days.

The ruling also upheld the 1960 civil rights act which had been attacked by Alabama officials.

Johnson said, "the legislation history of the 1960 civil rights act leaves no doubt that it is designed to secure a more effective protection of the right to vote."

In rejecting Alabama's arguments that title 3 of the act is unconstitutional, he said the section "if properly applied and enforced provides an effective means whereby preliminary investigations of registration practices can be made in order to determine whether or not such practices conform to constitutional principals . . . the contention made by the state of Alabama that title 3 of the act is not authorized by 'appropriate legislation' is clearly wrong."

Johnson, who ordered buses integrated here in 1956, said the legislative history of the 1960 act was passed by Congress on "the authority delegated to the federal government by the 15th amendment.

" . . . As long as that exercise is within the congressional framework the power to protect voters who are qualified is confined to the Congress of the United States."

More Negroes Registered In Brownsville

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) Thirty-one more Negroes were reported to have registered last week as Negroes continued a drive to become qualified voters in racially tense Haywood county.

Clarence Benson said only four whites registered.

The Rev. Eddie Curry, 34, pastor of a Negro church here, had predicted a turnout of more than 200. He said Negroes were being urged to register as part of a drive that began May 17.

Since then the names of 267 Negroes have been placed on the election commission's books. Prior to that time none had been registered, and until Aug. 4 no Negroes had voted here since reconstruction days.

RESIST PROBERS, OFFICIALS URGED

Ala. Attorney General Sounds Records Appeal

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Election officials throughout Alabama were urged Wednesday to join in a massive campaign of resistance wherever federal agents seek access to voter registration records.

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion sounded the appeal after getting a state court injunction to stop FBI men from looking at registration files in Sumter county.

Gallion advised local officials to refuse access to any records until they have notified their circuit or county solicitor and the attorney general's office.

'STIFFEN SPINES'

"The time has come," he said, "for all of us to stiffen our spines and assert our rights and sovereignty against this type of high-handed encroachment by federal meddlers."

Gallion accused U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers of sending FBI agents into Sumter county "without even the courtesy of advance notice to local or state officials."

The Alabama official recalled that Rogers asked for the records last June before a state court injunction, issued in Montgomery, barred the records to federal agents in all Alabama counties.

DECISION APPEALED

That injunction was later set aside by U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., but Gallion protested that the state has appealed Johnson's decision and has challenged constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act under which the Sumter county request was made.

Besides Sumter, the Justice Department has asked to see voter registration records in two other Alabama counties — Montgomery and Wilcox.

FBI agents have already inspected the Montgomery records under an order from Johnson. The Wilcox request is pending in federal court at Mobile.

At Montgomery—

Registration Halt As Probe Begins

MONTGOMERRY, Oct. 2 (UPI)—When a team of FBI agents begin examining voter records Tuesday, registration machinery halts.

Crum Dinkins, Chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars, has announced the Federal inspection will bring to an immediate stop the registration of prospective voters.

U. S. Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ordered the board to surrender its records to Federal agents last Friday.

Joe Robb, of the local FBI will make the examination for the Civil Rights Commission. The commission asked for the probe after receiving complaints Negroes have been discriminated against in their efforts to become registered voters.

Commission field agents' checked more than 45 complaints before asking U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to secure the records.

FBI Probes Files Today

FBI agents are to begin their inspection of Montgomery County voter records at 10 a.m. Tuesday in the courthouse.

The inspection date was set by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. last week. The inspection is being carried out by the U.S. Dept. of Justice to determine if there is any discrimination against Negro voter applicants.

The local registrars, Crum Dinkins, George Penton and Mrs. R. L. Lampley have announced they will be absent from their offices until the inspection is completed.

The inspection is expected to involved photographing several thousand separate records.

U.S. To Ask Opening Date On Records

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. will be asked to set a date on which FBI agents may inspect voter registration files in Montgomery, the Justice Department disclosed in Washington Wednesday.

The disclosure came on the heels of a new setback for state attorneys attempting to keep federal agents from inspecting the voter records here.

Johnson had ordered the files opened to inspection last month, but Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion won a respite when Presiding Judge Richard T. Rives of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals granted a delay.

Rives appointed himself and two other judges of the federal appelate court to hear the state objections. The three-judge panel subsequently rejected the state arguments, and refused to grant a permanent injuction barring federal agents from seeing the voter records.

Gallion attacked the ruling as unjust, and said he planned to fight the case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

State attorneys, in earlier arguments, had attacked the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Right: Act itself.

However, Rives granted the temporary delay on the grounds Johnson's order might have gone too far in respect to which records federal agents were entitled to inspect.

Registration closed during capital probe

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1—(AP)—As long as federal agents are at the courthouse inspecting Montgomery County's voter registration records, no applications will be accepted from prospective new voters.

That moratorium was decreed by Chairman Crum Dinkins of the Board of Registrars Friday after U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., ordered the records turned over to federal agents at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Dinkins said he has no idea how long it will take federal agents to look over the files for possible evidence of discrimination against prospective Negro voters.

But as long as they are there, he said, "no one will be available" to accept new applications.

Johnson, in ordering the records produced, rejected Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion's request for permission to be present while agents are inspecting the files.

Johnson said there was no reason for Gallion to be there.

Registrars Accused Of Discrimination

Injunctions Asked Against New Board Members

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 27.—(AP)—The two new members of the troubled Macon County Voter Registration Board have been accused of discrimination against Negroes as their predecessors were.

And the Justice Department, in a new effort to get a court injunction, has asked United States Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. again to make the state of Alabama a defendant.

A suit was filed early in 1959, seeking an injunction to prohibit registration authorities 8from denying Negroes the right to vote because of their color. The Justice Department seeks now to amend the suit to make the present registration board members defendants instead of the former members originally named.

Judge Johnson has instructed attorneys to file written arguments Oct. 7 to determine whether the amendment is acceptable. Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion contends the suit cannot legally be amended to bring in the present registrars, Wheeler Dyson and Charles Donald Scott.

FBI Balked In Probe At Sumter

Agents Unsuccessful In Attempts To See Registration Records

LIVINGSTON (AP)—FBI agents made an unsuccessful attempt Tuesday to inspect Sumter County voter registration records for possible signs of discrimination against Negroes.

Four federal investigators, armed with photographic copying equipment and a letter from U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, arrived at the county courthouse here and asked to see the election files.

But they left several hours later without getting access to the records after Circuit Judge E. F. Hildreth issued a temporary restraining order at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion.

GALLION'S CUSTODY

The order placed the registration records in Gallion's custody and prohibited him and the Sumter voter registrars from revealing their contents to anyone.

Gallion said the files were put in his custody in an effort to protect the county registration officials from a possible federal suit, such as faces the Macon County registrars in a similar case.

The attorney general came to this West Alabama county from Montgomery and obtained the court order after Circuit Solicitor Thomas H. Boggs notified him that FBI agents were seeking to examine the records. Boggs and the voter registrars withheld the files until he arrived.

MATTER OF PRINCIPAL

"Our action in protecting these records certainly does not indicate that we feel there's anything wrong with the records themselves," Gallion declared, "but a matter of principle is involved."

He labeled the FBI eeffort to inspect the files as "another high-handed invasion of state sovereignty by the federal government."

The record-inspection attempt came four days after FBI men finished looking over Montgomery County registration files. U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnhson Jr. ordered them opened at Rogers' request.

Johnson's decreee opening the Montgomery records threw out a state court injunction which had barred federal agents from seeing Alabama counties.

ISSUED INJUNCTION

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued the statewide injunction July 6 after Rogers asked access to the files of Montgomery, Sumter and Wilcox counties.

The federal mandate knocking down the statewide ban specifically gave agents authority to check the Montgomery records because those records were the only ones requested by the Justice Department in that phase of the court battle. Johnson did not issue an order affecting the Sumter and Wilcox records.

Back Tuskegee Voters In Suit

NEW YORK — A state's recognized jurisdiction over its cities does not permit it to take actions which deprive citizens of rights guaranteed by the federal Constitution, the American Civil Liberties Union argued Tuesday.

For that reason, the organization said, the Alabama state Legislature acted illegally in redefining the boundaries of Tuskegee in such a manner that nearly all qualified Negro voters were placed outside the city limits. That action discriminated against Negroes solely because of their race, denied them the right to vote in contravention of the 15th Amendment, and deprived them of municipal services thus violating their 14th Amendment rights to due process and equal protection of the laws.

The ACLU's views were expressed in a friend of the court brief filed with the U. S. Supreme Court asking that it accept its intervention in behalf of a suit by several former Tuskegee residents seeking to overturn the Alabama legislative action. Defendants, including Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot of Tuskegee, had refused to permit ACLU to submit a brief.

RESTRAINTS

The ACLU acknowledged that in the absence of specific restraints in a state constitution a legislature may detach territory from its municipalities and that a municipality has no "rights" protected by the federal Constitution. But it added: "To say that the municipality has no rights which are protected by the Federal Constitution is not to say that the Federal Constitution imposes no limits on the power of the legislature tc act in such matters," the brief asserted.

"An Act of the legislature dealing with a municipality, while not assailable on the ground that it abridges a constitutional right of the municipality may nevertheless be invalid it it arbitraily abridges a constitutional right of some third person. . . The court below held, however, that if the arbitrariness, unreasonableness, lack of proper purpose or lack of rational relation to the ostensible objective does not appear on the face of the statute, courts are helpless.

"Such a rule would quickly nullify the Constitution. . .The decision of the court below, if carried to its ultimate conclusion, negates the power of the judiciary to declare any act of the legislature unconstitutional."

Gallion Asks To Be Present At Probe By Federal Agents

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion has asked that he or his representative be present when federal agents inspect Montgomery County voting records.

Gallion made the request to U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, who is to issue an order Friday morning setting a date for the inspection.

The records are sought by the U.S. Dept. of Justice under the 1960 Civil Rights Act which gives the Attorney General the right to determine whether Negroes are being denied the right to vote.

Johnson is expected to rule on Gallion's motion at the same time he issues his order.

The local federal judge last month set a date on which federal agents were to be allowed to see the records. The state, however, won a brief respite when U.S. Circuit Judge Richard Rives granted a delay on the order.

But Rives and two associates on the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals subsequently turned down the state in its attempt to halt inspection of the records.

Gallion then announced that he planned to continue to fight the inspection of state voter registration records.

In turning down the state's appeal, the federal appellate court directed Johnson to set a new date on which federal agents may inspect, copy, and reproduce the local voter records.

In urging that he or his representative be present, Gallion observed that the board of registrars is an agency of the state.

Ruling Delayed On Vote Data

Washington Post, Thurs. 7/14/60

P. A18 34e 00a

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Juyl 13 (AP)—U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson withheld an immediate decision today on opening motions in a Federal suit to gain access to Alabama voting records.

But he declared his belief that the state had raised substantial isues to test the constitutionality of certain sections of the 1960 U. S. Civil Rights Act.

The Federal judge said he expects to rule on the preliminary motions before him in August, since he will be away for several weeks.

Asst. Attorney General Gordon Madison, who handled the state's case, pleaded for an injunction to stop U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers from acting under the Civil Rights statute until the constitutional questions are decided.

Six Sections Attached

He said six sections of the Federal law, pertaining to powers of Federal agents in inspecting state voter registration files, conflict with the U. S. Constitution.

The Government seeks an order overriding an injunction issued by Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones last month to stop Federal agents from looking at voter registration records in Alabama in any county. The agents sought evidence of anti-Negro discrimination.

Speaking for the Justice Department, Howard H. Greene, an Asistant Attorney General from Washington, said the State Court had no authority to issue the injunction in the first place.

He said the Civil Rights Act makes it clear that any litigation involving administration of the law is to be decided in Federal District Courts.

Information Held Needed

The Justice Department spokesman said the Attorney General had a right to inspect the voter registration records and that he needed information from the records to carry out his duties unde rthe Civil Rights Act.

State attorneys contended that the Government couldn't go back further than the effective date of the Civil Rights Act in checking voter records.

Madison declared that the 1960 Civil Rights Act is "filled with ambiguity and confusion" to such an extent that both state and Federal attorneys had difficulty in deciding "what kind of motions ti file in this case."

The Justice Department has asked to see voter record's in Montgomery, Sumter and Wilcox Counties. State Court injunctions blocked Federal agents when they tried tc examine them.

Fourth District report—

The Birmingham News

Birmingham, Alabama.

Sun. 7/24/60

Increase in Negro voters 19 per cent

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23—Eligible Negro voters in Alabama's Fourth Congressional District increased from 5657 in 1958 to 6727 in 1960. During the same interval the white voter total increased from 81,511 to 84,109.

It was a 19 per cent increase for Negroes over the 1958 Negro voter total. For white voters the 1960 total was 4.4 per cent higher than 1958.

P. 2-6

In 1958, moreover, Negroes represented 6.4 per cent of all eligible voters—white and Negro—in the Fourth District. In 1960 the Negro voter total had increased to 7.04 per cent.

(In the First District 6.1 per cent of all voters in 1958 were Negroes; in 1960, 11.5 per cent were Negroes. In the Second, 6.9 per cent of all voters in 1958 were Negroes and 6.5 per cent in 1960. In the Third, Negro voters represented 5.4 per cent of the total in 1958 and 7.7 per cent in 1960.)

These percentages are based on the number of qualified voters shown on the official poll lists in Fourth District counties in 1958 and 1960.

IN SOME COUNTIES the poll lists accurately identified those voters who were Negroes. In some other counties some but not all Negroes were identified. And in one or two others the list did not identify anyone as Negroes.

In instances where the lists did not identify all Negroes or did not identify any of them, probate judges and registrars provided accurate estimates as to the totals.

The 1958 totals for each county were made public by this reporter shortly after the lists were published.

Thus far the 1960 voting records in counties included in the first four congressional districts — 34 counties in all — have been checked. Those counties with a 1960 population of 1,455,440 had a total of 31,136 Negro and 312,925 white voters.

In 1958 those same counties had 23,728 Negro voters.

The 1960 total of Negro voters represented a 31.2 per cent increase over 1958.

U. S. CENSUS figures as to the ratio of white and non-white residents in the 34 counties for 1960 have not been announced. But 1950 census figures disclosed that First District counties had the highest percentage of non-white residents.

The percentages ranged from 33.8 per cent non-white in Mobile to 79.1 per cent in Wilcox.

In the Second District the percentage range was from 15.1 per cent non-white in Covington to 82.2 per cent in Lowndes.

The range in the Third was from 21.1 in Coffee to 84.4 per cent in Macon.

The ratios dropped considerably in the Fourth. Clay had 15.4 per cent non-white and Dallas 65 per cent.

HERE IS HOW the Fourth District counties compare as to white and Negro voter totals in 1958 and 1960:

Autauga County, 5039 white, 68 Negro, 1958; 4614 white and 125 Negro in 1960.

Dallas, 8149 white, 128 Negro, 1958; 9195 white, 130 Negro, 1960.

Calhoun, 22,438 white and 1948 Negro, 1958; 24,557 white, 2000 Negro, 1960.

Clay, 7526 white, 122 Negro, 1958; 7229 white, 350 Negro, 1960.

Talladega, 15,500 white, 2500 Negro. 1958; 17,886 white, 2650 Negro, 1960.

St. Clair, 8325 white, 375 Negro, 1958; 8200 white, 800 Negro, 1960.

Elmore, 9449 white, 200 Negro, 1958; 9225 white, 275 Negro, 1960.

Coosa, 5085 white, 316 Negro, 1958; 4203 white, 397 Negro, 1960.

THE REGISTRATION problem appeared to be very much the same in the Fourth District as it had in the First, Second and Third.

In some of the counties Negroes appeared to be showing more interest in registration. But registrars and probate judges said it did not amount to an "organized effort."

One or two counties reported that Negroes were not showing much interest in becoming voters. That conclusion was based on the fact that not many Negroes had applied for registration this year, while others who had registered in former years were not paying their poll taxes.

Talladega County appeared to have the highest percentage of eligible Negro voters. This year's total was listed at 2650.

This reporter checked the Talladega County voting records from Jan. 1, 1955, to date. During that period 4871 new voters were placed on the lists. Of that total, 593 were Negroes. After last Jan. 1, however, only a few Negroes were registered.

REGISTRATION records in Elmore showed 467 had been registered since last Jan. 1. Only one was a Negro.

Registrars of that county said the Negroes "just didn't apply."

Registrars and probate judges in the Fourth District said there had been no favoritism shown. White or Negro, if the applicant answers the questionnaire properly, he will be given voting privileges, it was said.

The same old complaint heard from registrars in the First, Second and Third Districts was echoed in the Fourth.

There should be several alternate questionnaires to prevent applicants from memorizing the questions and answers.

Patterson Praises Block Of 'Snoopers'

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(UPI) — A circuit judge barred the U. S. Justice Department from inspecting voter registration records in any Alabama county, and Gov. John Patterson hailed the action as "an end to retreating."

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction shortly after U. S. Attorney General William Rogers asked for access to voter registration records in four southern counties to check for possible discrimination against Negroes.

"I am preased that Judge Jones has enjoined the federal snoopers from meddling into things here in Alabama that are none of their business," Gov. Patterson said in Mobile. "The time for retreating has come to an end. More power to Judge Jones."

MAY BE PERMANENT

Chief assistant state atty. Gen. Nicholas Hare asked for the injunction. Jones set July 7 for a hearing on whether to make the injunction permanent.

The injunction was the second asked for in Alabama n an attack on the nation's new Civil Rights law which gave Rogers the power to demand access to voter registration records on the grounds of suspected discrimination.

A Selma circuit judge granted a temporary injunction against the Justice Department May 20 when Rogers demanded access to Wilcox county voter registration records, but the federal government asked that a hearing on a permanent injunction be held in U. S. district court at Mobile and the hearing has not been scheduled.

MONTGOMERY RECORDS

Rogers has also demanded to see the registration records in Montgomery county but so far the records have been kept closed.

Rogers asked Monday for an inspection of records in Sumter County, Ala.; Clarendon and Hampton Counties, S. C.; and Fayette County, Ga. To push to 12 the number of county registration records he has asked to be bared.

Earl Godfrey, chairman of the Sumter county board, turned his records over to F B I agents shortly before Jones issued his ruling, then the inspection was stopped. Hare said there was "no harm done" and the inspection had no bearing on Alabama's case against the constitutionality of the investigations.

Judge Delays His Decision

Move Gives Alabama Time To File Briefs Against Petition

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 13.—United States Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. took under advisement Wednesday a petition by the Federal Government to dismiss an Alabama injunction prohibiting civil rights agents from examining voter registration records in the state.

Judge Johnson said he would not make a decision until the first week in August because he would be tied up with litigation in another district.

The delay means that Alabama will have additional time to file briefs against the Federal petition with the guidance of its top legal officer, Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion who is attending the Democratic National Convention as a state-at-large delegate.

Demands Dismissal

Alabama, led by Asst. Atty. Gen. Gordon Madison, demanded the Government petition against the state injunction be dismissed on grounds the 1960 civil rights act is unconstitutional. Madison argued the provision allowing the Federal Government to inspect voting records was unconstitutional because:

—The information would be used to criminally prosecute registration officials.

—Inspection of the records would, in effect, tend to "defame, degrade and-or incriminate" the registrars.

—It did not permit the registrars to face their accusers, in this case, Negroes who complained they were discriminated against.

—And the act does not specify what records are to be surrendered.

Harold Greene, head of the civil rights commission appeals division, argued that the Government could not ascertain whether Negroes were being discriminated against if agents could not examine the records. He also contended the civil rights commissioner probe did not mean the material secured would be used for civil or criminal prosecution.

Petition Filed

Madison said the state filed a petition asking for a three-judge panel to rule on the constitutionality of the 1960 act.

Johnson admitted there were "basic questions of constitutionality" in the 1960 Civil Rights Act which passed Congress May 6 following bitter debate by Southern Congressmen.

U.S. moves to kayo vote injunction

(editorial on Page 4)

WASHINGTON

The Justice Department is expected to move shortly to bring Alabama Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones into Federal court for issuing an injunction that bars FBI agents from examining voting records in Alabama.

The unprecedented action by the State judge brought quick response from the Justice Department and again raised the question of federal-vs-states rights.

In June, 1956, Judge Jones, without holding a hearing, "temporarily" enjoined the NAACP from operating in the state. Four years later the "temporary" injunction is still in effect.

* * *

JUDGE JONES four years ago fined the NAACP $100,000. The U.S. Supreme Court upset the fine and twice directed the Alabama courts to let the organization have a hearing in the case, but the Association has still been unable to obtain a trial.

The jurist's latest challenge to federal authority came June 6 when Judge Jones granted a temporary order at the state's request without giving a hearing to federal officials. He set July 7 for a hearing on a permanent injunction.

However, Justice Department officials do not intend to wait until then to settle the matter. They are planning a petition to remove the case from state to federal court. (A federal statute provides for automatic removal, on request, of any cases brought in state courts against Federal officials.)

THE CASE will be removed to the Federal Court for the Middle District of Alabama in Montgomery, with Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., presiding. The Justice Department will ask Judge Johnson to dismiss the case.

The dismissal will be sought on the grounds that the defendants — Attorney General Rogers and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover — have not been served with legal proces within the state, and that Alabama is using improper procedure to challenge the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

* * *

IN OTHER ACTION ON the civil rights front, the Justice Department made its first moves for appointment of voting referees under the Civil Rights Act of 1960. The Department has taken steps toward the naming of a referee in Terrell County, Ga., where a voting case has been pending since 1958.

Also, a suit filed in Shreveport, La. asked the federal court to order back on the voting rolls the names of 560 colored citizens removed in a Citizens Council campaign. This suit also sought appointment of a referee to register other colored voters.

The 1960 rights act, which is just a month old, provides for referees to enroll colored voters when southern officials will not do so.

The Justice Department on June 6 added four more counties in southern states to its inquiry into the voting rights of colored persons. The move raised to 12 the number of southern counties in which election officials have been asked to open their registration and voting records to inspection by FBI agents.

Latest areas to be probed are Clarendon and Hampton Counties in South Carolina, Sumter County in Alabama and Fayette County in Georgia.

Up 32 per cent over '58—

Negro voting registration shows gains

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 9—Due principally to a sharp increase in Mobile County, Negro voter registration in Alabama is showing a sizable gain over 1958.

On the basis of 1960 voting lists from 13 Alabama counties which identify white and Negro voters, Negro registration is up about 32 per cent. The number of white registrants in the same counties gained only slightly more than 3.5 per cent.

Mobile and Montgomery included

INCLUDED IN THE 13 counties are two of the three largest in Alabama—Mobile and Montgomery.

In 1958 the voting lists of the 13 counties showed a total of 171,472 white voters and 12,314 Negroes. The 1960 lists from the same counties disclose a white voter total of 177,428 and a Negro total of 16,256.

Mobile County had a voting list in 1958 which listed 52,698 white voters and 5152 Negroes. The 1960 list shows 55,801 white and 9849 Negroes.

Exactly 15.2 per cent of all registered votes in Mobile County, according to the 1960 list, are Negroes.

SPARROW

Greatest gain in Mobile County

THE COUNTIES INCLUDED in these totals are, in addition to Mobile and Montgomery, Perry, Autauga, Henry, Clay, Marengo, Hale, Walker, Macon, Lauderdale, Cherokee and Limestone.

If it had not been for the sharp gain shown in Mobile County, however, the Negro increase would have been considerably less spectacular.

In fact, in several counties the Negro registration total was less than 1958. That was the case with Montgomery, which had 3017 Negro registered voters in 1958 and 2885 in 1960.

In Macon County there was a sharp increase in the number of white registered voters and a slight decline in the Negro total.

Negro registrations off in Macon

MACON HAD 2306 white and 1044 Negro voters on the 1958 list, whereas, the 1960 list included 3259 white and 991 Negroes.

Largely because of a reidentification of voters between 1958 and 1960, Walker County showed a noticeable change. Walker had 23,100 white and 900 Negro voters listed in 1958. The 1960 list showed 11,402 white and 182 Negroes.

Here's how other counties show up:

Perry, 3845 white and 255 Negro voters in 1958, and 3731 white and 265 Negroes in 1960.

Autauga, 5037 white and 68 Negroes in 1958; 5047 white and 70 Negroes in 1960.

Henry, 5039 white and 384 Negroes in 1958; 4739 white and 408 Negroes in 1960.

Negro gains light in some areas

CLAY, 7326 white, 122 Negroes, 1958; 7898 white and 130 Negroes, 1960.

Marengo, 6265 white and 108 Negroes, 1958; 6306 white and 112 Negroes, 1960.

Hale, 3445 white, 155 Negroes, 1958; 3496 white, 192 Negroes, 1960.

Lauderdale, 15,403 white, 697 Negroes, 1958; 18,444 white and 781 Negroes, 1960.

Cherokee, 8201 white and 212 Negroes, 1958; 7608 white and 269 Negroes, 1960.

Montgomery, 28,820 white and 3017 Negroes, 1958, and 29,615 white and 2885 Negroes, 1960.

Limestone, 10,008 white and 300 Negroes, 1958, and 11,198 white and 122 Negroes, 1960.

Voter-Records Check Sought At Montgomery

Montgomery, Ala., June 14 (AP)—The Justice Department asked a federal judge Monday to order Montgomery County to let federal agents inspect its voter-registration records.

A Justice Department spokesman in Washington said he believes this is the first time such an order has been sought "because we were not faced with these circumstances before.

The legal step came a few hours after federal authorities asked United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., to dissolve a State court injunction denying agents access to the records.

Johnson will hold hearings on both motions July 13.

The Justice Department is seeking evidence of discrimination against Negroes in voting matters.

F. B. I. Vote Inquiry Blocked in Alabama

By United Press International.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 6—State Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction today preventing the Federal Justice Department from examining voter registration records in any county in Alabama. The Government wants the records to see if Negroes have been denied the right to vote.

Judge Jones said his decision to issue the injunction, requested by the State Attorney General's office, meant that civil rights inspectors were barred from examining records in any county where demands might be made.

On May 26 the state obtained an injunction applying only to Wilcox County, up to that time the only Alabama county where records had been requested. Since then Montgomery and Sumter Counties have been asked to produce their records.

Early today Earl Godfrey, chairman of the Sumter board, allowed Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to examine the records. Montgomery officials have refused to open their books.

The judge set July 7 as the date for a hearing on why a permanent injunction should not be granted.

Nicholas Hare, Alabama's chief Assistant Attorney General said the temporary injunction "sets in motion the machinery by which all our local boards of registrars will be protected from Federal interference while the entire matter is being litigated."

4 More Counties Asked

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI)—The Justice Department called on four more Southern counties today to open their voting records for inspection.

Attorney General William P. Rogers asked election officials in Clarendon and Hampton Counties, S. C., Sumter County, Ala., and Fayette County, Ga., to disclose their registration and voting statistics. He acted under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Mr. Rogers' action brought to twelve the number of counties asked to open their records since President Eisenhower signed the Civil Rights Law. Three counties have complied. Some of the others have filed suits challenging the constitutionality of the law.

Mr. Rogers said the purpose of the actions was to determine whether Negroes were being denied their constitutional rights through discriminatory practices by local officials. The Justice Department said only a few Negroes were registered in each county.

According to the 1950 census, Negroes comprise about one half of voting age population of Clarendon County. But, the department said, only 324 of the 9,279 eligible Negroes were registered in 1958. There were 3,458 registered white voters.

In Hampton County, 250 Negroes were registered out of 4,607 eligible. There were 3,210 white registered voters in 1958 and, according to the 1950 census, 4,617 whites of voting age. Only twenty-five Negroes were registered in Fayette County out of a voting age population of 1,255. This compared with 3,387 whites of voting age in 1950 and 3,402 registrations in 1958.

The Justice Department said available statistics showed 8,700 Negroes of voting age in Sumter County and only 175 registered in 1958. There were 3,600 whites of voting age and 2,858 registered.

The three counties that have opened their records to the Federal Government are Early County, Ga., McCormack County, S. C., and Webster County, Ga.

Records Opened

LIVINGSTON, Ala., June 6 (UPI)—Two F. B. I. agents walked into the Sumter County Board of Registrars early today and were given permission to examine the voting records.

Early Godfrey, chairman of the Sumter board, said:

"They can look at anything they want to. The records are public and we will comply with their every wish."

"There is no discrimination against Negroes down here," he went on. "There's no discrimination in any way, shape or form."

Tuskegee Registering Again

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 6 (AP)—A small number of whites and six Negroes filled out voter-registration papers in Macon County today, but authorities blocked any attempt at mass Negro registration.

It was the first time in nineteen months that anyone could apply for registration because the county had been without a functioning board of registrars since December, 1958, when the previous board resigned during a Civil Rights Commission investigation.

Bishop C. E. Tucker 'Skege-Bound

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker of Louisville, Ky., will address the third anniversary program of the Tuskegee Civic Association on June 28, at the Greenwood Missionary Church.

Alabama Bars U. S. From Voting Records

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 7 (AP). — In a sweeping challenge of Federal power, a State court judge has told the Justice Department to keep its hands off all voting records in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones signed an injunction yesterday to prevent Federal agents from seeing any Alabama registration files in their hunt for evidence of anti-Negro discrimination.

The temporary restraining order, issued at the request of Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion and applying to all 67 counties, set the stage for a court test of the 1960 Civil Rights act.

Mr. Gallion, challenging the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act under which the voting records were sought, maintained that the Justice Department has tried to invade Alabama's sovereignty.

Order Effective July 7

Under terms of the temporary order Federal authorities can appear before Judge Jones July 7 and argue against a permanent injunction. FBI agents are barred from seeing the records until then.

There was no immediate comment from the Justice Department.

Attorney General William P. Rogers has asked for access to voter registration files in Montgomery, Wilcox and Sumter Counties.

Yesterday Mr. Rogers asked that registration records in Clarendon and Hampton Counties, S. C., and Fayette County, Ga., also be opened for FBI inspection.

In all of those counties, Mr. Rogers said, only a fraction of eligible Negro voters were registered.

Registrar "Too Busy"

In Fayetteville, Ga., the chairman of the Fayette County Board of Registrars said yesterday he was too busy to hand over the records immediately to two FBI agents swho asked for them.

However, the chairman, J. C. Compton, said he will open the books within 15 days, as required by the Federal order.

FBI agents got a brief look at the Sumter County records yesterday before the State-wide decree shut them again. Solicitor Thomas H. Boggs said two FBI men left quietly after he informed them of the State action. They had been examining the books for several hours.

The restraining order resembles a decree issued earlier when Mr. Rogers asked to see Wilcox County voting data. While the latest injunction covers the whole State, both contend the civil rights law is invalid.

Data Held Confidential

Montgomery's voting records were kept closed. Before the injunction was granted, Board Chairman Crum Dunkins had refused to show the registration files pending further advice from attorneys.

In requesting the court order, Mr. Gallion's office contended that some of the registration records are confidential by law especially questionnaires filled out by voter applicants.

The State complaint challenged constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act on grounds that the Justice Department in effect has accused registrars of breaking the law without giving them any information about their accusors or the alleged wrongdoing.

The injunction suit also protested that the act compels registration officials to preserve records without compensation for storage space.

Mr. Gallion entered the complaint in the State of Alabama's name because the civil rights law holds the State responsible for voter registration.

Between 1958 and 1960— Second District

Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala.
June 7/10/60 p. 18-B

This is another of a series of news articles on the current vote registration situation in Alabama. The News' award-winning Hugh W. Sparrow is making a thorough survey of this state's registration methods and personnel. The next article will appear shortly.

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 9—The number of qualified voters in Alabama's Second Congressional District—both white and Negro—registered a decline between 1958 and 1960.

In the district's eight counties—Butler, Baldwin, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Montgomery, Pike and Escambia—the white voters on the poll lists published in April, 1958, totaled 101,295. The number of Negro voters amounted to 7549.

Two years later the number of white voters on the April, 1960 poll list amounted to 100,983. The Negro voter total was 7054.

Just how this came about remains largely unanswered.

Population losses in six of the nine counties—Pike, Crenshaw, Covington, Lowndes, Conecuh and Butler—may have accounted for some of the declines. The population total for the district as a whole, however, was more than 16,000 higher in 1960.

The decline in the number of eligible white voters between 1958 and 1960 was fractional—less than one-fourth of 1 per cent. On the other hand, there was a drop of better than 6 per cent in the Negro voter total in 1960.

Due in part to Negro migration

REGISTRARS AND PROBATE JUDGES in the nine counties hesitated to speculate on the declines, particularly in Negro eligible voters. Some of it, they say, may be due to Negro migration to the North and East.

On one question, however, they all gave the same answers, namely, that there had been no discrimination.

"We treat them all alike, and if they can answer the questionnaire, white or black, they are registered," is a typical answer.

Apparently the Montgomery County Board of Registrars did a substantial amount of purging the lists between 1958 and 1960. That could be the reason the voter totals remained virtually stationary.

Montgomery County's population increased from 138,965 to 168,525. Therefore, there must have been a steady gain during the 1958-60 interval.

There were 28,815 names of white and 3017 Negro voters on the April 15, 1958, poll list. The total was 31,832. The April 15, 1960, poll list carried the names of 29,000 white and 2995 Negro voters for a total of 31,995.

Pressure for Negro registration

G. W. PENTON, a member of the Montgomery board for several years, answered affirmatively when asked if there had been pressure on the board to register Negroes.

"There's always pressure from the Negroes, usually by the NAACP and similar organizations," Mr. Penton declared.

Mr. Penton added, however, that there had been a lot of pressure on the part of "certain candidates" in the recent Democratic primaries to register more Negroes.

He did not identify the candidates but said it shouldn't be too difficult to guess who they were.

A similar report that candidates had been "encouraging" Negroes to register in greater number came from Escambia County.

Registrars and probate judges from one end of the district to the other said they would register a Negro just as quick as they would a white person if the Negro passes the questionnaire test.

In other words, passage of the questionnaire test is the only requirement for registration, provided an applicant has no record of conviction of a crime.

No Negro voters in Lowndes

LOWNDES COUNTY, one of the six Second District counties having a population decline, is also one of two Alabama counties which have no Negro voters. The other is Wilcox. (Bullock, in the Third District has five.)

Authorities in Lowndes have insisted all along they have no Negro voters because Lowndes Negroes do not seek to register.

The number of voters on the April, 1960, voting list in Lowndes were estimated at 2240. That is just under the 1958 total of 2252.

Conecuh shows largest drop

THE COUNTY with the largest drop in the number of registrants was Conecuh. The county's April, 1958, list included names of 5315 white and 900 Negro voters. The 1960 list had a total of 3336 white and 300 Negro voters.

The explanation for the sharp drop was that under a special act of the Legislature all qualified voters were required to re-register in 1959.

In several counties registrars and probate judges said one reason there was a sharp drop in the number of qualified Negro voters was that the Negroes "just didn't try to qualify."

Escambia County on April 15, 1958, had 11,205 white and 1000 Negro voters. On April 15, 1960, the number of white voters was 11,000 and Negroes "approximately 1000."

Pike County chalked up a gain in the number of white voters and a drop in the total of Negroes. The April 15, 1958, voting list contained names of 6150 white and 350 Negroes. The list published on April 15, 1960, had 7950 white and 200 Negro voters.

Figures in other counties

CRENSHAW COUNTY had 6914 white and 500 Negro voters on the April, 1958, list, and 6916 white and 493 Negroes on the April, 1960, voting list.

Covington County had 15,906 white and 900 Negro voters on the 1958 voting list, and 15,798 white and 835 Negroes on the April, 1960, list.

Baldwin County in April, 1958, had 15,822 white and 490 Negro voters. In April, 1960, the number of white voters was 16,340 and the total Negro voters was 900.

Butler County had 8894 white and 392 Negro voters listed on April 15, 1958, and 8402 white and 331 Negroes on the April 15, 1960, list.

Mobile Tops First District In Negro Registration Gains

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
June 7/10/60 p. 2-A

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Registration of Negro voters in the First Congressional District of Alabama made more gains in Mobile County than any of the other six counties in the district, the Birmingham News reported Monday.

The Mobile County voter list in April of this year included the names of 9,844 Negroes, the News said. This compared with 5,152 Negroes who the newspaper said were registered to vote in that county in April, 1958.

It listed that county's total voter registration in April, 1960, as 64,869.

The story, by Hugh Sparrow, said a Negro committee reportedly quizzes candidates in Mobile County and approves those the Negroes are urged to support.

The story gave this breakdown of 1958 and 1960 voter registration in the other counties of the district.

Washington: 1958—5,478 voters, including 600 Negroes; 1960—6,600 voters, including 600 Negroes.

Choctaw: 1958—5,284 voters, including 41 Negroes; 1960—5,710 voters, including 150 Negroes.

Clarke: 1958—8,411 voters, 333 Negroes; 1960—8,500 voters, 400 Negroes.

Monroe: 1958—6,000 voters, 100 Negroes; 1960—6,000 voters, 200 Negroes.

Wilcox: 1958—3,040 voters, none were Negroes; 1960—2,950 voters, none were Negroes.

REGISTRARS WEIGH REPLY

Rogers Wants Look At Vote Files Here

The Montgomery Advertiser P-1

The county may answer in two weeks a request from the federal government for a look at Montgomery County voter registration records. 34e Ala

FBI agents delivered the request from U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to Board of Registrars Chairman Crum Dinkins Monday morning. Dinkins told them the matter would be taken up at the next regular board meeting June 6.

State and county legal officials declined comment on the request, other than to say it was being studied. Ala 5-24-60

SIMILAR REQUEST

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said the "proper authorities" are "checking into the background of the situation." Circuit Solicitor William Thetford, by law the attorney for the Board, said there would be no comment until the board meets. Montgomery

Rogers earlier had made a similar request in Wilcox County.

Two FBI agents delivered the request to Dinkins' home Monday morning. He did not discuss the matter with the men, but told the mof the first - Monday meeting in June.

EVERY RECORD

Registration officials here have maintained that all qualified candidates are allowed to register and that both whites and Negroes who qualify under the state law are registered to vote.

The other two members of the board, George W. (Doc) Penton and Mrs. R. L. Lampley, were not presented with copies of the letter from Rogers.

Thetford said the request apparently covers every record of the board since 1901, when the present state constitution was adopted. Counties

Gallion, who answered the demand for Wilcox County's records with an injunction suit in state court, declined to say whether he will take similar action to keep Montgomery's registration files out of federal hands.

Circuit Judge James A. Hare in Selma signed a temporary injunction shortly after the Wilcox County petition was submitted to him last Friday. As long as it is in force, the restraining order prevents the Justice Department from looking at the voter records. Ala 5-24-60

Negro leaders in Montgomery have compalined that members of their race are denied the right to vote. FBI agents investigated a complaint several years ago, but no further action was taken.

Rogers' announcement Monday said only about 10 per cent of the Negroes of voting age in Montgomery County are registered to vote. It said there are 3,480 Negro voters out of 34,079 of voting age. 34e Ala

Three other Southern counties were included in Monday's action: Early County, Ga., and Louisiana's Ouachita and East Feliciana parishes.

It was the second time the department had involved the new 1960 Civil Rights Act in this way. On May 9, it called for records from Wilcox and from three others: McCormack County, S.C., Webster County, Ga., and East Carroll Parish, La.

Of the first group, Wilcox replied with the injunction, McCormack and Webster complied promptly, and East Carroll, unheard from officially, is expected to resist.

In Monday's announcement Rogers listed the numbers of persons registered and the number of persons of voting age for the other three counties, as well as Montgomery.

In Early, Ga., 226 out of 4,774 Negroes; 4,335 out of 5,045 whites; East Feliciana, La., 76 out of 6,235 Negroes, 2,414 out of 6,214 whites; In Ouachita, La., 727 out of 14,532 Negroes, 24,257 out of 31,381 whites.

34e Ala

AUTAUGA VOTE CONTESTED

The Montgomery Advertiser 6-2-60

A case contesting the May 2 vote for the Dist. 4 seat on the Autauga County Board of Revenue opened in Prattville Tuesday before the county Democratic Executive Committee. Contesting the race is Thomas E. Roy (left) who lost to incumbent J. B. Tucker (right) by a 343 to 315 canvass in the first primary. More than 300 persons attended the opening session that is expected to last three days.

At Precinct 9—

Negro votes ruled legal in primary

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.

BY PAUL HOGAN
News staff writer

A close watch on voting practices at the predominately Negro Legion Field box in Tuesday's Democratic primary runoff revealed no illegal procedures, the chairman of the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee said today. 34e Ala 6/3/60

Earle J. Ellis said members of the committee and law enforcement officers kept a close watch on the box. P-8

"We found nothing involving a violation of the state's voting laws," Ellis said. P-8

ELLIS' STATEMENT followed a request from M. W. Bagwell Jr., member of State Democratic Executive Committee, that voting in the box be investigated.

Only four of the more than 800 voters in the box are white.

In a letter to Ellis, Bagwell said, "This box has consistently reported margins of 20 to 1 and greater in races where there would seem to be no demonstrable reason, as compared with the rest of the district, for any large margin in either direction.

"Normally, it would be considered certain that illegal procedures were being followed when a margin of 10 to 1 is observed in such a race."

BAGWELL POINTED out the box, officially designated as Precinct 9, District 1, was sufficient to be the deciding factor in the recent race for tax collector.

"No other box in the district reported a vote with a ratio exceeding 3 to 1 vote," Bagwell said. "The vote in the district as a whole was so nearly equal that less than 400 votes decided this race."

Bagwell also cited a lopsided result in the box in the race for Democratic national committeewoman. He said the box gave one of the two candidates a vote margin exceeding 4 to 1.

"ONLY CONTROLLED, mass voting practices can explain the results observed," Bagwell wrote.

"Without making specific allegations as to any violations that might have occurred and without referring to any specific report which might prove to be unfounded, I submit that the voting pattern shown to be customary in Box 9-1, Ninth District can only point to voting abuses.

"The history of this box indicates a condition to which the official attention of the Democratic Party of Alabama should be given.

"I officially request that the Jefferson County Democratic Committee initiate an immediate and complete investigation into this situation, that the vote from this box not be made official until such investigation is completed, that a complete public report be made with regard to whether or not illegal methods are being used to manage the obviously controlled voting of this box, and that recommendations be made as to the effect on the situation of present and proposed voter registration requirements."

Ellis said today he had not received the letter, but that representatives of the committee and law enforcement officers kept a close watch on the box.

All State Vote Records

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Closed To U.S. Agents

Gallion Wins Injunction From Jones

Jus. 6-7-60

P-1

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Voter registration records in every county in Alabama were barred to federal agents Monday by an injunction granted by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

The court move was made by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion to halt the Justice Dept. from inspecting voter records to see if Negroes are being systematically barred from voting.

In seeking the temporary restraining order, Gallion argued that U.S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers is invading Alabama's sovereign rights.

Rogers has already sought voter registration records in Montgomery, Sumter and Wilcox counties. In Sumter, FBI agents have already been inspecting the voter records.

WITHDREW PERMISSION

But assistant Alabama Atty. Gen. Nick Hare reported after filing the injunctiion request for Gallion that the Sumter voting officials later withdrew permission to inspect the records.

The injunction bars federal agents from records in Sumter, as well as in all other Alabama counties, said Hare.

A similar injunction, granted in Selma by Circuit Judge James Hare, barred federal agents from inspecting voter registration records in Wilcox County.

Jones' action goes much further, applying as it does to the entire state.

Hare said that Gallion, who is at present out of the city, did not request the injunction because of the federal move to go into the Sumter records, but had prepared the court action a week ago.

Hare said that Jones had jurisdiction in the case since one of the defendants in the injunction action, FBI Agent Spencer Robb, lives in Montgomery.

FBI AGENTS NAMED

Robb is named, along with Rogers, FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, and FBI Special Agent R. B. Miller of Mobile.

According to the suit, the records sought by the Justice Dept. are of a confidential, rather than a public nature.

It was pointed out that questionnaires made out by prospective voters cannot be legally disclosed by registration officials except by court order or the permission of the voter himself.

It was further alleged that the 1960 Civil Rights Act under which the Justice Dept. acted is itself unconstitutional.

A similar charge was made at the time the order was granted to block inspection of the Wilcox records at the request of Gallion and Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod.

Spokesmen for the state said Monday the new injunction is intended to prevent federal agents from harassing individual local officials and to prevent multiple suits against these officials.

NAME OF STATE

The suit was filed in the name of the state since voter registration is a responsibility of the state under the new civil rights legislation.

Among the charges leveled against the Justice Dept. is that registration officials have been accused of breaking the law without knowledge of who their accusers are or what wrongdoing they are charged with committing.

Jus. 6-7-60

The suit also maintains that the civil rights law demands that officials keep voter records for specified periods with no compensation provided for storage space.

Judge Jones set July 7 as the date for a hearing on whether the injunction is to be made permanent.

The temporary restraining order bars federal agents from "examining, inspecting, reproducing or copying" records or papers in the custody of voter registrars in Alabama.

FINAL DETERMINATION

It is to remain in effect until Jones has made a final determination of the matter.

While FBI agents have alrady gained access to records in Sumter County, registrars in Montgomery kept theirs from federal inspection pending advice from their attorneys, according to Crum Dinkins, chairman of the local Board of Registrars.

Dinkins acknowledged that a letter answering Rogers' request for a look at local voter records has been written. But he would not divulge its contents.

Prior to news of the court order, E. C. Godfrey, chairman of the Sumter County Board of Registrars, reported in Livingston that "FBI agents are here right now going over the records."

He estimated that there are 300 Negro voters among 3,000 registered in the county.

In Washington, Rogers had said there are 175 Negroes registered to vote out of a total Negro population in Sumter of 8,700.

Neither Montgomery nor Sumter were among six Alabama counties that came under the scrutiny of the Civil Rights Commission in 1958. Wilcox County, however, was among the six counties, which also included Barbour, Bullock, Dallas, Lowndes and Macon.

Temporary Injunction Blocks Federal Agents From Seeing Vote Records In Alabama

The Talladega Daily Home Talladega Ala.

Jus. 6-7-60

MONTGOMERY (AP) — In a sweeping challenge of federal power, the attorney general of Alabama has obtained a temporary injunction barring federal agents from seeking voting records in the state.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones signed an injunction Monday to prevent federal agents from seeing any Alabama registration files in their Civil Rights quest for evidence of anti-Negro discrimination.

34c

The temporary restraining order, issued at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. McDonald Gallion and applying to all 67 counties, set the stage for a court test of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Gallon, challenging the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act under which the voting records were sought, maintained that the Justice Department has tried to invade Alabama's sovereignty.

Under terms of the temporary order, federal authorities can appear before Jones on July 7 and argue against a permanent injunction. FBI agents are barred from seeing any more records until then.

There was no immediate comment from the Justice Department.

U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has asked for access to voter registration files in Montgomery, Wilcox and Sumter Counties. FBI agents got a brief look at the Sumter records before the statewide decree clamped them shut.

IN RIGHTS CASE

Attorney General Won 'Significant' Victory

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion's office won a victory in federal courts during the year on civil rights.

Gallion successfully argued that the federal government couldn't enjoin a state as such.

This victory is still unsecured, however, since the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to review the holdings of two lower federal courts.

The "temporary" victory came in the federal government's attempt first to enjoin already-resigned Macon County registrars, then the state of Alabama itself. It alleged Macon County Negroes had been denied their right to register to vote.

Aside from the civil rights fight, the attorney general got injunctions against 33 loan companies in individual actions, and later a temporary injunction of about 300 companies by a single suit. The latter were members of the Alabama Financial Institute.

While this injunction action still pends, it is likely to be dropped. Passage of a strong loan law made it moot.

The attorney general also supported Alabama's claim to 10 miles of offshore tidelands before the U.S. Supreme Court in October, along with representatives of four other Southern states.

The federal government says these states — Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Mississippi—have title only up to three miles offshore.

Louisiana and Texas offshore land already yields rich oil deposits, and Gallion says Alabama's may ultimately mean several million to the state.

The dispute has seesawed back and forth since 1950 when the Supreme Court said the national government had "paramount rights" in all submerged offshore land.

Congress reversed this in 1953, giving states title to submerged lands within their "historic boundaries."

The nub now is, what were these boundaries? Alabama claims up to 10 miles out. The Supreme Court has taken the case under advisement, and has yet to rule on this and related points.

Trial Will Be Held On Vote Fraud Case

Former Alabama Official Is Charged

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 12. (UPI)—Solicitor Emmett Perry said Tuesday he will begin efforts soon to try former State Atty. Gen. Si Garrett on a vote fraud case.

Mr. Perry said as soon as witnesses can be rounded up he will ask Judge Alta L. King to set the case for trial.

The statement followed by one day the United States Supreme Court refusing to grant Albert Fuller a new trial on his conviction and life sentence for the 1954 Phenix City murder of Albert Patterson, father of Gov. John Patterson. Fuller, Garrett and Arch Ferrell, Russell County circuit solicitor at the time, were indicted for the slaying but only Fuller has been convicted with Garrett not yet tried.

The vote fraud case against Garrett stemmed from Patterson's race for the state attorney general office in 1954.

Perry said in March, 1956, King passed Garrett's vote fraud case on a motion by Garrett's attorneys. At the time, King ordered the trial to be reset upon final decision of a mandamus proceeding concerning Garrett's sanity hearing in the Patterson murder case. Garrett has spent about a year in a Galveston, Texas, mental institution.

Garrett Facing Vote Fraud Trial

State Hunts Witnesses To Open Case

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Circuit Solicitor Emmett Perry today said he would move for trial of Si Garrett on vote fraud charges as soon as he locates necessary witnesses.

The statement came on the heels of the U.S. Supreme Court's refusal to hear Albert Fuller's appeal for a new trial.

Fuller and Garrett, along with Arch Ferrell, were indicted in the vice cleanup at Phenix City, Ala., following the slaying of Albert Patterson, the Democratic nominee for attorney general.

FULLER SERVING LIFE

Fuller, a former deputy sheriff, was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. Ferrell was tried and acquitted.

Garrett, who was attorney general at the time of Patterson's death, never has been tried on the murder charge.

Perry said, "This office has no jurisdiction over the murder case and that matter, of course, comes to the attention of the attorney general."

The vote fraud charges in Jefferson County grew out of the Democratic primary in which Patterson was nominated.

SLAIN AFTER NOMINATION

Patterson, nominated after a campaign promising a cleanup of the vice at Phenix City, was shot to death near his Phenix City office the night of June 18, 1954.

He was the father of John Patterson, Alabama's present governor.

"The witnesses are scattered to hell and breakfast," said Perry. "I hope we can find them all."

He said Lee (Red) Porter, Patterson's opponent in the attorney general's race and key witness in the case, has dropped out of sight. Garrett supported Porter, a Gadsden attorney, in the campaign.

Roderick Beddow, Fuller's attorney, said he would have to study the court's action before commenting on further plans.

Fuller based his appeal to the Supreme Court on the contention that the trial judge's remarks to the jury "over-awed, overreached or intimidated the members of the venire" to the extent that they were prevented from indicating any fixed opinions in the case.

Attorneys for Fuller said that in asking for a new trial "he stakes his life upon the sound discretion of the next jury."

Federals Get No Vote Records

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal Civil Rights Commission agents made another effort—and failed again— to see voting records of Dallas and Wilcox Counties in Alabama this week.

A spokesman for the commission said Thursday the agents met with officials with the understanding the records would be available.

But they were told, the spokesman said, that the records still were impounded by the Grand Jury.

At Selma, Ala., Circuit Judge James A. Hare said he, Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod and Dallas County Sheriff James G. Clark were questioned by the investigators.

He said the agents inquired about Dallas, Wilcox and Lowndes Counties.

Hare issued a brief statement, saying:

"They conferred with us about Grand Jury meetings in Dallas and Wilcox Counties and the possibility of inspecting boards of registrars records now in the hands of those Grand Juries.

The Civil Rights Spokesman said the agents went to Alabama with the understanding records would be available.

"They were told that the Grand Jury would let them see the records pertaining to any complaining witnesses, if they would divulge the names of the witnesses."

At Montgomery, Ala., Gov. John Patterson said, "If they think I made any agreement with them, they are sadly mistaken."

In call for federal registrars—

Rights agents' 'frustration' in Alabama cited by senator

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20—Sen. Jacob Javits (Rep., N. Y.) says that the prolonged "frustration" of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission in its efforts to see voting records in Dallas and Wilcox Counties, Ala., shows the need for a new federal registrars law.

In a statement put in The Congressional Record, the New York senator said the work of the commission has been hampered for 14 months in Aalbama and that this situation "has not yet ended."

This, he said, points to the "need for responsible Federal officials who will respect the right of qualified citizens to vote."

Javits quoted a letter from Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of commission agents to Alabama.

The stories appeared in The Birmingham News, The Birmingham Post-Herald and The Montgomery Journal.

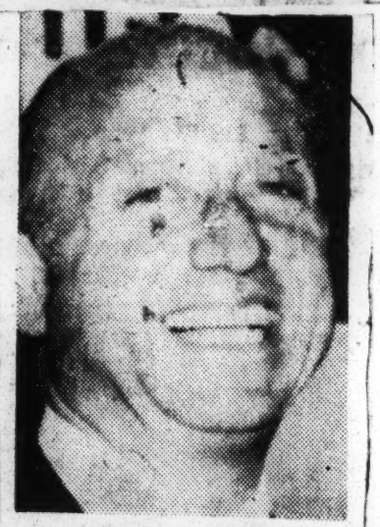
TIFFANY SAID the commission has been told it can see only the voting records of persons who have sent in sworn complaints alleging denial of the rights to register because they are Negroes.

Tiffany said that the limited access offered to records in Dallas and Wilcox was "contrary to the examination of the record in Macon Barbour and Bullock Counties, wherein all of the records were opened for inspection."

He said, also, that the visit of commission field men to Alabama last week came after negotiations between the commission and county officials with Joseph F Johnston, president of the Alabama State Bar Assn., acting as a mediator.

TIFFANY DID not say so flatly, but his letter hinted the commission understood that its agents would be permitted to look at all the records in Dallas and Wilcox.

Instead, Tiffany continued, they were told that the records were still under subpeona by



SEN. JAVITS
. . . Points to Alabama

Grand Juries in the two counties—as they have been since Dec. 4, 1958.

It is plain that the commission's experience in Alabama will be used in future arguments in support of the proposed bill to create a system of federal registrars.

Civil Rights Commission Says

Ala. Judge Broke Voter Agreement

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A Civil Rights Commission spokesman said Thursday that an Alabama circuit court judge broke an agreement when he refused to let commission investigators examine voting registration records for Dallas and Wilcox counties.

The official said three investigators went to Selma, Ala., Wednesday with the understanding that Judge John Hare would allow them to see the records.

The same records were kept from the Civil Rights Commission prior to the much publicized hearings held in Alabama in 1958.

"When the investigators arrived there," the spokesman said, "the judge said that the records were still impounded by the grand jury. "They've been saying that for 14 months and they've had an election since then," he added.

"I wonder how they held that election. They can keep saying that the records are impounded for the next three years."

He said the commission would study the matter to decide what further steps will be taken to obtain the records, including the possibility of another hearing.

But the spokesman said the incident would be mentioned "when commission members testify before House and Senate committees" considering proposals that federal registrars be sent into the Area where certain persons cannot get registered by local officials.

Civil Rights Investigators Busy In 3 Alabama Counties

SELMA (AP)— The Civil Rights Commission has made inquiries concerning voter registration in Dallas, Wilcox and Lowndes Counties, Circuit Judge James A Hare revealed here.

Hare said two men who showed credentials associating them with the commission and spent two days questioning him, Circuit Solicitor Blanchard L. McLeod and Dallas Sheriff James G. Clark.

Hare issued a brief statement after the sessions ended Wednesday. He said:

grand jury meetings in Dallas and Wilcox counties and the possibility of their inspecting board of registrars records now in the hands of those grand juries."

hands of those grand juries."

Hare said they also asked about the location of grand jury record in Lowndes County.

"I told them that Lowndes County is not in my circuit and I don't know what those folks over there do with their records." Hare told a reporter.

Dallas and Wilcox counties are in the 4th Judical Circuit which Hare represents. Lowndes is in the 2nd Judicial Circuit.

Hare said he could only identify the two men as Bounds and Miller.

In Washington, Berl Bernhard, as assistant staff director of the commission, said there are "one or two" staff members in Alabama now. He said he was unable to say definitely where they were or what they are going.

He said they are doing routine work which may mean checking voter lists. He declined to identify the staff workers in Alabama.

Judge Hare said he informed the two men of the next regular meeting dates to the grand juries—in Dallas County Jan. 24 and in Wilcox during February.

He said he reminded them of the past action of these grand juries concerning commission requests to inspect voting records in their hands.

These grand juries have agreed to permit commission investigators to examine records held by them under certain conditions.

These conditions call for an agreement that the records would be examined only upon the presentation of a specify complaint brought aginst the board of registrars.

Any inspection would be made in the presence of a special grand jury committee and the circuit solicitor.

Voter registration records in Dallas and Wilcox counties have been in the hands of grand juries since November 1958, when Hare ordered them to investigate "alleged malpractice of voter registration."

Hope For Reviving Registration Dims

Registrar Appointees In Two Counties Refuse To Say Whether They Will Serve

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 18 (AP) — Hope for reviving voter registration machinery in two Alabama counties faded today with the refusal of reluctant appointees to say whether they will serve.

All three of the men appointed to the Board of Registrars three months ago in Macon County still declined to say what they will do.

And two of the three appointees in Dallas County who had said earlier that they would refuse to serve as registrars declined to make any further comment today.

Gov. John Patterson disclosed yesterday that he had written all five men asking them what they planned to do.

Negro Population Heavy

Both counties have heavy Negro populations, and both were among the six Alabama counties where Federal Civil Rights Commission agents undertook an investigation of Negro voting complaints late in 1958.

One of the Macon County registrars serving at the time of the Federal inquiry died, and the other two resigned. The county has had no functioning registration board since then.

Dallas County's board hasn't functioned since J. P. Majors qualified last year. A source in the governor's office said this automatically terminated the former board.

Two of three men named to the Macon County board still won't say whether they will serve. Everette Storey and S. S. Still said they are awaiting a Supreme Court ruling in the government's suit against two former registrars.

Former Members Resign

The former board members resigned shortly after the U. S. Civil Rights Board opened an investigation into charges of discrimination against Negro voters in January, 1959.

The Justice Dept. contends they can't legally give up their office until they are replaced, but U. S. Dist. Judge Frank Johnson Jr. held they had resigned and the government had no one to sue.

This is now on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The third Macon registrar appointee declined comment on his plans.

Dr. Ruth Underwood and Aubrey Allen, who were named to the Dallas County board last Fall said they would not serve.

J. P. Majors of Safford, the third registrar named in the county last Nov. 16, accepted his appointment. He was reported ill in bed with influenza and was unavailable for comment.

Two newly-appointed registrars in Bullock County, J. W. Guthrie Jr. and R. S. Yon, said they will accept their appointments.

Bullock Gets New Board Of Registrars

A new Board of Registrars was appointed for Negro-dominated Bullock County Wednesday and at the same time a move was made to name voter registration boards in two other counties plagued by racial troubles.

Named to the Bullock board Wednesday by the State Board of Registrars were J. W. Guthrie Jr. of Simsvillle and R. S. Yon of Rt. 1, Union Springs.

The board chairman, J. Paul Tompkins of Fitzpatrick, had been appointed last fall along with two other members. Tompkins was the only registrar appointed at that time who accepted the job and filed his oath with the probate judge.

RIGHT TO VOTE

Guthrie said Wednesday he intended to accept the appointment and he added that Yon had told him that he too planned to serve on the board.

Bullock was one of the six counties which came under the investigation of the Federal Civil Rights Commission last year on charges of denying Negroes the right to vote.

Meanwhile, the office of Gov. John Patterson revealed Wednesday that he had written letters to five men appointed as registrars in Macon and Dallas counties, asking them to make known immediately whether they intend to accept the appointments or not.

Boards were appointed in Dallas last Nov. 16 and Macon on Nov. 23. However, none of the Macon appointees have accepted the appointments and only one of the three in Dallas has accepted.

Letters went to Wheeler Dyson and Everette Storey of Tuskegee and S. S. Still of Hardaway, the Macon appointees, and Dr. Hugh Underwood and Aubrey Allen, both of Selma, two of the Dallas appointees.

J. P. Majors of Safford was the third man appointed from Dallas County and the only one to accept the appointment.

Like Bullock, both Macon and Dallas were involved in the Civil Rights probe.

APPOINTEES ARE SILENT

Alabama Registrars Will Not Say If They'll Serve

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18 (AP)—Hope for reviving voter registration machinery in two Alabama counties faded Thursday with the refusal of reluctant appointees to say whether they will serve.

All three of the men appointed to the Board of Registrars three months ago in Macon County still declined to say what they will do.

Two of the three appointees in Dallas County who had said earlier that they would refuse to serve as registrars declined to make any further comment.

Gov. John Patterson disclosed he had written all five men asking them what they planned to do.

Both counties have heavy Negro populations, and both were among the six Alabama counties where Federal Civil Rights Commission agents undertook an investigation of Negro voting complaints in 1958.

SHORT TAKES IN WORLD OF POLITICS:

Which way tan vote? King and labor leader can't agree

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) —A labor leader and former NAACP official last week disputed a prediction by Dr. Martin Luther King that colored citizens are likely to desert the Democratic Party this year because Vice President Richard Nixon has a more acceptable civil rights philosophy.

E. D. Nixon, one time state president of the NAACP here and president of the Montgomery division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters declared "there will be colored people who will support the Democratic Party" regardless of who might be nominated for president.

King told a Charleston, W. Va. church group recently he felt a "vast majority" of his race would prefer Nixon, if he is the GOP standard bearer, over a man like Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex) for the Democrats.

King also predicted that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D.-Mass) would be unacceptable to many colored voters because of his apparent support by Southern conservatives.

* * *

WHILE HE said he didn't want to take issue with King's appraisal of colored voting in the presidential election, Nixon said King's views "do not meet the general approbation of colored people."

"We might as well face facts that the President, whomever he may be, cannot change or make any laws himself, and if we get any worthwhile civil rights laws we will need help from all three branches of government.

"While Vice President Nixon may have impressed Rev. King with his talk, most colored people have learned a long time ago that talk is easy, but very few really act.

"As I see it, Vice President Nixon will have to do more than just talk. . . . He will have to put some of his talk into action to convince some of the colored people who have been voting for a long time."

Nixon said the way colored people vote in the coming election may depend on what kind of civil rights law Congress enacts between now and November.

But Few Negroes Seek To Register

Plea Of Leader Mostly Ignored

MONTGOMERY, March 7 (AP)— Negroes made no attempt to seek mass registration as voters here today in the wake of yesterday's near violent racial demonstration near the state Capitol.

At Alabama State College, meanwhile, authorities waited to learn the full impact of a promised student strike in protest against the expulsion of nine campus leaders.

But the effectiveness of the scheduled mass walkout probably will not be known until mid-week or later, said President H. Council Trensholm.

Despite an appeal from a Negro adult leader who urged college students and their families to seek voter registration when the county board of registrars met today, only a few Negroes showed up.

Leader Unavailable

Rufus Lewis, who made the plea at a student rally last Friday night, was unavailable for comment. Lewis is chairman of the registration and voting committee of the pro-integration Montgomery Improvement Assn.

An estimated 1000 students at the same rally shouted enthusiastic approval for a resolution urging them to refrain from registering at Alabama State when the new quarter started today.

The strike was called to protest the expulsion of nine students identified as leaders in recent anti-segregation demonstrations. Twenty others were put on probation.

Trenholm said that until registration is completed and classes resume their normal schedule, there will be no way to tell how many have enrolled for the quarter.

1200 Turn In Papers

Of the 2300 who attended class last week, the president said some 1200 turned in pre-registration papers for the new quarter.

Those applications are being processed today and Tuesday, and after that, other students will be given a second chance to start their registration.

Until all that is finished, the president said the enrollment will not be known.

One widely known Negro leader, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., portrayed Southern Negro college students as willing to die if necessary to tear down the segregation walls.

He told a church gathering in Birmingham Sunday that "our young men are out to show we are eternally through with segregation. . . You symbolize tomorrow—the white segregationists symbolize a dying order."

King also said Gov. John Patterson could be converted from a segregationist to an integrationist through prayer.

Long County Ballot Faces Voters In Macon Elections

TUSKEGEE (Special) — Macon County has more candidates offering for election to the various offices up for election in the May primary, than it has in a great number of years.

For tax assessor, incumbent H. E. Hendon is opposed for the first time since the early 1940s. L. C. Elkins, Tuskegee businessman is running for this post.

Incumbent tax collector J. H. Reynolds is opposed by three men who have never ran for public office before. They are Arthur Cooper and R. Louis Segrest, both insurance agents from Tuskegee, and John (Tip) Morgan, young cattleman and farmer of Rt. 2 Tuskegee.

Incumbent W. C. Hare, Inferior court judge for a number of years, is not offering for re-election. Two young lawyers qualified for this post. They are R. H. Powell III of Tuskegee and James (Kayo) Rea of Notasulga and Tuskegee.

Five men seek the office of member of Board of Revenue from Dist. 4. Incumbent Virgil M. Guthrie, who has held the post for 14 years, is opposed by J. Hoyt Sheppard, Milstead cattleman and farmer; Herman D. Daughtry, owner of a truck stop business; E. P. Livingston, former registrar from Macon County from Notasulga. J. C. Callins Notasulga pulpwood dealer.

For member of the board of revenue from Dist. 2, incumbent John T. Dyson, elected in 1952, is opposed by Madison Davis Sr., Fort Davis, cattleman and farmer and W. R. (Junior) Godfrey, Society Hill farmer and cattleman.

Two went unopposed for their jobs. They are county solicitor Edward R. Reynolds and Harry D. Raymon, member of the board of education.

Responsibility, Negro Voting

Southern senators have been talking for almost two weeks against federal force bills designed to dictate registration and voting in the South.

In the main, observations being made on the many serious and challenging problems created by the biracial society of the South and the unconstitutional means by which the Northerners seek to impose their will on the region are being reserved for the untrammelled sanctity of *The Congressional Record*.

Press services have reserved their coverage by and large to the procedural maneuverings of the filibuster and the color created when 100 master politicians start tossing the unabridged dictionary at each other. Of course, the Northern press is not going to make any effort to enlighten its readers as to the actual social and political tensions that exist in the South for fear some mote of sympathy or understanding might be stirred among the public it serves.

There is some very pertinent and unemotional logic behind the viewpoint which the Southern senators are risking their health to defend.

As *The News* has frequently pointed out, registration of whites as well as Negroes has not been administered as well as it could be and should be in Alabama. It can be presumed that situation exists in other states, and if we were a Northerner we would hesitate to indict only the South.

Conditions in no way justify a wholesale and unconstitutional assault on the South.

The situation which the so-called liberals, a political semantic distortion, are moaning so about is by no means general in the South. Urban area Negroes hereabouts register and vote in about the same manner and under the same conditions as those in Northern cities.

It is in those areas remaining rural in nature—socially as well as economically—that the Negro remains to a large degree a political nonentity. It is there that complaints have been made with the Civil Rights Commission. In a good segment of those areas, particularly in the Deep South, Negroes outnumber the whites, which means that under the Javits-Keating philosophy of "mass democracy" the Negroes should be in political control.

Ignoring social implications, is that advisable? Are Negroes in a position to assume unchallengeable political responsibility? Is their political craftsmanship —know-how, statesmanship, if you will— such as to assure continuance of governmental services with their complex financial, economic, technological and social problems? Remember, we are speaking of the rural Negro, where all the complaints have originated, in Alabama at least, with the Civil Rights Commission about registration and voting.

Would the whites in these counties have no compensation, no equity, for the dominating economic and financial responsibilities they have assumed in the counties? Are Negroes financially prepared to take over the major burden for maintaining law and order, the schools, the roads, and other services?

Is it feasible to assume the minority whites would continue to provide 95 per cent of the public monies under such conditions? There are other kinds of equity besides purely political equity in this republic.

That is not to say that the political administration of the governmental units of the nation has been irreproachable in the hands of whites. It hasn't been. But not even the rural Southern Negroes themselves would contend that they could assume the responsibility with which the Northern liberals would so like to burden them.

The fact that a person has the rights of a citizen does not necessarily mean he has been endowed with the privileges of the electorate, or with the capability of becoming a member of the electorate. There seems to be a lot of confusion on that subject with so-called liberals of the North most confused.

But there's a lot of confusion among some Southern whites on that score, too. It is well known that many Negroes fully qualified for the electorate by every standard have been barred from registration and voting by white registrars in Alabama.

Negro registration has increased tremendously in the South in the past few years and it is assumed it will increase even more. In some areas the Negro has not attained political potency commensurate with his numbers. Reasons are logical and understandable. Federal court referees will make those reasons no less logical and no less understandable.

COURT RULES

Negroes Win Two Poll Points

By HARRY WILSON SHARPE

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI). The U.S. Supreme Court struck two blows for Negro voting rights this week while Southern senators tied Senate business in knots with an around-the-clock anti-civil rights filibuster.

First, the court upheld the constitutionality of the 1957 federal Civil Rights Act which permits the Department of Justice to bring civil suits on behalf of disenfranchised Negroes. This case concerned voting registrars in Terrell County, Ga.

Next, it unanimously affirmed a lower court decision which ordered Louisiana to restore 1,377 "purged" Negroes to the voting

W. J. Brennan Jr.

T. Hoyt Davis

rolls in Washington Parish so they can take part in an April 19 election. The Negroes were disenfranchised by the White Citizens Council because of "errors" in their registration forms.

* * *

THE EDICT in effect cleared the way for full-scale enforcement of the civil rights law. They also bore significantly on the Senate civil rights debate since unabridged voting rights is a major issue.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers asserted the decisions were "a firm foundation for further congressional action to protect the right of Negroes to vote."

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and champion of white supremacy, refused to allow the rulings to be printed in the Senate record.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) spoke after Eastland and challenged the qualifications of the Supreme Court justices. He said it was "an astounding thing" but that few had had long legal experience. Ervin is a former justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

* * *

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE William J. Brennan Jr. read the high court's opinion in the Georgia case. He asserted the civil rights statute "was clearly constitutional as applied to the facts in this case"—discrimination by state officials—and that the lower court had erred in even considering the constitutional issue.

The case was the first brought under the civil rights law by the attorney general. It charged the county registrars had applied excessively rigid standards to Negro literacy tests and had rejected among others four local Negro teachers who had college degrees. An injunction was sought.

Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissed the suit. He held that the U.S. Constitution banned racial discrimination "only by government officials" — not private citizens—and that the act could be construed to permit suits against private citizens.

* * *

THE CASE WENT BACK to Judge Davis who now must decide whether the registrars did discriminate against the Negroes as charged.

In Terrell County, Chief Registrar James G. Raines said the ruling did not alter procedures under the 1958 Georgia Registration Act and hence the county would continue to register Negroes under it even though most of them might be disqualified.

Under the literacy test an applicant to qualify must read intelligibly and write legibly sections of either the U.S. or Georgia constitutions. Or he may qualify by answering questions on the federal or state government systems.

* * *

IN THE LOUISIANA case Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright of New Orleans had ordered the Negroes restored to the rolls but action had been delayed by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals until it could hear an appeal. The Supreme Court vacated this order.

The Civil Rights Act seeks to support the 15th Amendment to the Constitution which holds that "no state" shall deny any citizen the right to vote, regardless of race or color.

Dallas Jury Maps Course On Vote Files

Montgomery Advertiser

SELMA (Special)—Circuit Judge James A. Hare told the Dallas County grand jury Monday that disposition of voter records in its possession rests entirely with the jury.

In a lengthy charge to the jury on the opening day of a civil court session, Hare referred to a Jan. 13 conference with two U.S. Civil Rights Commission agents who wanted to inspect the voter records. The jury took possession of the records in November 1958 immediately prior to a Montgomery hearing by the federal commission.

Hare, informing the grand jury he had no recommendation in regard to the records, said:

ADDRESSED TO YOU

"Any requests to see them (the records) are addressed solely to you and the disposition of such requests is solely your responsibility."

He reminded the jury that it was "the conscience of Dallas County, responsible to no one and restricted by no authority" except the conviction of its members.

Hare said if the civil rights commission agents "think they are going to make either the court or circuit solicitor do something improper, their ideas are based on unfound assumption, not fact."

ON REQUEST

The jury has said it would permit examination of the voter records on request if names of complainants were provided the jury and a committee of jurors along with the solicitor were present during such examination. Federal agents would not agree to the conditions, Hare said.

Hare said he told the agents, "I don't believe we (Dallas County) will ever have a functioning board of registrars as long as there is a dnager of being sworn in one day and of becoming a defendant in a federal civil rights case the next." The county has no functioning board as two appointees have not decided whether or not to accept their appointments.

His reference to the federal suit probably stemmed from action brought against the state and former registrars in Macon County.

NO MORE CIRCUS

Declaring he had no desire to "get involved in a publicity contest" with the Civil Rights Commission, the circuit judge said:

"Neither the circuit solicitor nor I will be a party to a circus such as that put on in Montgomery. Whatever situation develops here will be handled from a dignified approach and if they ever look at any record, agreement to allow that inspections will be based on facts from the records and not as part of a propaganda apparition."

"We have nothing to hide," Hare concluded. "We have had qualified Negro voters on our rolls for 50 years or more."

Qualified voter need not have his name listed

In Birmingham News

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 9—(AP)—A person properly qualified by law as a voter can cast a ballot in the Feb. 16 constitutional amendment election regardless of whether his name in the poll list.

Atty. Gen. McDonald Gallion stressed Saturday that the Alabama Constitution guarantees a voter this right even though the county probate judge doesn't get his name on the voting list.

GALLION SAID there has been a misunderstanding of an advisory opinion his office issued several days ago at the request of Winston Stewart, executive secretary of the Alabama County Commissioners Assn.

Under the law all voters, unless specifically exempt, are required to pay a poll tax of $1.50 a year on or before Feb. 1 each year.

Since the amendment election is scheduled just two weeks later, it will be difficult for many probate judges, particularly those in large counties, to have the names of new voters on the list by that time.

Gallion said newly qualified voters should be prepared to show they have met the poll tax requirements, but the fact that their names aren't on the voter list won't bar them from voting.

King, Nixon Disagree Over Negro Voting

Montgomery Adv. Journal

Some Negroes will stick with the Democratic nominee for president this year regardless who he may be, a Montgomery Negro leader said Friday.

E. D. Nixon, a former state president of the NAACP, took exception to remarks by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., a leader in the Montgomery Negro bus boycott. King suggested that Negroes might switch to the Republican ticket and Vice President Nixon.

King said last Sunday at Charleston, W. V., that he believed a "vast majority" of his race would prefer Nixon over Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex) if he should win the Demonictratic nomination.

King also suggested that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) might have trouble getting Negro support because of his apparent support by Southern conservatives.

Nixon said King's ideas about how Negroes will vote doesn't meet with "the general approbation of Negroes."

"We might as well face facts that the president, whoever he may be, cannot change or make any laws himself, and if we get any worthwhile civil rights laws we will need help from all three branches of government.

"While Vice President Richard Nixon may have impressed Rev. King with his talk, most Negroes have learned a long time ago that talk is easy, but very few really act.

"As I see it, Vice President Nixon will have to be more than just talk . . . He will have to put some of this talk into action to convince some of the Negroes who have been voting for a long time."

Alabama Voters Go To Polls On Next Tuesday

Birmingham News Birmingham, Ala.

Alabama voters will go to the polls next Tuesday, Feb. 16, to decide the fate of 19 proposed constitutional amendments and some local bills.

Jefferson County voters will determine whether the county officials may impose a new 1- cent sales tax. The 31 municipalities in Jefferson County, schools, sewage and the sick poor would share in the revenue from the sales tax if voters are friendly to it.

Organized labor in Jefferson County has come out in opposition to the suggested penny tax levy. Boards of Education and heads of municipals governments are leading the campaign for enactment of the additional local tax proposal.

The Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council under the leadership of Atty. Arthur D. hSores was scheduled to meet last Thursday night. The Abraham Lincoln Republican Club under Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Jr. is scheduled to meet Sunday afternoon. Neither of these two groups has announced a public stand on the controversial 1-cent sales tax.

Jefferson County has an estimated 12,000 Negro voters. There are approximately 121,000 Negro persons of 21 years are older.

U. S. Supreme Court Petitioned To Review Tuskegee Vote Case

The Nashville Banner Nashville, Tenn.

Washington, Feb. 4—The United States Supreme Court has been asked to review a circuit court of appeals judgment affirming a district court opinion that the federal judiciary has no authority to invalidate an Alabama act which in effect disfranchised practically all the Negro voters in Tuskegee.

A petition for review of the case was filed with the Supreme Court here on Jan. 30 on behalf of Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, and others. Representing Dr. Gomillion and his associates were NAACP general counsel, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery and Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham.

Tuskegee Negroes were, in effect, disfranchised in local elections by an Alabama law authorizing a fantastic gerrymander which excluded from the incorporated city, "substantially all of its Negro residents and voters, and no other residents or voters." Some 400 voters were thus deprived of the right to participate in local elections. Within the city limits there remained 600 white and only five Negro voters.

May a state, the petition asks, enact such a measure "without contravening the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States where the alteration produces a highly irregular geographic outline, and is not thus far shown or suggested to have been based upon any consideration other than to deprive Negroes of the benefits of residence within the city limits?"

Prior to the gerrymander, the map of Tuskegee was in the shape of a square; afterwards, it was an irregular 28-sided figure resembling a "sea dragon," the petition points out.

Through Dr. Gomillion, Negro citizens challenged the constitutionality of this statute in the federal district court charging that its purpose and effect was to disfranchise the city's Negro voters. The complaint was dismissed on the ground that the court "has no control over, no supervision over, and no power to change any boundaries of municipal corporations fixed by a duly convened and elected legislative body, acting for the people of Alabama."

On appeal to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, this judgment was affirmed by two of the three judges who heard the case.

In his dissenting opinion, Judge Brown noted that "In Macon County, the city, of which Tuskegee is a part, neither the Constitution nor the court have—and must not have—the same power to pierce the veil of sham and, in that process, ascertain whether there contemplated a judicial enforcement of its guaranties against either clear or sophisticated action

Patterson 'Delighted' If He Interfered In Rights Vote Probe

BY DONALD F. MARTIN

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 14 (UPI) — Gov. John Patterson said today he was "delighted" if he interferred with a Civil Rights Commission investigation in Alabama because "it is the most unconstitutional body there is."

The governor's statement followed an accusation by a Civil Rights spokesman in Washington that Dallas and Wilcox County officials had broken an agreement to give commission agents access to the voting records of the two counties. The spokesman said three commission field representatives met with a circuit judge and other officials at Selma Wednesday in an effort to examine voting records.

Denies Agreement

Patterson hotly denied any agreement, but added "if there was an agreement (Col. A. H.) Rosenfeld (chief investigator for the commission) and his so-called civil righters broke it."

While denying any "deal," the chief executive said "there was an agreement that the Federal investigators could see the records in Macon County and then get out. They were given a certain length of time.

"But what did they do? They went ahead and sued us anyway."

Patterson implied that permission had been given on the basis the Federal government would not sue the state as such.

Showing his anger, Patterson said, "if I've caused these so-called civil righters any difficulty, I'm delighted."

The governor said the Federal commission "got beat in court and now they're mad as hell about it. The trouble with Rosenfeld," he said, "is that his word ain't good." There was no agreement.

"If he made an agreement, it was not to sue the state and he repudiated his own agreement. This commission has used lies, intimidation and harrassment against our public officials.

"They are trying to destroy our schools and stir up race conflict. If the President wanted to help the country he would kick that bunch.

"Let them go to New York City where you can't even walk down the street safely."

Records Impounded

The Civil Rights spokesman said "when the investigators arrived there the judge said that the records were still impounded by the Grand Jury.

"They've been saying that for 14 months and they've had an election since then," he added. "I wonder how they held that election. They can keep saying that the records are impounded for the next three years."

The spokesman said the latest defiance on the part of Alabama officials would be mentioned "when commission members testify before House and Senate committees" considering proposals that Federal registrars be sent into the area where certain persons cannot get registered by local officials."

Patterson, in a press conference a few weeks ago, requested all state, county and local officials to refuse aid to the Federal agents. While attorney general in 1958, Patterson also advised all boards of registrars to close their records to the Federal agents.

Grand juries in Barbour, Bullock, Lowndes, Wilcox and Dallas Counties went into emergency sessions and impounded all voter registration records just before a Civil Rights Commission hearing here Dec. 8, 1958. The jury action blocked Rosenfeld's attempts to compile alleged evidence from the records.

Angered Lena Horne Fights Racial Insult

Photo by Palumbo.

LENA HORNE.

Singer Hits Man in Forehead With Ash Tray Hurled in Rage

United Press International.

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 16.—Lena Horne took offense at remarks about her race last night in a restaurant and hurled a hurricane lamp, dishes and ash trays at a man sitting at a nearby table.

"This is America, you cannot insult people like that," the Negro singer shouted as she stood up from her table at the Luau and let loose with the barrage.

One ashtray struck Harvey St. Vincent, identifed as the vice president of an engineering firm, on the forehead and opened a small cut.

By the time police arrived tempers had cooled and neither Miss Horne nor Mr. St. Vincent wanted to press charges. Only police action taken was the making out of a brief report of the incident.

"I lost control . . ." Miss Horne told police.

Don J. Viray, 43, maitre d' of the Luau, said Miss Horne and her white husband, musical director Lennie Hayton, arrived at the restaurant shortly after midnight.

Miss Horne and her husband were seated in the lounge on a small platform while Mr. St. Vincent was seated at a table with another man right below them in the dining room, Viray said.

According to the police report, Mr. St. Vincent's companion, identified as Norman Wynne, said, "There's Lena Horne," and St. Vincent made a derogatory remark.

With that Miss Horne stood up and said:

"I can hear what you are saying. Please stop."

Mr. St. Vincent made another remark, Mr. Wynne walked away and Miss Horne began throwing things from her table, police said.

Mr. Viray said Mr. St. Vincent was hit above the left eye and bleeding, but took the incident "very gentlemanly" and moved to another table after declining medical aid.

An employee called police.

Mr. Hayton asked that Mr. St. Vincent be thrown out of the restaurant, but the management declined.

Miss Horne asked a police officer later, "Do you think I should apologize to him?"

"That's up to you," he replied.

Told to 'help themselves'—

FBI agents checking Sumter vote records

State moves to block U. S. action

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

The federal government, with FBI agents doing the work, today started inspecting voter registration records in Sumter County.

It was the third Alabama county in which the federal government had made an effort to inspect such records.

At Montgomery, the Board of Registrars kept its voter registration records out of reach of fed-invited to "help themselves."

eral agents, pending advice from the board's attorneys.

State authorities were reported ready today to seek court action to keep federal agents from getting any Alabama voter registration records.

An announcement was expected in midafternoon.

Informed sources said Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery would be asked to sign a temporary injunction restraining the Justice Department from getting access to voter records anywhere in the state.

At Wilcox County earlier U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers demanded officials bare voter registration records to the FBI. The Alabama attorney general, MacDonald Gallion, filed an injunction in state court to prevent this. The U. S. Justice Department has asked that this case be transferred to federal court.

AT LIVINGSTON, in Sumter County, FBI agents from Birmingham today made a formal demand on the Sumter County Board of Registrars for permission to examine all county registration records. They were immediately within your jurisdiction.

"The purpose of this demand is to examine the records in order to ascertain whether a violation of federal law in regard to registration and voting has occurred."

SUMTER COUNTY'S board of registrars include E. C. Godfrey, Mrs. Ruby P. Tartt and W. C. Culpepper, the latter recently appointed to fill a vacancy.

Board members made it plain to FBI agents they would cooperate.

Mrs. Tartt told the agents that since 1955 there has been no rejection of Negro voting applicants in Sumter County.

She said the board would make available to investigators a report of each board meeting held during recent years.

Agents told board members they intended to photograph all records relating to all registrants and applicants.

Probate Judge Dearman told agents that his office has a complete record of voter registration. Those records have been and are open to anyone. He declared, however, the records do not identify the applicants as to whether they are white or black.

HE SUGGESTED THAT the agents might find it advisable to find someone in each voting precinct who would be able to identify the Negroes.

The communication from the assistant attorney general indicated that a complaint had been filed in Washington, but the agents themselves did not go into details.

Shortly after arriving in Livingston, this reporter was told that several Negroes representing the NAACP from Mississippi had recently visited York, and had sought to call a meeting of Negroes.

According to that report, several Sumter County Negroes told them they would not participate and told them not to stir up trouble.

DEARMAN SAID, however, he did not know anything about such a visit.

Dearman told the agents that Sumter County had a total registration of about 3100. He estimated that about 450 are Negroes.

Earlier Judge Dearman told this reporter that Sumter County had never barred Negroes from voting and that there have always been a percentage of Negroes on the voting lists.

He said that every Negro school teacher in the county is a registered voter.

IN WASHINGTON, U. S. Atty. Gen. Rogers said the latest available figures show Sumter County has 8700 Negroes with 175 registered to vote.

His demand to see the records also went to Clarendon and Hampton Counties in South Carolina and Fayette County in Georgia.

At Montgomery, Crum Dinkins, chairman of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars, told federal agents the board would not open its records for them "until our lawyers tell us to."

The lawyers he referred to—Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford and Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion—were reported out of the city.

The board met at Montgomery today for its first meeting since Rogers asked for the records two weeks ago.

'WE ARE FOLLOWING the law as closely as possible," Dinkins said.

Two different estimates have been made on the number of registered voters in Sumter County. U. S. Atty. Gen. Rogers said in Washington that Sumter has 8700 Negroes with 175 registered to vote.

Sumter Board Chairman Godfrey said the county has about 3500 registered voters, and estimated that about 300 of them were Negroes. "I can't say exactly how many Negroes we have registered," Godfrey said. "We don't make any distinction between the races in our records."

Loser Wins Major Point In Prattville

By JAMES ABRAMS

PRATTVILLE — The defeated candidate in the May 3 election for a seat on the Autauga County Board of Revenue won a major battle Wednesday in a hearing before the County Democratic Executive Committee.

The committee ruled to allow testimony from witnesses regarding the status of residence of voters.

George Howard, attorney for contestant Thomas E. Roy, said that a great majority of the contested votes are based on the point of residence.

Roy, defeated by 28 votes by J. B. Tucker, contested the election on the grounds of illegal voting. Tucker polled 343 to Roy's 315.

CONTESTED VOTES

Howard said many of the contested votes rest on the allegation that ballots were cast by voters living outside the beat in which they voted, and outside the county.

At the end of Wednesday's hearing a total of eight ballots had been presented by Roy's attorney. Three of the voters whose ballots were questioned were said to have been unlisted on the qualified roster. One of the names on the qualified list allegedly had been credited with two votes, and four of the votes were questioned because of residence.

Contested ballots will be determined legal or illegal by the committee at the end of the hearing.

William Henry Thorn, a 48-year-old road builder, was questioned about Dennis Roger Donovan, whose vote is being contested because of residence. Thorn testified that Donovan has lived in Montgomery for a year or more and a tax assessment sheet was presented in evidence to give weight to Thorn's testimony.

ATTORNEY OBJECTS

Tucker's attorney, Clarance W. Atkeison, objected to the assessment sheet being considered. He argued that ownership of property does not necessarily imply residence.

After a 25-minute closed chamber deliberation, the committee announced that further witnesses would be allowed to testify concerning residence.

Probate Judge James A. Rice took the stand briefly and gave validity to a book which outlines beats 10 and 11 and to a map which had been drawn in accordance with the minutes of the book.

The final contested ballot of the afternoon was that of John Oats, who lives in beat 11 and allegedly voted in beat 10.

TAKES STAND

Joe Stalmaker, son-in-law of Roy, took the stand to tell the court where Oats lives. The map verified by Judge Rice was presented to him and he pointed out where both he and Oats live as well as the surrounding neighbors of Oats.

Tucker's attorney contended that Stalmaker was not an expert map reader and that his testimony should be stricken from the record. Howard presented several cases showing that a witness did not have to be an expert and the accuracy of his reading could be determined by the jury or hearing body.

Federals Move To Void Ban On Wilcox Records

MOBILE (AP)—The Justice Department moved Wednesday for dismissal of an order preventing federal agents from examining voter registration records in Wilcox County.

U.S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas said he will take the motion under submission June 17 unless the state requests oral arguments within 10 days.

Curcuit Judge James H. Hare of Selma issued the temporary injunction May 20 and Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said it would test the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

The injunction was issued after the Civil Rights Commission demanded access to voter records in Wilcox County, which has no registered Negro voters. Negroes outnumber whites in the county three to one.

The Wilcox Board of Registrars claims that no Negro has tried to register in at least 13 years.

The voter records have been passed from one Wilcox grand jury to another since the Civil Rights Commission first tried to see them in 1958.

The government's motion for dismissal contends that Judge Hare had no jurisdiction because the 1960 Civil Rights Act vests such jurisdiction in the federal courts. The motion was signed by Joseph M. F. Ryan, special counsel for the Civil Rights Division; U.S. Attorney Ralph Kennamer, and D. Robert Own, attorney for the Justice Department.

The dismissal request does not mention an injunction issued by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery Monday preventing federal agents from seeing registration files in any of the state's 67 counties.

Jr. is leaving for the South today to take part personally in new civil rights litigation in that area.

Ryan, whoheads the Justice Departments Civil Rights division will be in Biloxi, Miss., Thursday.

There, he will argue in the federal district court against delayed action on a suit brought by the department last month to open up use of the Gulf Coast beach at Biloxi to Negroes.

The suit was directed against city and county officials and charged the beach had been reserved for white only after it was reconstructed with federal funds.

Ryan said the local authorities had 20 days in which to answer the suit and have not done so although this time expired Tuesday. They have asked for a further 90 days to reply, and Ryan will argue against this.

On Friday, Ryan will appear in the federal district court at Shreveport, La., where state authorities are seeking an injunction to prevent FBI inspection of voting registration records in three Louisiana parishes—East Feliciana, East Carrol and Quachita. The government has filed a motion for dismissal, which will be argued on Friday.

Ryan said it was possible that he will go to Montgomery, Ala., next week before returning to Washington.

Two days ago, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, sitting at Montgomery, issued a temporary injuncition against government efforts to inspect registration records in Montgomery, Wilcox and Sumter counties, Ala.

The injunction was worded to apply to records anywhere in Alabama.

Key Rogers Aide Coming To South

WASHINGTON (AP) — Asst Atty. Gen. Joseph M. F. Ryar

All Voter Registration Records Believed Intact

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

Under a state law, voter registration boards in the three Alabama counties under federal investigation could have thrown away all records dating back beyond the first of April.

But spokesmen for the boards in Montgomery, Sumter and Wilcox Counties said none of them has taken advantage of the law, and the records they could have disposed of are intact.

The registration files must be preserved now under the new Civil Rights Act. But before President Eisenhower signed it on May 6, the registrars could have discarded any records more than 30 days old.

NEW LAW

Alabama legislators enacted a law last year requiring registration boards to save voter application papers only for 30 days, the length of time rejected applicants have under the state code to appeal to state court.

By invoking that law, registrars in Montgomery, Sumter and Wilcox, and any other county, could have thrown away old records any time before the President signed the new federal act.

But Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, who is directing the resistance campaign against the Justice Department's efforts to get access to the files, says no records have been disposed of anywhere in Alabama as far as he knows.

In the three counties where federal agents are under state court injunctions against inspecting the voter registration documents, officials were positive that no files have been dscarded.

Chairman Crum Dinkins of the Montgomery board said "we have not used the law. I have been on the board since December, 1958, and no records have been disposed of that I know anything about."

In Sumter County, Probate Judge Wilbur Dearman, who is custodian of the records after the Board of Registrars finishes with them, said prospective voters themselves usually tear up the application blanks if they are ineligible.

NO COMPLAINTS

Consequently, he said, "we have practically no records" of rejected applicants.

Dearman explained it this way: "Nearly all of them who are turned down have been convicted of a felony or can't read and write. If they can't read or write, they don't try to fill out papers. If they can read but have been convicted of a felony, they just tear up the papers when they come to that question."

Some of the old records in Wilcox are in custody of the Grand Jury. They were impounded in December, 1958 during a U.S. Civil Rights Commission investigation of Negro voting complaints in Wilcox and five other Alabama counties.

Files accumulated since then have been preserved by the registration board, said Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod.

Gallion has some records locked in a safe in his office—those from Macon County dated prior to the Civil Rights Commission inquiry 17 months ago. Macon, like Wilcox was one of the six counties involved in the investigation.

The attorney general said he agreed to assume responsibility for preservation of the Macon County files during arguments in a federal court suit.

What happens if the Justice Department asks him to make the records available for inspection?

"I'll just have to cross that bridge when I get to it," the attorney general said. "They won't have an easy time getting them."

VOTER RECORDS MOVE PLANNED

Justice Dept. to Request Judge Set Probe Date

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Federal attorneys, victorious thus far in the court fight to get access to Montgomery county voter registration records, plan their next move within a few days.

The Justice Department in Washington said U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery will be asked next week to set a date for FBI agents to look at the records.

Johnson ordered the registration files made available last month, but Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion won a temporary injunction from presiding Judge Richard T. Rives of the U. S. Fifth Circuit court of appeals.

Rives ordered the record inspection held up until the Appellate court could decide whether Johnson went too far, as the state contended he did, in ordering the files opened to federal agents.

Gallion argued that the district judge here went beyond the 1960 Civil Rights Act in granting the Justice Department access to some of the records.

The Appellate court, after studying written arguments, refused to grant a permanent injunction. That automatically dissolved the temporary restraining order which had kept FBI agents from looking at the records.

Gallion meanwhile still contends Johnson was wrong, and that the Civil Rights Act itself is unconstitutional. He said he will take his appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary.

U.S. To Ask Opening Date On Records

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. will be asked to set a date on which FBI agents may inspect voter registration files in Montgomery, the Justice Department disclosed in Washington Wednesday.

The disclosure came on the heels of a new setback for state attorneys attempting to keep federal agents from inspecting the voter records here.

Johnson had ordered the files opened to inspection last month, but Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion won a respite when Presiding Judge Richard T. Rives of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals granted a delay.

Rives appointed himself and two other judges of the federal appelate court to hear the state objections. The three-judge panel subsequently rejected the state arguments, and refused to grant a permanent injuction barring federal agents from seeing the voter records.

Gallion attacked the ruling as unjust, and said he planned to fight the case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

State attorneys, in earlier arguments, had attacked the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act itself.

However, Rives granted the temporary delay on the grounds Johnson's order might have gone too far in respect to which records federal agents were entitled to inspect.

Temporary Injunction Blocks Federal Agents From Seeing Vote Records In Alabama

MONTGOMERY (AP) — In a sweeping challenge of federal power, the attorney general of Alabama has obtained a temporary injunction barring federal agents from seeking voting records in the state.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones signed an injunction Monday to prevent federal agents from seeing any Alabama registration files in their Civil Rights quest for evidence of anti - Negro discrimination.

The temporary restraining order, issued at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. McDonald Gallion and applying to all 67 counties, set the stage for a court test of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Gallon, challenging the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act under which the voting records were sought, maintained that the Justice Department has tried to invade Alabama's sovereignty.

Under terms of the temporary order, federal authorities can appear before Jones on July 7 and argue against a permanent injunction. FBI agents are barred from seeing any more records until then.

There was no immediate comment from the Justice Department.

U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has asked for access to voter registration files in Montgomery, Wilcox and Sumter Counties. FBI agents got a brief look at the Sumter records before the statewide decree clamped them shut.

ALABAMA ENJOINS F.B.I. VOTE INQUIRY

State Gets Order Prohibiting Examination of Records

By United Press International.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 6 —Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction today preventing the Federal Justice Department from examining voter registration records in any county in Alabama. The Government wants the records to see if Negroes have been denied the right to vote.

Judge Jones said his decision to issue the injunction, requested by the state Attorney General's office, meant that civil rights inspectors for the Justice Department could not examine voting records in Montgomery and Sumter Counties, which have been asked to produce their lists, or in "any other county in Alabama" where demands might be made.

However, earlier in the day, Earl Godfrey, chairman of the Sumter County board, allowed Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to examine the county records. Montgomery officials have refused to open their records.

The judge set July 7 as the date for a hearing on why a permanent injunction should not be granted.

Nicholas Hare, Alabama's chief Assistant Attorney General said the temporary injunction "sets in motion the machinery by which all our local boards of registrars will be protected from Federal interference while the entire matter is being litigated.

"Today's action," Mr. Hare said, "was not precipitated by the demand made by the Justice Department on Sumter County but it was prepared last week for filing today."

4 More Counties Asked

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI)—The Justice Department called on four more Southern counties today to open their voting records for inspection.

Attorney General William P. Rogers asked election officials in Clarendon and Hampton Counties, S. C., Sumter County, Ala., and Fayette County, Ga., to disclose their registration and voting statistics. He acted under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

In the Senate, Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat of South Carolina, denounced as "cheap politics" the Justice Department's request to see the South Carolina records. He said Mr. Rogers had decided to go into the two counties even though there had been no complaints.

Mr. Rogers' action brought to twelve the number of counties asked to open their records since President Eisenhower signed the Civil Rights Law. Three counties have complied. Some of the others have filed suits challenging the constitutionality of the law.

Mr. Rogers said the purpose of the actions was to determine whether Negroes were being denied their constitutional rights through discriminatory practices by local officials. The Justice Department said only a few Negroes were registered in each county.

According to the 1950 census, Negroes comprise about one half of voting age population of Clarendon County. But, the department said, only 324 of the 9,279 eligible Negroes were registered in 1958. There were 3,458 registered white voters.

In Hampton County, 250 Negroes were registered out of 4,607 eligible. There were 3,210 white registered voters in 1958 and 4,617 whites of voting age, according to the 1950 census.

Only twenty-five Negroes were registered in Fayette County out of a voting age population of 1,255. This compared with 3,387 whites of voting age in 1959 and 3,402 registrations in 1958.

The Justice Department said available statistics showed 8,700 Negroes of voting age in Sumter County and only 175 registered in 1958. There were 3,600 whites of voting age and 2,858 registered.

The three counties that have opened their records to the Federal Government are Early County, Ga., McCormack County, S. C., and Webster County, Ga.

Records Opened

LIVINGSTON, Ala., June 6 (UPI)—Two F. B. I. agents walked into the Sumter County Board of Registrars early today and were given permission to examine the voting records.

Early Godfrey, chairman of the Sumter Board, said:

"They can look at anything they want to. The records are public and we will comply with their every wish."

"There is no discrimination against Negroes down here," he went on. "There's no discrimination in any way, shape or form."

Won't Give Records

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 6 (AP)—The chairman of the Montgomery County voter registration board said today the board would not surrender its records to Federal agents "until our lawyers tell us to."

The registration board met today for the first time since the records were requested two weeks ago.

U.S. Asks End Of Alabama Stay

Justice Department Requests Permission To Inspect Voting Records

By WILLIAM C. KING
United Press International Staff

MOBILE, Ala., June 8.—The United States Justice Department Wednesday launched its first legal maneuver aimed at breaking through Alabama resistance to Federal agents checking voter registration records in the state.

The department asked Federal Judge Daniel H. Thomas here to dismiss a temporary injunction which prevented inspection of registration records in Wilcox County, the first of three Alabama counties where access to records was sought under the new Civil Rights Law.

Judge Thomas said he would take the dismissal request under submission without arguments June 17. If the state asked for oral arguments within the next 10 days, Judge Thomas said he would schedule a hearing.

First Injunction Dismissed

However, even if the first injunction the state obtained against the Justice Department was dismissed, Federal agents would still be barred from inspecting records in Wilcox, Sumter or Montgomery Counties by an injunction granted by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery.

Judge Jones issued a temporary injunction Monday which prevented Federal agents from inspecting voter registration records in the three counties where records were sought or any other of Alabama's 67 counties. He has set a hearing on a permanent injunction for July 7 but it appeared the ruling on Wednesday's request would come before that hearing.

The petition for dismissal — signed by United States Attorney Ralph Kennamer of Mobile, Assistant Atty. General Joseph M. F. Ryan of the civil rights division and Justice Department Atty. D. Robert Owen—also attacked the grounds for the complaint filed by the state, said the injunction was premature because remedies were available under the Civil Rights Act and said the state failed to serve notice on some parties involved.

Sues For Registrars

Circuit (state) Courts have no jurisdiction, the petition said, because the Civil Rights Law grants jurisdiction to United States District Courts; the suit is an unconsented suit against the United States; and the court could not rule on the United States Attorney General's decision to ask for the records.

State Atty. General MacDonald Gallion and Camden Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod asked for the injunction in Wilcox County on behalf of the county Board of Registrars — Chairman William H. Bruce and members Cecil C. Rogers and Mrs. Duane Newberry.

Judge Bars Alabama Vote Probe

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (AP) — Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones signed an injunction today to prohibit federal agents from inspecting voter registration records anywhere in Alabama.

The temporary restraining order was granted at the request of Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion. He maintained that the Justice Department has attempted to invade the sovereignty of the state of Alabama in its search for evidence of racial discrimination.

The state contended that the 1960 Civil Rights Act under which the records were sought is unconstitutional.

Jones' order affects Montgomery, Wilcox and Sumter counties, where U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers has asked for voter registration records, and any other county where he might make a similar request..

The temporary injunction gives the federal government the right to appear before Jones July 7 and argue against a permanent restraining order.

Negro Woman Faces Trial For Perjury

A Negro woman pleaded innocent in Circuit Court here Monday to charges that she committed perjury in seeking registration as a Montgomery County voter.

Nettie Mae Carter is accused of swearing to registrars that she had never been turned down in a previous attempt to register to vote. She could receive a maximum sentence of five years.

Trial date was set as May 27.

U. S. to Counter Alabama Writ That Bars Look at Voting Files

Justice Department to Seek to Take Case From State to a Federal Court

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 8—The Justice Department will move shortly to counter a state court injunction that bars it from examining voting records in Alabama. It is confident of success.

The injunction was issued in Montgomery last Monday. Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones granted a temporary order at the state's request without giving a hearing to Federal officials. He set July 7 for a hearing on a permanent injunction.

Officials here hope and believe they will not have to wait until then to settle the matter.

The first move they are planning is a petition to remove the case from state to Federal court. A Federal statute provides for automatic removal, on request, of any cases brought in state courts against Federal officials.

The case will be removed to the Federal Court for the Middle District of Alabama, in Montgomery, with Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. presiding. Then the Justice Department will ask Judge Johnson to dismiss the case.

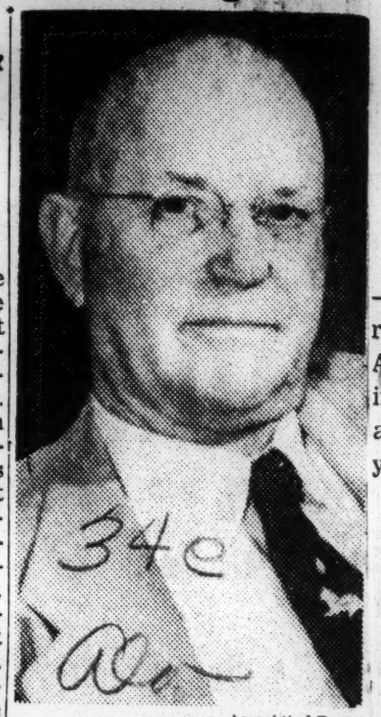
Technical Ground Cited

One ground will be the technical one that the formal defendants in Alabama's suit have not been personally served with legal process within the state. The defendants include Attorney General William P. Rogers and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Another ground will be that the whole challenge to the program of voting-record examination is premature. The argument will be that the Civil Rights Act of 1960 provides a procedure for such a challenge, and this is not it.

The Civil Rights Act, in permitting inspection of state voting records by the Justice Department, provides that the department may go into Federal Court for an enforcement order against any reluctant state registrars. It is at this point that any legal challenge should be made, the department will argue, not through a prior suit for an injunction.

The complaint filed in the state court by Alabama officials says the act's provision for inspection is unconstitutional. It



Associated Press
Judge Walter B. Jones

is said to constitute, among other things, an illegal search, a denial of due process of law and an invasion of powers reserved to the states.

Department's Strategy

If necessary, the Justice Department will contest those claims on their merits. But it will try to have the suit thrown out on procedural grounds first. may well be removing the case

The most important move from Judge Jones' court. Judge Jones has indicated in another civil-rights matter that it may be difficult to get free of a "temporary" injunction issued by him in this area.

On June 1, 1956, the judge, at the request of Alabama's Attorney General and without a hearing, "temporarily" enjoined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from operating in the state. Four years later, the injunction is still in effect.

Judge Jones also imposed a $100,000 fine on the N. A. A. C. P. The United States Supreme Court upset the fine and twice directed the Alabama courts to let the organization have a hearing in the case. But the association has still been unable to obtain a trial.

The Attorney General who started the N. A. A. C. P. case is now Governor of Alabama, John Patterson. He praised Judge Jones this week for having enjoined "the Federal snoopers from meddling into things here in Alabama that are none of their business."

Under old laws— Vote records over state could have been destroyed

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 18 —(AP)—Under a state law, voter registration boards in the three Alabama counties under federal investigation could have thrown away all records dating back beyond the first of April.

But spokesman for the boards in Montgomery, Sumter and Wilcox counties said none of them have taken advantage of the law, and the records they could have disposed of are intact.

The registration files must be preserved now under the new Civil Rights Act. But before President Eisenhower signed it on May 6, the registrars could have discarded any records more than 30 days old.

ALABAMA LEGISLATORS enacted a law last year requiring registration boards to save voter application papers only for 30 days, the length of time rejected applicants have under the state code to appeal to state court.

By invoking that law, registrars in Montgomery, Sumter and Wilcox, and any other county, could have thrown away old records any time before the president signed the new federal act.

But Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, who is directing the resistance campaign against the Justice Department's efforts to get access to the files, says no records have been disposed of anywhere in Alabama as far as he knows.

IN THE THREE counties where federal agents are under state court injunctions against inspecting the voter registration documents, officials were positive that no files have been discarded.

Chairman Crum Dinkins of the Montgomery board said "We have not used the law. I have been on the board since December, 1958, and no records have been disposed of that I know anything about."

In Sumter County, Probate Judge Wilbur Dearman, who is custodian of the records after the Board of Registrars finishes with them, said prospective voters themselves usually tear up the application blanks if they are ineligible.

Consequently, he said, "we have practically no records" of rejected applicants.

DEARMAN EXPLAINED it this way:

"Nearly all of them who are turned down have been convicted of a felony or can't read and write. If they can't read or write they don't try to fill out papers. If they can read but have been convicted of a felony, they just tear up the papers when they come to that question."

Some of the old records in Wilcox are in custody of the Grand Jury. They were impounded in December, 1958, during a U. S. Civil Rights Commission investigation of Negro voting complaints in Wilcox and five other Alabama counties.

FILES ACCUMULATED since then have been preserved by the registration board, said Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod.

Gallion has some records locked in a safe in his office—those from Macon County dated prior to the Civil Rights Commission inquiry 17 months ago. Macon, like Wilcox, was one of the six counties involved in the investigation.

The attorney general said he agreed to assume responsibility for preservation of the Macon County files during arguments in a federal court suit.

WHAT HAPPENS if the Justice Department asks him to make the records available for inspection?

"I'll just have to cross that bridge when I get to it," the attorney general said. "They won't have an easy time getting them."

High Court Reinstates Rights Suit

Alabama Involved; New U. S. Act Applied

Washington, May 16 (AP)—In a day otherwise marked by sharp disagreements, the Supreme Court Monday unanimously reinstated a suit against the State of Alabama to enforce Negro voting rights.

In applying the 1960 Civil Rights Act for the first time, the court stressed it was not passing upon its validity.

What it did in a brief unsigned opinion was to point to provisions of the new law authorizing the Federal Government to bring actions against a state.

Faces Alabama Trial

The suit, which now must be tried in Federal Court in the Middle District of Alabama, was brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act which contained no specific provision for a suit against a state. It was filed by the Justice Department after the Civil Rights Commission heard charges that Negroes were refused the right to register and vote in Macon County.

In other principal actions Monday, the court:

1. Refused to reconsider its March 28 decision upholding the conviction of Col. Rudolf I. Abel as a Soviet spy. Abel was sentenced to 30 years.

2. Held, 6 to 1, that a woman allegedly taken across a state line for immoral purposes by a man may be compelled to testify against him in a Mann Act prosecution even though she married the man between the time of the incident and the trial.

3. Agreed to hear an appeal by racketeer Frank Costello of New York from an order stripping him of United States citizenship. Costello is a native of Sicily.

Late News

WASHINGTON —AP— The Supreme Court today directed that the 1960 Civil Rights Act, permitting federal government suits against states should be applied to enforce Negro voting rights in Alabama.

The high tribunal acted on a Justice Department appeal from decisions by the lower federal courts. The decisions were that nothing in the 1857 Civil Rights Act indicated Congress intended to provide for suits against sovereign states.

While the appeal was pending, Congress enacted the new civil rights act which says specifically that states as well as individuals may be sued to protect voting rights of Negroes.

The Supreme Court's action was announced in an unsigned opinion. It was unanimous.

The effect of the high court action is to send the cases back to Alabama federal courts with instructions that the State of Alabama is properly a defendant in the cases.

The cases arose in 1959 when the Civil Rights Commission in hearings in Macon County, Ala. heard charges that Negroes were refused the right to register and vote.

The Justice Department filed a suit under the 1957 civil rights law, asking an injunction against the state and the two Macon County voter registrars. Before the suit was filed the registrars resigned and no successors were appointed.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson in Montgomery, Ala., and later the U. S. Circuit Court in eNw Orleans, held the registrars resigned The lower courts also could not be sued since they had held the state could not be sued.

Patterson says—

Getting registrars to be difficult

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 28—The new Civil Rights Act will make it all the harder to get anyone to serve as registrar, especially in counties like Macon, Gov. John M. Patterson told newsmen yesterday.

But unless Alabama does have its own registrars, he further indicated, there is a serious danger that federal "referees" may be sent in to take over the registration of voters on a permanent basis.

Gov. Patterson called yesterday afternoon's press conference to announce his forthcoming suit against The New York Times as a result of the allegedly libelous page ad in the March 29 issue of the New York newspaper.

SPARROW

During the 40-minute meeting with newsmen, however, the governor discussed a wide range of subjects.

The governor reiterated recent denials that he has a slate in the Democratic National Convention delegate race and insisted he is keeping "hands off" in all races.

HE SIDESTEPPED questions as to how he regarded the recent appeal here by Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett for election of independent Southern electors. He replied with an unequivocal "Absolutely no" when asked if he had heard reports of attempts to get highway contractors and liquor companies to contribute to campaign funds.

Gov. Patterson said he saw NBC-TV representatives signaling to Negroes on the Capitol grounds when to stand up and when to shout. "If that isn't staging a demonstration," he added, "I don't know what else it could be called."

The governor said he had read the new Civil Rights Act several times and is not certain just what it provides.

"The act," he added, "contains much ambiguous language. And the disturbing thing about it is that the courts—the federal courts at that—are the ones to construe such ambiguities."

THE GOVERNOR said he thought the provision authorizing federal referees is unconstitutional.

"But assuming it is held constitutional," he added, "it is going to complicate matters."

He said every effort thus far to name registrars in Macon County have failed.

"After all," he added, "people don't want to be held up to ridicule by the federal government; harassed by FBI agents, or face suits which could sweep away their life's savings."

The governor made it clear he would continue to seek registrars in Macon County, despite the added handicaps resulting from the new act, because he did not want to see the "referees" moving in.

HE PREDICTED that the new Civil Rights Act will increase the bitterness between the races and between the states and the federal government.

The governor said the suit he plans against The Times will be filed in the state courts. Besides The Times, he said, it will name four Negro preachers, including the Rev. Shuttlesworth in Birmingham and the Rev. Abernethy here, as joint defendants.

"This ad was to get contributions for the defense of Martin Luther King," he said. "We have a strong case of attempted defrauding of the state and I say King has got to be treated like anyone else."

Patterson said he was pleased as a result of the recent trip to Virginia by his legal adviser, Robert P. Bradley, and State Insurance Commissioner Edmon L. Rinehart.

"THEY WENT to Virginia to study how that state is handling its segregation problems," he said. "I have been up there myself on several occasions. The recent visit was a continuation of our study so we can be ready when the time comes with all the facts.

"They called on the governor and the attorney general. Later they went to Farmville in Prince Edward County, where public schools have been abandoned.

"The people up there are satisfied and I feel we have accomplished a good deal by sending Bradley and Rinehart there. The white people offered to set up a system of private schools for Negroes but they turned it down. So, after all, the Negroes are the real sufferers."

Although Patterson did not give a direct answer as to what he thought about Barnett's proposal for a united Southern front, he had words of praise for the Mississippi governor.

PATTERSON WAS quizzed about a statement Tuesday by S. T. Russell of Montgomery, a convention delegate candidate, charging that the governor had a slate of delegate candidates in the state at-large race.

"I don't know where Russell got his information," he said. "I know Russell and planned to vote for him myself."

"Would you now?" the governor was asked.

"I don't know," he replied.

The charge that NBC-TV representatives had tried to provoke a Negro disturbance for TV purposes was supported by the governor. He said he was in his office the day the Negro students met on the Capitol grounds and saw the spectacle.

"BESIDES," HE SAID, "we have evidence that an organization known as CORE and King also were behind it."

NBC recently denied its representatives had sought to provoke the demonstration.

When asked if he had heard reports of attempts to collect campaign funds, Patterson said he had heard that some of the candidates had been trying to get financial aid.

But when asked if he had heard of attempts to collect from road contractors and liquor companies, the governor replied, "Absolutely, no."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Alabama Electoral Vote Fight Rages

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—The most important election campaign right now is not in West Virginia or Maryland or any of the other states getting the national spotlight. It is in Alabama, where Democrats are running against Democrats in one of the bitterest and most unusual battles of 1960.

The battle is over choice of Alabama's electors who will go to Washington after the November election and supposedly ratify the November results in the electoral college. Normally the electoral college vote is mere routine. However the Dixiecrat plan is to elect electors who will withhold their electoral college vote from any Democratic candidate for president next November unless he's a Dixiecrat.

Regardless of how the popular vote goes, the Dixiecrat plan is to send electors to the electoral college who will vote against Stevenson, Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Humphrey, Brown or Meyner.

Thus how Alabama votes next November will be decided, not in November, but next Tuesday, May 3.

Ordinarily, voters pay no attention to who the state electors are. Ordinarily, the big question below the Mason-Dixon Line is the choice of Democratic delegates to the national convention. But this year it's different.

Here is how this bitter, out-for-blood battle is lining up:

The Ku Klux Klan—has put 11 electors on the ballot, all pledged either to vote Republican or abstain from voting next November.

The Dixon slate—Frank M. Dixon, a one-term governor 20 years ago, has put 11 delegates into the race, also pledged to vote against the regular Democrats—unless it's someone like Harry Byrd or Strom Thurmond.

The loyal Democrats — are led by Sens. Hill and Sparkman, Gov. John Patterson, Speaker Charles Adams of the Alabama House of Representatives, with five of the state's eight congressmen. They too have a slate of 11 electors, all pledged to support the Democratic candidate for president no matter who is nominated at Los Angeles.

How important is the question of electors is indicated by the fact that 56 electoral candidates are now running for what has been considered an empty honor.

Frank Dixon, leader of the Dixiecrats, retired from the governor's mansion to become a corporation lawyer and lead Alabama's so-called "big mules." It's doubtful that he has voted the Democratic ticket since 1939 when he was elected governor.

However, Dixon is a tough campaigner, has plenty of money to spend, and may be able to elect his slate of Dixiecrat delegates next Tuesday. If so, Alabama's votes will probably go to Nixon next November.

Note—Alabama Cong. Frank "All Is Made for Love" Boykin; George Andrews, and George Grant have tacitly gone along with the Dixiecrats.

How to Give Dinners

Clarence "Buzzy" Hewes is one of the dapper men-about-town in Washington. He knows whom to entertain and how.

Some time ago he was talking to George Dixon, the columnist who keeps the nation's capital in stitches.

"There's no use giving one dinner party at a time," opined Mr. Hewes. "The way to do it is to give two dinners one right after the other. Then you can use the same flowers and the same table decorations.

"And when you are finished with both dinners you send the flowers to Alice Longworth. The you get double credit."

George Dixon published the story. Buzzy Hewes isn't speaking to him any more.

Banks of Ethiopia

It doesn't make headlines, but more and more American businessmen are quietly helping develop the underdeveloped countries in cooperation with the U.S. government. Latest is the sending of Randolph Troxell Jr., vice president of Washington Federal Savings and Loan in Miami Beach, to Ethiopia to establish a savings and loan system in this African kingdom.

The move follows a trip by Jack Gordon, president of Washington Federal, to Addis Ababa one year ago on the invitation of the International Cooperation Administration. Gordon found that banks were almost nonexistent, that people saved their money in boxes or lion skins, and he recommended a savings and loan system in order to finance new housing.

"With people putting their money in banks," he recommended, "money will be available to build houses. That's the way we have financed housing in America."

Troxell will now go to Ethiopia to carry out this program.

Behind The Scenes

Secretary of Commerce Mueller is hurriedly installing loyal Republicans in every vacant post under him as if it may be his last chance. The Republican National Committee is doing the reviewing and approving for all Commerce Department jobs.... The Air Force Training Command has ordered the 25 bases under its jurisdiction to send in 10 photographs apiece for publicity purposes. "Photos should be candid and not look posed," the order directs. "Dramatic, human-interest shots are required. Appropriate USAF equipment should be included whenever possible. Latest equipment available should be featured.... The week before he died, Sen. Dick Neuberger of Oregon was preparing to launch a vice presidential boom for Sen. Henry (Scoop) Jackson of next-door Washington. Among the last words Neuberger wrote, never published because of his death, was the suggestion that Jackson would make "an able and articulate vice presidential candidate." ... "Quietly and without fanfare, he has been conducting an exhaustive study of the loopholes and inadequacies of our defense posture."

Alabama politics—

Voter lists in state at new record

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 30—Although current election campaigns have been lacking in fire, a record number of voters could go to the polls Tuesday if they make the effort. More voter names are on the various poll lists today than at any time in the state's history.

Estimates made after checking the voter lists, show about 884,500 eligible voters in Alabama.

Counting names of last minute qualifiers, Alabama Tuesday may have a voter potential of 900,000 or more.

SPARROW

The number of registered voters this year exceeds the 1958 total by about 12,000.

That may come as a surprise, since this year's elections are not as heated as were those of 1958, when a governor, legislators and other important officials were elected.

THIS YEAR'S VOTER total would have been even larger if two counties had not reduced their lists considerably.

Walker County recently completed a countywide voter re-identification. As a result the number of eligible voter names was reduced from 24,000 to 11,500. Conecuh, likewise, reduced its eligible voter total as a result of a recently completed countywide voter re-registration.

Conecuh had 6216 names on its 1958 list. This year the total is down to 3542.

Another surprising feature in connection with the 1960 lists is that while the registered voter total increased the number of registered Negro voters shows little change.

FOUR COUNTIES—Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery and Tuscaloosa—chalked up a sizable total of Negro registrants. Jefferson has 11,900; Mobile 9849, Montgomery 2885 and Tuscaloosa 2695.

Negro voters in Alabama this year represent between 5 and 6 per cent of the total. Mobile County with 15.2 per cent has the highest percentage of Negro voters.

Negro voters in Jefferson County represent between 7 and 8 per cent of the total. The percentage is slightly higher in Montgomery, and in Tuscaloosa the total is just short of 10 per cent.

The following gives the total registered vote for each county for 1958 and 1960.

Autauga, 5117, 5107; Baldwin, 17,180, 16,313; Barbour, 6520, 6721; Bibb, 6150, 5825; Blount, 10,640, 11,300; Bullock, 2300, 2404; Butler, 9636, 9286.

Calhoun, 23,592, 24,386; Cherokee, 7877, 8413; Chambers, 12,415, 13,200; Chilton, 11,425, 12,008; Choctaw, 5375, 5284; Clarke, 7906, 8414; Clay, 8028, 7448; Cleburne, 5700, 5710; Coffee, 8375, 12,732; Colbert, 15,400, 15,342; Conecuh, 3542, 6216; Covington, 13,536, 16,800; Coosa, 5100, 5401; Crenshaw, 5460, 7441; Cullman, 16,400, 16,000.

Dale, 8400, 8277; Dallas, 8700, 8960; DeKalb, 20,700, 20,500; Elmore, 10,067, 9,649; Escambia, 11,322, 12,205; Etowah, 35,650, 35,200; Fayette, 10,510, 8600; Franklin, 11,954, 11,313.

Geneva, 6282, 6268; Hale, 3688, 3600; Greene, 2021, 1901; Henry, 5147, 5343; Houston, 10,039, 13,728; Jackson, 13,452, 12,558; Jefferson, 136,160, 127,500; Lamar, 9000, 8361; Lauderdale, 18,713, 16,100.

Lawrence, 8940, 9885; Lee, 11,520, 10,308; Limestone, 11,320, 10,562; Lowndes, 2130, 2306; Macon, 3250, 3359; Madison, 22,011, 20,006; Marengo, 6418, 6375; Marion, 12,432, 12,293; Marshall, 16,191, 19,150; Mobile, 65,650, 57,860.

Monroe, 5720, 6000; Montgomery, 32,500, 31,835; Morgan, 18,150, 13,000; Perry, 3996, 4090; Pickens, 6819, 6498; Pike, 7617, 6500; Randolph, 8332, 11,011; Russell, 8458, 8228; Shelby, 12,210, 10,000; St. Clair, 10,580, 8700.

Sumter, 3233, 3033; Talladega, 19,536, 18,000; Tuscaloosa, 27,340, 28,693; Tallapoosa, 14,607, ...; Walker, 11,584, 24,000; Washington, 6599, 6478; Wilcox, 2396, 3183; Winston, 8590, 8005.

A FEW THINGS to remember about Tuesday's election:

The ballot will be one of the longest on record. For that reason, it might be advisable to go to the polls earlier and be prepared to wait a while before getting to the voting booth.

The ballot is long because there are so many candidates for Democratic National Convention delegates. To save time it might be wise to jot down the names of the ones you want to favor before getting to the polls.

It might be equally advisable to familiarize yourself with the names of these on the rival presidential elector slates.

It could be that for the first time in many years there will be no runoff.

ED PEPPER'S race for APSC prexy is regarded by Folsomites as more than just a straight out-and-out race. It is looked upon also as a "trial run" to test Folsom's "third term" possibilities.

Gov. Patterson continues to say he has no slate in the Democratic National Convention race. He says he's going to be at Los Angeles when the big show opens just because he has never seen a convention and wants to know what makes them tick.

HOUSE SPEAKER Charles Adams is working hard to help elect the loyalist presidential elector slate. Another Patterson man, ABC Board Member Charles Enslen, reportedly is plugging just as hard to defeat Commissioner Connor for Democratic national committeeman.

Patterson, says he's personally taking no part in any of the races.

The Democratic national committeewoman's race is developing into a test between Patterson and Folsom. Patterson forces reportedly are backing Mrs. J. A. Burns. Former Gov. James E. Folsom is backing Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens. She was one of his secretaries—and a very popular one at that—from 1955 to 1959.

Gov. Patterson flays Rogers, calls him liar

BY AL STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11—Gov. John Patterson says the federal government might start filing suits soon to register Negro voters in Alabama.

When that happens, the federal government "will be in for a real fight," he said yesterday.

The governor in a statement called U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers an "outright liar" in asking to inspect the voter registration records in Wilcox County.

Rogers, acting under the new Civil Rights Law, asked to see records in Wilcox and in three counties in three other states where there are no registered Negro voters.

STANTON

Patterson said the move obviously is an attempt to start setting up federal voter referees.

The governor, back from inauguration of Gov. Jimmie H. Davis of Louisiana, said Rogers' announcement of intent to send "snoopers and agitators" into the state again is "shocking and insulting."

"Atty. Gen. Rogers accuses our officers of violating the law and their oath of office. He slanders the citizens of Alabama and smears the good name of our state.

"His charges and accusations are deliberate fabrications. He is an outright liar," the governor declared.

HE SAID HE KNOWS of "my own personal knowledge" that the Wilcox voter registrars are following the law.

"Atty. Gen. Rogers claims to have evidence of law violations in Wilcox County," Patterson said.

"However, he refuses to inform us of the nature of the charges. He refuses to tell us the names of our accusers. He refuses to give us a chance to defend ourselves.

"The federal government steadfastly refuses to accord us any semblance of fair play.

"THE EISENHOWER administration publicly indicts the people of Alabama and convicts us in the eyes of the nation without a trial.

"I assure Rogers and his snoopers that we do not intend to tolerate any meddling or interference in the domestic affairs of this state.

"We will resist every attempt by them to do so.

"They will find in the future as they have found in the past that when they attempt to trample upon our rights they will be in for a fight."

Bullock County Gets Registrars

MONTGOMERY, Feb 17 (AP)—Bullock County where Negroes outnumber whites nearly three to one apparently has the makings of a functioning board of registrars again.

Two new members have been appointed to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of registrars sometime ago.

The board chairman, J. Paul Tompkins of the Fitzpatrick community, was the only one of three persons named to the board last year who qualified within the 40-day period provided by law.

Those newly-appointed to the board are J. W. Guthrie Jr. of near Simsville and R. S. Yon of the Abberfoil community. They were named for terms expiring Sept. 28, 1963.

Guthrie said he intends to accept the appointment. He said he had talked with Yon recently and that he too plans to serve as a registrar.

Walter Ellis of Fitzpatrick and William R. (Hicks) Sims of Union Springs had been named to the board last year by the state board for appointment of registrars. They didn't qualify, however.

Previously, Ellis, M. T. Evans of Fitzpatrick and J. F. Pate Jr. constituted the board. They are appointed during the previous administration.

City College President Says—

New York Record On Voting Rights Not Much Better Than Alabama's

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 31—A New York educator said yesterday that his state "is not too much better" than Alabama when it comes to voting rights.

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president, The City College of New York, made the statement at the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

He noted that one of the three "imperatives for the future" is full acceptance of minorities.

"Just as the struggle for the rights of labor dominated the first half of the 20th century in this nation," Dr. Gallagher said, "so the struggle for the rights of racial minorities is likely to dominate the second half of the century."

Gallagher said that the question of race is not a sectional matter. It is national.

"The (actual) school segregation in Northern cities is no whit more acceptable than the compulsory segregation in Southern cities," the doctor declared. "And when it comes to voting rights, the sovereign state of New York is not too much better than the sovereign state of Alabama . . .

"It is just as reprehensible for New York to disfranchise a voter because he is literate in the wrong langauge as it is for Alabama to disfranchise a voter because his ancestors were the wrong color," Gallagher declared.

The problem he mentioned in New York refers to thousands of Puerto Ricans.

Although they speak and read Spanish, many cannot speak or read English and have been denied the right to vote.

Finishes third—

Rights suit figure loses in Macon

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 5—E. P. Livingston, central figure in a civil rights suit now pending before the Supreme Court, Tuesday lost his bid for Macon County road commissioner from District 4.

The Notasulga resident finished third in a five-man race won by Virgil Guthrie. According to the unofficial count, Guthrie missed a runoff with Herman Daughtry by only 50 votes.

Livingston is one of two former Macon registrars sued by the Justice Department for alleged systematic discrimination against Negro voters. After losing its case in the lower courts, the Justice Department appealed to the Supreme Court, where the suit was taken under advisement last Thursday.

IN OTHER COUNTY results, H. E. Hendon was reelected tax assessor by a landslide 2090 to 178 margin over Glenn Elkins.

J. H. Reynolds, seeking a fifth straight term as tax collector, was forced into a runoff with Art Cooper. Reynolds outpolled Cooper 1144 to 633, but failed to win a clear majority in the four-man race.

Political newcomer Richard Powell scored a 1472 to 837 win over James M. (Kayo) Rea in the race for Inferior Court judge. Incumbent William Hare did not seek reelection.

Madison Davis and J. H. Dyson were thrown into a runoff for commissioner from District 3.

John Slaton and Richard Perry will vie in another runoff for jus-

49 Of 50 Rights Complains Baseless

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT GIVES STATISTICS

MOBILE (AP)—The U.S. Department of Justice says that 49 of 50 civil rights complaints investigated in Alabama during the past year were found to be baseless.

A letter signed by Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., assistant attorney general for Civil Rights, stated:

"During the 12-month period from April 1, 1959, through March 31, 1960, this department has investigated a total of 50 civil rights complaints in Alabama. During this same period there has been one civil rights prosecution initiated."

The letter was in reply to a letter sent to U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers by the Mobile Press Register, asking for the statistics.

Ryan said the lone civil rights prosecution involved a charge that Sheriff Alvin Durwood Davis Jr. of Houston County beat up four white county prisoners in his custody after they escaped from a road gang and were caught by police.

A federal grand jury indicted Davis Feb. 19, and he is scheduled for trial in June.

The information from the Justice Department came in the wake of a recent investigation by FBI agents of a riot by Negro inmates at Atmore State Prison. The probe was ordered by the Justice Department on the basis of a mailed complaint received by U.S. Judge Daniel H. Thomas in Mobile.

The department has refused to reveal the findings of the probe, but a federal grand jury recently in session in Mobile did not take up the case.

Prison officials broke up the Feb. 16 riot by using police clubs and slapjacks, and 72 prisoners later were placed in solitary confinement for 18 days.

Atmore officials said the riot stemmed from a disagreement among the prisoners themselves over a list of grievances some prisoners were trying to draw up.

Alabama politics—

Negro voters may hold sway in 14 counties

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 16—There appears to be a real chance of Negroes outnumbering whites at the polls in 14 Alabama counties and a dozen or more cities and towns if wholesale registration results from the "civil rights" measure now before Congress.

The 1960 census count may alter the situation some, but as matters now stand, the last official census shows there are more Negroes than whites in the 14 counties and in the municipalities within those counties.

In three or four other counties the number of white and Negro residents is close.

Here is the break down

COUNTIES WHICH, ACCORDING to to the 1950 Census, have more Negroes than white people are:

Barbour, 13,465 white and 15,429 Negro residents.

Choctaw, 9089 white, 10,063 Negro.

Dallas, 19,719 white and 36,551 Negro.

Bullock, 4,239 white, 11,815 Negro.

Greene, 2800 white, 13,682 Negro.

Hale, 6191 white and 14,641 Negro.

Lowndes, 3214 white, 14,804 Negro.

Macon, 4777 to 25,784.

Marengo, 9018 to 20,476.

Monroe, 12,577 to 13,155.

Russell, 19,360 to 21,004.

Sumter, 5651 to 17,959.

Wilcox, 4912 to 18,564.

Cities, towns listed

CITIES AND TOWNS in those counties, some of them large, likewise would face the possibility of Negro voters outnumbering white.

They are:

Selma, Eufaula, Union Springs, Eutaw, Livingston, York, Greensboro, Tuskegee, Demopolis, Ft. Deposit, Monroeville, Marion, Uniontown, Phenix City, Seale, Camden and others.

Other county figures

COUNTIES in which the Negro population is almost as large as the white are:

Pickens, 12,689 white or 11,660 Negro.

Autauga, 9823 white or 8363 Negro.

Clarke, 13,344 white, 13,294 Negro.

Henry, 9572 white, 9102 Negro.

Prattville, Carrollton, Grove Hill and Abbeville are in those counties.

The legislative picture

SOME HERE are saying it may not be necessary for the Legislature to take any action in the immediate future.

It's quite possible, according to residents of the Black Belt area, that many Negroes in those counties will not attempt to register or take advantage of the short cut set up in the new "rights" act. Many do not meet educational qualifications to vote.

But agitators from the North and East, including the NAACP, probably will try to pressure the Negroes to register wholesale and take over.

There has been some talk that each Black Belt county might be merged with a county or counties having a high percentage of white residents.

But some of the Black Belt counties would need from 10,000 to 15,000 white residents in the counties to which they would be annexed just to equalize the balance between the races.

There are a number of Alabama counties having a great excess of white residents over Negroes.

To mention a few, there's DeKalb with 44,211 white and only 837 Negro residents; Marion County with 26,539 whites and 725 Negroes, Winston with 18,148 whites and only 102 Negro residents.

But there's a major geographical problem to consider.

Most of the Black Belt Counties are from 100 to 200 miles from the nearly all white counties.

Just what could be done about the cities is something else again. There have been suggestions that the Legislature might appoint city officials. But there appears to be much doubt as to whether that would be satisfactory.

THE CONGRESSIONAL district problem would be apparently easy for the 1961 Legislature to solve.

At present there is a decided majority of white residents in each Congressional District over Negroes.

The highest proportion of Negroes is found in the Sixth.

Even with four of the eight counties in the Black Belt, the population includes 148,021 white to 104,705 Negroes.

The First District has 211,518 white and 159,603 Negro residents. The Second District has 220,543 white, 143,948 Negroes. The ratio between the white and Negro population in the Third District is 173,936 to 119,631; the Fourth, 195,394 to 70,834; the Fifth, 265,435 to 49,218; the Seventh, 198,461 to 20,569; and the Eighth, 261,762 to 59,697.

In the Ninth the ratio is 350,312 white people and 208,616 Negroes.

County-by-county

THE FOLLOWING shows the white and Negro populations of each county:

Autauga, 9823 white, 8363 Negroes; Baldwin, 31,782 white, 9215 Negro; Barbour, 13,465 white, 15,427 Negro; Bibb, 12,157 white, 5830 Negro; Blount, 28,151 to 824; Bullock, 4239 to 11,815; Butler, 16,121 to 13,107; Calhoun, 64,366 to 15,173; Chambers, 25,029 to 14,499.

Cherokee, 18,985 to 1649; Chilton, 22,608 to 4314; Choctaw, 9089 to 10,063; Clarke, 13,344 to 13,204; Clay, 11,719 to 2210; Cleburne, 11,115 to 789; Coffee, 24,244 to 6476; Colbert, 31,238 to 8323; Conecuh, 11,906 to 9870; Coosa, 7835 to 3931.

Covington, 35,285 to 5088; Crenshaw, 12,916 to 6065; Cullman, 48,567 to 479; Dale, 15,985 to 4842; Dallas, 19,719 to 36,551; DeKalb, 44,211 to 837; Elmore, 20,250 to 11,399; Escambia, 20,880 to 10,567; Etowah, 80,395 to 13,533; Fayette, 16,523 to 2865; Franklin, 24,365 to 1340; Geneva, 22,490 to 3409.

Greene, 2800 to 13,682; Hale, 6191 to 14,682; Henry, 9572 to 9102; Houston, 32,853 to 13,669; Jackson, 36,690 to 2308; Jefferson, 350,312 to 208,616; Lamar, 14,008 to 2433; Lauderdale, 46,926 to 7253; Lawrence, 21,192 to 5936; Lee, 26,951 to 18,122; Limestone, 27,618 to 8148; Lowndes, 3214 to 14,804; Macon, 4777 to 25,784; Madison, 53,094 to 19,809; Marengo, 9018 to 20,476; Marion, 26,539 to 725; Marshall, 44,040 to 1050; Mobile, 153,106 to 77,999; Monroe, 12,577 to 13,155; Montgomery, 78,349 to 60,616; Morgan, 45,004 to 7920.

Perry, 6650 to 13,789; Pickens, 12,689 to 11,660; Pike, 17,088 to 13,520; Randolph, 16,696 to 5807; Russell, 19,360 to 21,004; St. Clair, 21,831 to 4856; Sumter, 5651 to 17,959; Talladega, 43,582 to 20,059; Tallapoosa, 25,032 to 10,044; Tuscaloosa, 68,214 to 25,878; Walker, 56,922 to 6847; Washington, 9471 to 6141; Wilcox, 4912 to 18,564 and Winston, 18,148 to 102.

RIGHTS BLOC AHEAD

Voters Appear Ready To Bolt

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Alabama democrats appear ready to leave party if the national convention adopts a strong integration platform or nominates a presidential candidate cool to Southern traditions.

With about 95 per cent of the returns in on the race for 11 state Democratic electors, States Righters held a strong lead over Loyalists—the latter pledged to stick by the party. But the vote remained far from conclusive for most of the electors.

States Righters have vowed to withhold their votes from the Democratic Party — as they did in 1948—if the national convention writes a strong integration platform or nominates a presidential candidate unacceptable to the South.

Eleven of the 12 leading candidates were States Righters, but only two appeared headed for nomination without a runoff.

The other nine leaders, eight States Righters and one Loyalist, apparently will face nine Loyalist candidates in a second primary May 31.

Returns from 3,187 of about 3,360 boxes in the state gave an apparent maojrity to States Righters Bruce Henderson of Prairie, and Edmund Blair of Pell City.

Former Gov. Frank Dixon of Birmingham, one of the architects of the 1948 revolt, was running a close third. Blair was an elector in 1948.

The only Loyalist in the top 11

The only Loyalist in the top 11
was C. G. Allen of Gadsden.

RUN-OFF SHAPING

If the present standng holds up the voters in the runoff will have this choice:

States Righters—Frank Mizell of Montgomery, Sam Johnston of Mobile, W. W. Malone of Athens, C. E. Hornsby Jr., of Centreville, John D. McQueen of Tuscaloosa, Lawrence McNeil of Birmingham, former Congressman John P. Newsome of Birmingham, State Sen. Walter C. Givhan of Stafford, another of the 1948 electors, and Dixon.

Loyalists—Allen, Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks, Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield, State Sen. Dave Archer of Huntsville, W. L. (Bill) Chenault of Decatur, Karl Harrison of Columbiana, Bill Jones of Jasper, Milton K. Cummings of Huntsville and D. Hardy Riddle of Talladega.

The only Loyalist in the top 11 was C. G. Allen of Gadsden.

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Loyalists—Allen, Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks, Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield, State Sen. Dave Archer of Huntsville, W. L. (Bill) Chenault of Decatur, Karl Harrison of Columbiana, Bill Jones of Jasper and Milton K. Cummings of Huntsville.

With 3,187 of 3,360 boxes reporting, the vote was:

Allen 139,582
Archer 126,018
Beard 126,321
Blair 147,196
Brantley 128,013
Brown 35,903
Cain 24,196
Carter 29,067
Chenault 125,458
Cleghorn 23,823
Coburn 23,771
Crommelin 36,025
M. K. Cummings 114,822
Dassinger 21,207
Dixon 59,392
(Gov.) Dixon 145,876
Givhan 134,023
Golson 22,891
Harrison 123,002
Henderson 158,447
Hornsby 135,073
Johnston 135,948
Jones 118,584
Malone 138,001
Maxwell 22,720
McNeil 128,956
McQueen 131,070
Mills 18,091
Mizell 141,506
Newsome 128,957
Partlow 118,821
Ray 116,508
Riddle 114,469
Sharp 17,893
Tyson 17,584

Using first of new powers—

U. S. moves under rights act, seeks Wilcox vote records

BY JAMES FREE

News Washington correspondence

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10—The Justice Department—making its first use of new powers under the Civil Rights Act of 1960—today asked Wilcox County, Alabama, and single counties in three other Southern states to make voting records available for federal inspection.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are expected to deliver to local election officials identical letters from Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

THE LETTERS WILL request access to documents on registration, payment of poll taxes, and "other acts requisite to voting" in an election for federal officials.

This covers election of U. S. senators, members of the House of Representatives, and the electors to vote on the president and vice president.

UNDER THE NEW Civil Rights Act, such records must be kept for 20 months and made available to the Justice Department on written request.

The four counties, including Webster in Georgia, East Carroll Parish in Louisiana, and McCormick in South Carolina, all have more Negroes than whites of voting age. But no Negroes are registered to vote, according to the department.

Both the department and the U. S. Civil Rights Commission have reported receiving sworn complaints from Negroes in Wilcox County, charging denial of voting rights due to race. The commission sought access to Wilcox County voting records without success and heard brief testimony about the situation in Wilcox at the commission hearing in Montgomery in December 1958.

ROGERS HAS SAID that he finds it dificult to believe that none of the thousands of Negroes in deep South counties like Wilcox is qualified to vote. Population figures for 1950 show 8218 Negroes and 3056 whites of voting age in Wilcox; with 2212 whites registered but no Negroes.

Rogers said his letters to the "Cipher" (or no-Negroes-registered counties) were forerunners of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states "where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed by discriminatory practices."

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the department wants to challenge the constitutionality of the requirement in Alabama and other states that two or more persons already registered must vouch for a new voting applicant. This is looked on as an obstacle to Negro registration, especially in areas that have few if any Negroes registered.

In its report last September, the Civil Rights Commission said the voucher system had been widely used to perpetuate discrimination against Negroes. In Bullock County, Alabama, the report said, this has been the "principal" device for denying Negroes the right to vote.

AND THE REPORT continued: "A voucher, white or Negro, is permitted to vouch for only three applicants in any three-year period."

It is plain that the findings of federal agents in inspecting the local voting records may lead to suit against local officials to compel registration of Negroes allegedly denied the right to vote.

The new law expands the department's power under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. Under the law signed last Friday by President Eisenhower, the district federal judge can find on motion of the department, that a "pattern or practice" of discrimination exists in a certain area. In this event, the department may ask the judge to appoint federal referees to register Negroes.

Patterson Calls Rogers A 'Liar'

MONTGOMERY, May 10 (UPI)—Alabama Gov. John Patterson called U. S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers an "outright liar" today and promised a real fight against the announced inspection of alleged violations of Negro voting rights in Wilcox County.

Patterson said Rogers' announcement to send federal agents into Wilcox County was "shocking and insulting to every one of our officials and citizens.

"Attorney General Rogers accused our officials of violating the law and their oaths of office. He slanders the citizens of Alabama and smears the good name of our state," the governor said.

He said the attorney general's charges were "deliberate fabrication. I know of my own knowledge that the public officials of Alabama and particularly Wilcox County, are good, law-abiding citizens, are doing a good job and are upholding their oaths of office.

"I know for a fact that they treat all citizens fair and impartially."

Rogers said Monday FBI agents immediately would ask voting registrars in Wilcox County to open their records in a search for alleged discrimination against Negroes.

ROGERS DEMANDS FILES

Wilcox Vote Under Fire

U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, wasting no time in putting the 1960 Civil Rights Act into operation, Monday asked to inspect the voter registration records in Wilcox County.

His announced objective is to ascertain if Negroes have been denied the right to vote because of their race. He said statistics show that there are 8,218 Negroes of voting age in Wilcox County but no Negro voters.

In a letter yet to be delivered to the Wilcox Board of Registrars, Rogers said "this inspection) demand is based upon information in the possession of the attorney general tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction."

'NEWS TO ME'

W. Henderson Bruce of Catherine, chairman of the Wilcox board, said Rogers' action "is news to me."

Bruce added that since he had been on the board "not a single Negro has made application to vote." Bruce was named chairman last November.

Rogers' sudden move, coming but three days after the civil rights bill was signed into law was described by the attorney general as the forerunner "of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed by discriminatory practices."

The Civil Rights Law, signed by President Eisenhower last Friday, contains a section requiring local voting officials to make their records available for inspection on written demand of the attorney general. It was under this section that Rogers acted Monday.

DELIVERED BY AGENTS

The letters will be delivered by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the new civil rights law.

Today's injunction, a temporary restraining order, was issued by Circuit Judge James A. Hare at Selma, Ala.

State Attorney General MacDonald Gallion, who obtained the injunction, said it had been requested by Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod in behalf of the Wilcox County Board of Registrars. He quoted Mr. McLeod as having said that no Negroes had applied for registration in Wilcox County, where the population is 80 per cent Negro.

Wilcox County has 8,218 Negroes of voting age, but none are registered. Of 3,056 whites of voting age in the county, 3,040 are registered.

'Nothing to Hide'

"Considering the situation where we have members of the Board of Registrars who are outstanding citizens of the community, there is no basis for the Department of Justice to take over the Wilcox County files in this matter," Mr. Gallion said.

"I do want to emphasize that the state and Wilcox County have nothing to hide, and we are not going to let the Federal Government come in on a fishing expedition with no basis under law to seize the files under possession of the Board of Registrars," Mr. Gallion said.

F. B. I. agents have already microfilmed voter registration records in McCormick County, S. C., and Webster County, Ga. A fourth county, in Louisiana was named by Mr. Rogers, but Louisiana officials have indicated they will contest the Federal investigation.

Mr. Gallion's petition charged that even if the Civil Rights Act was constitutional, the actions of Mr. Rogers, Assistant Attorney General Joseph M. F. Ryan and F. B. I. agents were illegal.

ALABAMA BLOCKS U.S. VOTE INQUIRY

Judge's Temporary Order Bars an Examination of Records in a County

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 20 (UPI)—Alabama's Attorney General obtained a state injunction today to prevent Federal agents from examining voter registration records in Wilcox County.

Wilcox is one of four counties in the South in which United States Attorney General William P. Rogers ordered voter registration records investigated

49 Of 50 Rights Complaints Baseless

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 4-24-60

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT GIVES STATISTICS

MOBILE (AP) — The U.S. Department of Justice says that 49 of 50 civil rights complaints investigated in Alabama during the past year were found to be baseless.

A letter signed by Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., assistant attorney general for Civil Rights, stated:

"During the 12-month period from April 1, 1959, through March 31, 1960, this department has investigated a total of 50 civil rights complaints in Alabama. During this same period there has been one civil rights prosecution initiated."

The letter was in reply to a letter sent to U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers by the Mobile Press Register, asking for the statistics.

Ryan said the lone civil rights prosecution involved a charge that Sheriff Alvin Durwood Davis Jr. of Houston County beat up four white county prisoners in his custody after they escaped from a road gang and were caught by police.

A federal grand jury indicted Davis Feb. 19, and he is scheduled for trial in June.

The information from the Justice Department came in the wake of a recent investigation by FBI agents of a riot by Negro inmates at Atmore State Prison. The probe was ordered by the Justice Department on the basis of a mailed complaint received by U.S. Judge Daniel H. Thomas in Mobile.

The department has refused to reveal the findings of the probe, but a federal grand jury recently in session in Mobile did not take up the case.

Prison officials broke up the Feb. 16 riot by using police clubs and slapjacks, and 72 prisoners later were placed in solitary confinement for 18 days.

Atmore officials said the riot stemmed from a disagreement among the prisoners themselves over a list of grievances some prisoners were trying to draw up.

Gov. Patterson Says Rogers 'Outright Liar' On Wilcox

The Montgomery Advertiser
Wed. 5-11-60

Gov. John Patterson called U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers an "outright liar" Tuesday for suggesting that Wilcox County voter registration officials had violated the law.

In his first comment on the announcement that Rogers intends to look at the Wilcox voting records, Patterson said the sending of "federal snoopers and agitators" into the county "is shocking and insulting to every one of our officials and citizens."

Rogers had announced Friday he had requested boards of registrations in four southern counties —including Wilcox—to make their records available to him. He has the right to make such a request under the newly approved 1960 Civil Rights Law.

"Atty. Gen. Rogers accuses our officials of violating the law and their oaths of office," Patterson said in a written statement. "He slanders the citizens of Alabama and smears the good name of our state. His charges and accusations are deliberate fabrications. He is an outright liar."

Patterson said Rogers' was guilty of a "false and malicious indictment of a whole region of our nation without one shred of evidence."

"His motives are obviously political," Patterson continued. "He does not seek rights for anyone but he seeks only votes of minority groups for the Republican Party. The Eisenhower Administration has reached a new low."

"I assure Atty. Gen. Rogers and his snoopers that we do not intend to tolerate any meddling or interference in the domestic affairs of this state," Patterson concluded. 'We will resist every attempt by them to do so. They will find in the future as they have found it the past that when they attempt to trample upon our rights they will be in for a real fight."

Greene County Negroes File Rights Complaints

Raleigh
News & Observer
Sat. 5-21-60

GREENSBORO (UPI) — Three Greene County Negroes filed complaints Saturday with the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee charging that Alfred Murphy, registrar of Bull Head precinct near Stantonsburg, denied them the right to register because of their race.

Seven Negroes in Bertie County and nine Negroes in Franklin County filed similar complaints with the advisory committee in the last 10 days.

Mrs. Appie Ham, Margaret Ham and Rosetta Taylor claim, in the latest sworn affidavits, that the registrar asked them questions and then merely told them "to come back" at some unspecified time.

McNeill Smith, Greensboro attorney and chairman of the North Carolina committee, said Murphy told him he put each applicant through "a little test. Nine or 10 Negroes passed and were registered, 7 or 8 failed. One white person also failed but later came back and took the test again and passed." Smith quoted Murphy as saying:

There were no appeals to the county board of elections, according to Murphy. He said that after giving each applicant a copy of the North Carolina constition, "particularly Article VI on suffrage," he asked each one these four questions:

1. How is registration accomplished?

2. What are the general qualifications of voters?

3. What are the procedural qualifications for registration?

4. Can you read and write the Constitution of North Carolina?

"I let them read it and then I'd ask them the questions," Murphy said. "The last one is about the only one they could answer. Most of them could say the constitution by heart. I believe that some of them can go right through it from one end to the other."

When anyone could not answer the other questions, Murphy said he told them to come back later and try again.

"I read the questions out and gave them time to copy them down so they could take them away and study them," he said. "I tried to show one just as much favor as the other. Actually I've had more complaints about the tests from white people than from the colored people."

Murphy added he did not think any of the applicants who were denied had been to high school.

"Most of the colored people down here can't read and write," the registrar said. "They don't go to school. In fact, for the last 4 or 5 years they have just started to school. The school attendance law is not enforced strictly enough."

Order Bars Wilcox Books From Agents

The Montgomery Advertiser

SELMA—Federal agents were barred by circuit court order Friday from examining Wilcox County voter registration records in the first test of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Montgomery Adv. 5-21-60

Circuit Judge James A. Hare issued a temporary injunction against U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, prohibiting federal scrutiny of the records.

SPECIAL RECORDS

The injunction was issued on petition of Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod who also asked for a judgment declaring the Civil Rights Act "unconstitutional and void."

A request for examination of the records by special FBI agents was made in a May 9 letter from Joseph M. F. Ryan, U.S. acting assistant attorney general, to members of the Wilcox Board of Registrars.

Gallion and McLeod, in their petition, contend that the 1960 Civil Rights Act passed by Congress "is unenforceable and unconstitutional because it is vague, uncertain, indefinite and unintelligible."

8,000 NEGROES

The state contends that the act, under which access to the records is sought, is "in violation of Amendment 10" to the U.S. Constitution which provides that powers not delegated to the federal government nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states.

The petition cites Article 15 of the Constitution which states that "distinction (by race) does not necessarily amount to denial or abridgment." The demand to examine the Wilcox records is based upon "merely statistical" racial distinction, the state said.

In Wilcox, there are more than 8,000 Negroes of voting age but none are registered voters.

Attached to the complaint were copies of affidavits from the three members of the registrar board, asserting that "no Negro has applied for registration" since the members were appointed.

DURING TENURE

Chairman William H. Bruce, members Cecil C. Rogers and Mrs. Duane Newberry all signed sworn statements that no Negro had applied during their tenure and "no person has been denied registration on account of race or color."

The board has possession of only those applications received since Dec. 6, 1958 when records of the board were taken, under subpoena, by the county grand jury. That jury, which took possession of the records before a federal Civil Rights Commission hearing opened in Montgomery, passed the files on to the next jury.

On the basis of the registrars' statements, Gallion and McLeod contend that no complaints have been made "of any kind" relating to the board member's action and conduct of voter registration.

The petition asserts that the basis for the request by the U.S. attorney general "does not comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1960 and is vague, indefinite and uncertain, and does not apprise complainants of the reason and basis of said demand."

SEE RECORDS

The demand "does not contain an adequate statement of the basis and purpose" of such request, the petition states.

Further, Gallion and McLeod contend, the demand to see the records "indicates a mere curiosity, or a groundless suspicion or a desire . . . on the part of respondent attorney general to use (the) records as though he were a general inquisitory body with the plenary powers of a common law grand jury . . ."

The petition emphasizes that no specific complaint or the name of complaining persons is given. It also asserts that no clear statement is given on what period of time the records are sought for inspection, as provided in the act.

No date for a hearing on the petition for a permanent injunction has been set. A hearing is expected to be set after Rogers takes action, probably in the form of motions to either kill the FEDERAL SUITS injunction or transfer jurisdiction

empowers federal suits against a state, a point questioned in the 1957 act. one of four coun

attacks as many Southern states to a federal court. He has 30 days in which to act. Rogers said efforts would be made to apply the new Civil Rights Act. The federal act which the pe- Wilcox was one

Alabama Bars U.S. Poll Probe

The Washington Post, Washington D.C.
Wed. 6/8/60 P. A9

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 7 (AP)—In a sweeping challenge of Federal power, a State court judge has told the Justice Department to keep its hands off all voting records in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones signed an injunction yesterday to prevent Federal agents from seeing any Alabama registration files in their hunt for evidence of anti-Negro discrimination.

The temporary restraining order, issued at the request of Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion and applying to all 67 counties, set the stage for a court test of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Gallion, challenging the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act, under which the voting records were sought maintained that the Justice Department has tried to invade Alabama's sovereignty.

Under terms of the temporary order, Federal authorities can appear before Jones on July 7 and argue against a permanent injunction. FBI agents are barred from seeing the records until then.

There was no immediate comment from the Justice Department.

United States Attorney General William P. Rogers has asked for access to voter registration files in Montgomery, Wilcox and Sumter Counties.

FBI agents got a brief look at the Sumter records yesterday before the State-wide decree clamped them shut again. Solicitor Thomas H. Boggs said two FBI men left quietly after he informed them of the State action. They had been examining the books for several hours.

The restraining order resembles a decree issued earlier when Rogers asked to see Wilcox County's voting data. While the latest injunction covers the whole State, both contend the Civil Rights Law is invalid.

In requesting the court order, Gallion's office contended that some of the Federally sought registration records are confidential by law, especially questionnaires filled out by voter applicants.

Alabama Judge Defies Federal Ballot Probers

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Tues. 6/7/60

Injunction Seen Testing Authority Of Civil Rights Act

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — In a sweeping challenge of federal power, a state court judge has told the Justice Department to keep its hands off all voting records in Alabama.

Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones signed an injunction Monday to prevent federal agents frm seeing any Alabama registration files in their hunt for evidence of anti-Negro discrimination.

Temporary restraining order, issued at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and applying to all 67 counties, set the stage for a court test of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

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Under terms of the temporary order, federal authorities can appear before Jones July 7 and argue against a permanent injunction.

There was no immediate comment from the Justice Department.

ROGERS SEEK LOOK

U.S. Atty. Gen. Willia P. Rogers has asked for access to voter registration files in Montgomery, Wilcox and Sumter counties.

FBI agents got a brief look at the Sumter records Monday before the statewide decree clamped them shut. Solicitor Thomas H. Boggs said two FBI men left quietly after he informed them of the state action.

The restraining order resembles a decree issued earlier when Rogers asked to see Wilcox County's voting data.

Nicholas S. Hare, an assistant attorney general who filed the suit under Gallion's name, said it was just a coincidence that the order came on the same day Rogers asked to see the Montgomery and Sumter files.

Injunction In Alabama Halts Examination

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
June 8 1960

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction in Montgomery, Ala., blocking an examination of the records in Sumter or any other Alabama county. The order was sought by the Alabama attorney general's office.

Earlier, the chairman of the Sumter county board, Earl Godfrey, had said the agents were free to examine the county records.

Rogers' action brought to 12 the number of counties asked to open their records since President Eisenhower signed the civil rights law. Only three counties have complied. Some of the others have filed suits challenging the constitutionality of the law.

The Folsom Trial Heat

The Montgomery Advertiser

THE Owen-Pepper race for president of the Public Service Commission was in some measure a poll telling Folsom's chances of a comeback. That much is obvious, but what did the poll reveal?

We pass to some abler prophet.

For on the basis of the first primary's results, Folsom had to be considered loping back into power at a speed at least as fast as that of Napoleon returning to Paris from Elba.

But on the basis of the second primary's results, you might argue that a deadly affliction—Folsom's social hour with Parson Powell of Harlem—dogs him.

Without Folsom's help, Pepper would have been a faceless and unnoticed candidate. With Folsom's help, Pepper ran mightily in the first primary.

What did Pepper in was public awareness in the runoff that he had the solid support of the Negro vote. It reminded people that Folsom got this vote for him.

Thus, the question becomes, what would befall Folsom if in a runoff it were plain that the Negro boxes were all his?

Were it any other politician but Folsom, you might logically predict sudden death. But we're talking about Folsom, in whose behalf the law of gravity as well as others, have been known to suspend themselves.

Out of it all, a truism emerges for mortal politicians. The Negro boxes are fine if you can win in the first primary. They are a most sticky handicap in a runoff.

Move Halts US Inspection of Alabama Vote Records

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Tues. 6/7/60

Federal Agents Restrained by Circuit Judge

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Circuit judge Walter B. Jones signed an injunction Monday to prohibit federal agents from inspecting voter registration records anywhere in Alabama.

The temporary restraining order was granted at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. McDonald Gallion. He maintained that the justice department has attempted to invade the sovereignty of the state of Alabama in its search for evidence of racial discrimination. The state contended that the 1960 civil rights act under which the records were sought is unconstitutional.

Jones' order affects Montgomery, Wilcox and Sumter counties, where U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has asked for voter registration records, and any other county where he might make a similar request.

The temporary injunction gives the federal government the right to appear before Jones July 7 and argue against a permanent restraining order.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Nicholas S. Hare, who filed the request for injunction in Gallion's name, said the court order applies to Sumter county even though FBI agents were given access to the records shortly after Rogers asked for them earlier Monday.

Hare said the registration officers in that county withdrew their permission for the federal agents to look at the files and that the FBI is prohibited from any further inspection as long as the injunction lasts.

Jones' order is similar to one issued earlier in Wilcox county affecting only that county's records. But the decree signed by Jones applies to all 67 counties.

Hare said Jones assumed jurisdiction to extend the injuction throughout the state because one of the defendants, FBI Agent Spencer Robb, lives in Montgomery.

The injunction suit contended that some of the voter registration records which the justice department requested are confidential rather than public records.

Speaking particularly of questionnaires which prospective voters fill out, the complaint said registration officials are prohibited by law from disclosing their contents without consent of the voter himself or by court order.

The suit said the justice department in effect has accused registration officials of violating the law without giving them any information about their accusors or what they are accused of doing.

Times Picayune
New Orleans La.

Open Records, Four More Counties Asked

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The justice department Monday called on four more Southern counties to open their voting records for inspection so the FBI can determine whether Negroes have been denied their suffrage rights.

Attorney General William P. Rogers asked election officials in Clarendon and Hampton counties, S. C., Sumter county, Ala., and

Fayette county, Ga., to bare their registration and voting statistics. He acted under the 1960 civil rights act.

The action brought to 12 the number of counties asked to open their records since President Eisenhower signed the civil rights law. Only three counties have complied. Some of the others have filed suits challenging the constitutionality of the law.

Rogers said the purpose of the actions was to determine whether Negroes were being denied their constitutional rights through discriminatory practices by local officials. The justice department said only a few Negroes were registered in each county.

According to the 1950 census, Negroes comprise about one half of voting age population of Clarendon county. But the department said only 324 of the 9279 eligible Negroes were registered in 1958. There were 3458 registered white voters.

In Hampton county, 250 Negroes were registered out of 4607 eligible. There were 3210 white registered voters in 1958 and 4617 whites of voting age, according to the 1950 census.

Only 25 Negroes were registered in Fayette county out of a voting age population of 1255. This compared with 3387 whites of voting age and 3402 registrations.

The justice department said available statistics showed 8700 Negroes of voting age in Sumter county and only 175 registered in 1958. There were 3600 whites of voting age and 2858 registered.

The three counties which have opened their records to the federal government were Early county, Ga., McCormack county, S. C., and Webster county, Ga.

Montgomery county, Ala., has asked the justice department for extra time to decide whether it will open its records or file suit.

Wilcox county, Ala., has challenged the constitutionality of the civil rights act in a state court. The justice department has filed a motion asking that the case be moved to a federal court and then dismissed.

Three Louisiana parishes — Ouachita, East Feliciana and East Carroll—have filed suits in federal court challenging the act's constitutionality. The justice department has filed a motion to dismiss the suits.

Sumter probe halted—

Court order closes all state vote records to U. S. agents

Federal agents today were barred from examining Alabama voting records under a court order handed down by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery.

Signed late yesterday at the request of Attorney General MacDonald Gallion, the court order prohibits any Justice Department representative from seeing records of boards of registrars in Alabama.

If followed closely U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers' request that FBI agents be allowed to look at voting records in Montgomery and Sumter Counties.

The agents were barred from the Montgomery records by Board Chairman Crum Dinkins.

Before Judge Jones' injunction was granted, he withheld the records pending further talks with the board's attorneys.

THE AGENTS had little better luck in Sumter.

Agents M. L. Alexander and James L. Pugh delivered the Justice Department's request to E. C. Godfrey, chairman of the Sumter County Board. Godfrey gave them permission to "look at anything we've got."

Several hours later, Circuit Solicitor Thomas H. Boggs informed the FBI men of Judge Jones' decision. The agents left, carrying with them all the notes and photostats they had made up to that time.

"They couldn't have got very far into the records in that length of time," Boggs said.

JUDGE JONES' order follows closely one he issued in blocking federal agents from seeing Wilcox County voting records. The latest injunction, however, covers the entire state.

The judge set July 7 as the day when Justice Department officials can come before him to show why the injunction should not be made permanent.

In seeking the injunction, Nicholas S. Hare, an assistant attorney general, voiced Gallion's view that the 1960 civil rights act is unconstitutional.

THUS, THE STAGE was set for an all-out test of whether the Congress overstepped its bounds in adopting the civil rights legislation.

made—the two registrars invoked a new law which allows them to meet certain days each year in smaller precincts through the county.

Some Negroes, along with some whites, did apply for voting privileges. All of the Negroes, however, lived in the Texas precinct, and none were from the thickly-populated Negro precinct in Tuskegee.

HARE SAID IT was just a coincidence that the order came on the same day the records in Montgomery and Sumter were requested.

Mrs. Ruby P. Tartt, a board member in Sumter, said she was at a loss to explain why federal agents wanted to see the voting records.

"We've never had any difficulty here," she said. She said no Negro voter applicants have been rejected in the county since 1955.

Both she and Godfrey said there is no distinction between white and Negro voters in their records.

"I can't say exactly how many Negroes we have registered," Godfrey said. He estimated that about 300 of the 3500 registered voters in the county are Negro.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT yesterday asked to see voting records in four counties. This brought the total requested to 12 since passage of the 1960 Civil Rights Act. Only three—Wilcox, Montgomery and Sumter—are in Alabama.

Macon County's first functioning board in 19 months—although it consisted of only two members—met yesterday in the little Texas precinct.

By meeting away from the courthouse—where mass Negro registration could have been

U. S. official slips in, fearful of subpoena

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 15—Alabama's all-out legal effort to prevent federal checking of local voting records under the 1960 civil rights act are bringing some strange results.

One is that an assistant attorney general of the United States thought it best to conduct official business in Montgomery in virtual secrecy to avoid a possible state court subpoena.

RYAN

Joseph M. F. Ryan, acting head of the Civil Rights Division, did not hide the fact that he planned to come to Alabama. In fact, he told this newspaper a week ago that he would go to Montgomery to move for dismissal in Federal Court of Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones' statewide injunction against inspection of county voting records by federal agents.

BUT AFTER LOUISIANA officials tried on Friday—without success—to have Ryan subpoenaed in a Federal Court case pending there, Ryan wondered if Alabama authorities might try a similar tactic in state courts when he went to Montgomery.

Ryan is one of several Justice Department representatives named in the Jones injunction.

So Ryan eased into Montgomery unannounced last Saturday morning, instead of waiting until this week as planned earlier. He waited until just before noon to call on the clerk of the Federal Court. He filed a motion for Federal Judge Frank Johnson to take jurisdiction of Judge Jones' injunction.

RYAN ALSO ARRANGED for the filing of a later motion for dismissal of the state court's injunction.

Why did Mr. Ryan choose to come to Montgomery at an unexpected time?

"Frankly," said Ryan, "I wanted to avoid the possibility of a state court subpoena. Service of such a subpoena might have tied me up needlessly for several days. All I wanted to do was conduct my brief business in the clerk's office. So I saw no point in leaving myself open to a possible delaying action in state court."

DID RYAN HAVE any knowledge that Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion or any other state official planned to seek a subpoena against him in state court?

"No," said Ryan, with a smile. "But I felt it was wise not to take any unnecessary chance."

Ryan and other department officials will not comment on the Jones injunction other than to voice confidence it will be dismissed in federal court. But it is plain that they think use of the injunction to stop checking of Sumter County records made Alabama look bad throughout the country.

Sumter County voting registrars had invited Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to "go ahead" and check all their records, as there had been no discrimination against Negroes, and, therefore, there was nothing to conceal.

Later that same day—Monday a week ago—the FBI checkup in Sumter was halted by service of the Jones injunction.

Ryan plans to return to Alabama next July 13 when Federal Judge Johnson will hear oral arguments on the move to dismiss the Jones injunction. Now that the federal court has taken jurisdiction of the case, Ryan said it would make little difference if any attempt is made to serve him with a state court subpoena.

Six Unpledged Electors Standing Firm On Pledge

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Alabama's six unpledged electors still held out on President-elect John Kennedy Wednesday, even though Gov. John Patterson accused them of violating a mandate from the people.

Patterson, jubilant over the outcome of Tuesday's presidential election, both in Alabama and across the nation, interpreted the Democratic majority in this state as a clear-cut expression of pro-Kennedy sentiment.

He challenged the six independent Democrats to join Alabama's five loyalist electors in casting their votes for the Democratic nominee when the electoral college meets Dec. 19.

WITHHOLD COMMITMENT

But the unpledged bloc held its ground, withholding any commitment until they get together and formally agree on a course of action at an undetermined date.

Meanwhile, as late returns dribbled in, the vote total surpassed the previous Alabama record of 476,538 votes for a presidential election. Democrats and Republicans alike polled an unprecedented vote individually for their parties.

With 2,928 boxes counted out of 2,912, the best vote-getter among the Democrats had 290,984 and the top Republican elector candidate had 218,103.

The Republicans got better than 42 per cent of the total vote, exceeding President Eisenhower's 41 per cent in 1956.

State GOP Chairman Claude O. Vardaman joyfully acclaimed the heavy Republican vote as the forerunner of a two-party system in Alabama.

"With this nucleus," he predicted, "we will establish a strong competitive political system..."

The unpledged electors, who had hoped the presidential election would be close enough that Southerners could seize the balance of power, stood firm behind the pledge they took before the Democratic primaries last spring.

As candidates then, they promised to withhold their support from the party nominee if the Democratic convention adopted a platform or chose a presidential candidate hostile to the South.

Former State Sen. Bruce Henderson of Prairie, one of the independents, referred to that oath in answering the governor's claim to a mandate from the voters.

The six independents and the five loyalists were nominated in the primaries. Henderson mentioned Tuesday's election because the unpledged Democrats ran ahead of their loyalists colleagues.

That was possible because electors, even though their names appeared on the ballot under party labels, ran as individuals. Some voters apparently marked their ballots only for one faction or another instead of voting for all 11 Democrats.

Nevertheless, some election officials in small rural counties gave the same vote to all Democrats rather than count the votes for each candidate in their unofficial tabulations. They will do it Friday in the official canvass in each county.

However, there was only a fractional difference in the unpledged and Loyalist vote totals, not enough to affect the contest between Democrats and Republicans.

Henderson's comment was the same as the reaction other independents—Frank Mizell of Montgomery, former Gov. Dixon of Birmingham, Edmund Blair of Pell City, and C. E. Hornsby of Centreville.

The sixth unpledged elector, W. W. Malone Jr. of Athens, was unavailable for comment, but in pre-election statements, he stood by the pledge of independence.

Federal Court Orders County Yield Vote Files

Montgomery Advertiser Inv. 8/12/60; P.1.
Montgomery, Ala.,

U.S. Ruling Strikes Out State Writ

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By ARTHUR OSGOODE

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. has ordered Montgomery County voter registrars to turn over their records to federal agents for inspection.

In so doing he struck down a temporary injunction by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who had ordered voter registration records in every county in the state closed to federal inspection.

U.S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers had sought the records to determine whether Negroes are systematically barred from voting in Montgomery, Sumter, and Wilcox counties.

Johnson held that Jones had no power over the actions of the federal agents, and that a state attack on the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act was without merit.

BASIC RIGHTS

The act, said Johnson, is a means "of enforcing the basic federally guaranteed rights of citizenship."

He further ruled that the act clearly provides that federal courts will have jurisdiction over disputes that arise under the new law. "It is apparent to this court," he said, "that Congress did not intend this jurisdiction to be concurrent with state courts."

And he assered that the act "works no hardship or injustice on the Board of Registrars."

Since registrars from a majority of Alabama counties had not sought court injunctions, Johnson termed the order issued by Jones "premature and totally without legal effect."

He further termed the suit instituted by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion "a suit against the United States and therefore unauthorized."

MADE AVAILABLE

As to the records to be provided for inspection by federal agents, Johnson ruled that all records must be made available if they pertain to voting and voter registration.

Johnson brushed aside the state contention that the civil rights act is unconstitutional. He also denied a petition by the local registrars, who had sought to keep their records from federal inspection.

Judge Jones granted the restraining order last June 6, as federal agents were already looking over voter registration records in Sumter County.

Circuit Judge James Hare in Selma had previously issued an order blocking federal inspection of records in Wilcox County. The case was subsequently taken to U.S. District Court in Mobile, but no action has been taken on it.

BLOCKED FBI

Montgomery registrars had refused to allow FBI agents to look over their records.

The three local registrars are Crum Dinkins, Mrs. Robert L. Lampley, and George Penton.

In the ruling issued Thursday, Johnson also rejected a state move to have the question heard by a panel of three federal judges.

Regarding the injunction issued by Jones, he said it violated "the basic principle that state courts are without jurisdiction to review the discretion or enjoin the acts of federal officers."

Atty. Gen. Gallion had no comment on Johnson's ruling. He only said that we would confer with other attorneys on his staff.

In new U. S. vote probe—

More Dixie boards told to bare records

Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., P.1

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12 (AP)—The Justice Department, after winning access to voter records in Montgomery yesterday, moved swiftly to implement a new civil rights investigation in five other Southern counties.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents picked up voting and registration lists in Gwinnett County, Ga., yesterday, the same day the new probe was announced in Washington.

In Florida, Gov. Leroy Collins said he had never received any complaints about violation of Negro voting rights in Union County, but that if the Justice Department received one "and it is in their jurisdiction, I would expect them to investigate it."

There was no immediate word from registration officials in Leflore, Bolivar and Forrest Counties in Mississippi, also involved in the new investigation.

AT MONTGOMERY, Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. issued an abrupt order to state courts to keep their hands off and directed voter registrars to open their records within 15 days.

Johnson rejected the state's claim that the 1960 Civil Rights Act, under which federal agents sought access to the voter files, is unconstitutional.

He said the function of the act is to protect the right to vote and that "the power to protect voters who are qualified is confided to the Congress."

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion declined to comment on whether the state would appeal.

Chairman Crum Dinkins of the Montgomery Board of Registrars, which had refused to surrender its records, also remained silent.

JOHNSON SAID a state court injunction issued July 6 by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery violated "the basic principle that state courts are without jurisdiction to . . . enjoin the acts of federal officers."

In Georgia, Grover C. Montgomery, Gwinnett deputy registrar, said FBI agents visited him at Lawrenceville to obtain voter information.

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"We haven't purged any Negroes," Montgomery said. "I believe they're registered better by percentage than the whites. We have never turned one down during the 12 years I've been doing this job."

The listing of Union County, Fla., in the investigation was the Justice Department's first announced move to check upon Negro voting rights in that state.

Records in the Florida secretary of state's office at Tallahassee showed three registered Negro voters from a total of 1760 registrants last April 3. The Justice Department said Union County has 2453 Negroes of voting age.

MRS BEATRICE COURSON, Union County supervisor of registration, said at Lake Butler she had never refused to register a Negro. Except for the three on her books she said none had sought to qualify.

U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers had previously demanded the right to inspect registration records in 12 other counties in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana.

The attorney general is empowered by the Civil Rights Act to bring suit in federal court for appointment of federal referees to supervise registration and voting in areas where there is evidence of discrimination against Negroes.

VOTER RECORDS ORDERED BARED

The Times, Shreveport, La.

Federal Judge Voids State Court Stay

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)— U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Thursday struck down a state court injunction and ordered voter registration records in Montgomery county turned over to federal agents.

He gave the board of registrars in Montgomery 15 days to produce the records which board members had refused to surrender after U.S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers asked for them.

Rogers sought access to the registration records in Montgomery and two other Alabama counties to see if there was evidence of discrimination against prospective Negro voters.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, in state court at Montgomery, issued an injunction June 6 prohibiting federal agents from inspecting the records in Montgomery or any other Alabama county.

In a series of decisions today, he held that Jones had no jurisdiction to control the actions of federal agents under the civil rights law, and granted a motion by the justice department to dismiss it.

He also denied a petition filed by members of the Montgomery board of registrars who sought to keep the records out of the hands of federal officers.

Johnson also threw out a contention by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion that the 1960 civil rights act is unconstitutional.

ALABAMA WILL APPEAL VOTE RECORD RULING

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said Friday the state will appeal a federal court decision ordering Montgomery County registrars to open their records to federal agents.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Thursday declared the records should be open, thus striking down a temporary injunction issued by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones here which had closed the voter books of every county in the state to inspection.

Gallion said "serious constitutional questions involved in this litigation" should be passed on by "higher federal courts."

U. S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers had sought the records to determine whether Negroes are systematically barred from voting in Montgomery, Sumter and Wilcox counties.

CONVENTION WINDOW!

Why Negro Vote More Important Than South

By LYLE C. WILSON

INTERNATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, Chicago. — (UPI) — The simple arithmetic of the civil rights dispute troubling this Republican national convention could be solved by any third grade student.

The problem is this: subtract 11 from 17. The answer is six.

Go to the head of the class, Junior, and tell the Republicans how you did it.

Simplicity, itself! There are 11 states in the one-time solid south, the states of the Old Confederacy.

There are at least 17 northern and western industrial states — big city states — in which the Negro vote is a likely balance of power in any close election. The reasoning of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and the other industrial state politicos is quite evident. They expect this election to be a close one and they are willing to bid high for the Negro vote to protect their party on the home grounds.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon's reasoning is identical but broader in scope. It is that in a national election he must risk or discard the chance to carry some of the 11 southern states if it is necessary to protect the Republican ticket in the North. Nixon also expects a close election.

The Democrats in Los Angeles made an all-out platform bid for the votes of northern Negroes. Democratic Presidential Nominee John F. Kennedy then moved quickly to appease the outraged southerners by putting Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas on the ticket in second place. Johnson probably will hurt the Democratic ticket in the North — among the Negroes. He may help it in the South — among the white folks. But the hard-nosed Democratic civil rights plan is expected to be attractive to northern Negroes, despite Johnson.

For the Republicans to trump political cards such as those will take some doing and that is what they were trying to do this week. The Democratic civil rights plank bears down on the assertion that all men are created equal. The Republicans, of course, will go along with that.

As between northern Negroes and southern whites, some are more equal than others. The southern whites are caught in the middle, have not much — if any influence — in either party. If the Nixon-Rockefeller forces compel this convention to match the Democrats in a proclamation on civil rights the South will have no place to go, unless it be up in smoke.

All of this may revive among southern leaders the free elector defense against the political power of the North. This would involve the selection of Presidential electors who would not be pledged to either presidential candidate. If neither candidate obtained a majority of the electoral college on the basis of the November polling, the free southern electors would possess a balance of power.

They might make a deal with one or the other major party candidates for a repudiation of the more extreme portions of either civil rights plank. It could happen that way, but it probably won't.

Court Balks Plea To Void Files Demand

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Thursday denied a motion on the part of the state of Alabama to stay his order compelling members of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars to allow federal agents to see their records.

Johnson had given the local voter registration officials 15 days in which to comply with his order.

The state had subsequently announced it will appeal his decision, in which he upheld the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act and denied state courts the right to decide legal questions arising under the act.

WARNING SOUNDED

In seeking to stay the order, state attorneys had urged that "irreparable injury can be done" to the local registrars through enforcement of Johnson's order.

They also asked for the stay "to preserve rights of appeal."

Johnson issued the order Aug. 11. Registrars thus have only a week in which to comply, while the process of appeal might take several months.

The state also urged that "substantial questions of law" are involved in the issue.

Judge Walter B. Jones of the local Circuit Court had initially issued a temporary injunction, asked by state attorneys, which closed voter registration records in every county in Alabama to scrutiny by federal agents.

Jones' order came as FBI agents were already inspecting records of voter registration officials in Sumter County.

The three Montgomery registrars, Crum Dinkins, Mrs. R. L. Lampley, and George Penton, had denied the federal agents access to their records.

The voter records are being sought to determine whether Negroes are being systematically denied the right to vote in the Alabama counties under investigation.

Birmingham Negroes File Vote Complaint

WASHINGTON (AP) — Twelve Negroes in Birmingham have filed complaints with the Federal Civil Rights Commission this month contending their voting rights are being denied, a commission spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said the 12 sworn complaints charge that voting rights were denied because of race and color.

He added that, as required by Congress, each of the complaints will be investigated.

Ruling Upholds Civil Rights Act Of 1960 Also

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — U. S. district judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., Thursday threw out an Alabama injunction preventing federal agents from examining voter registration records in the state's 67 counties.

Local officials in Alabama have refused to permit access to the records by federal agents and their refusal was supported by the injunction.

Louisiana officials also have refused to grant access to the records in that state.

Johnson's ruling directed the Montgomery County, Ala., Board of registrars to open all records requested for inspection by Attorney General William P. Rogers within 15 days.

The ruling also upheld the 1960 civil rights act which had been attacked by Alabama officials.

Johnson said, "the legislation history of the 1960 civil rights act leaves no doubt that it is designed to secure a more effective protection of the right to vote."

In rejecting Alabama's arguments that title 3 of the act is unconstitutional, he said the section "if properly applied and enforced provides an effective means whereby preliminary investigations of registration practices can be made in order to determine whether or not such practices conform to constitutional principals . . . the contention made by the state of Ala authorized or 'appropriate legislation' is clearly wrong."

Johnson, who ordered buses integrated here in 1956, said the legislative history of the 1960 act was passed by Congress on "the authority delegated to the federal government by the 15th amendment.

". . . As long as that exercise is within the congressional framework the power to protect voters who Congress of the United States."

Alabama Wins Delay In Opening Vote Files

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 24 (AP)— The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals today granted a state plea for a delay in an order empowering Federal agents to inspect Montgomery County voter registration files.

The Alabama attorney general's office disclosed that Judge Richard T. Rives, presiding judge of the appellate tribunal in New Orleans, granted the state's request for a stay in the lower court order.

Sources said Rives issued a temporary stay and gave state attorneys 10 days in which to file written arguments supporting their plea for a permanent stay pending outcome of their appeal on the ruling.

The Federal judge also gave government lawyers 10 days to submit written replies to the state's arguments after the first 10-day period. Thus, opposing briefs are due to be filed within 20 days.

After all briefs are submitted, sources said, a three-judge panel in the Appeals Court will take up the state's appeal of constitutional questions in the 1960 civil rights law.

The attorney general's office said the state, in its written argument, also will request a hearing on the case. The Appeals Court could rule on the appeal with or without oral arguments.

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion termed the appellate court ruling "a very encouraging victory, especially since the court had refused to grant a stay in a similar Louisiana case."

Rives' order overrode a refusal to grant the stay by U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. of Montgomery last Thursday.

The last-minute ruling came only two days before Montgomery County voter registrars were to open their records for Federal inspection, in line with Johnson's Aug. 11 decision giving them 15 days to do so.

Agents Must Wait

If Johnson's order is upheld, Federal agents will have to wait at least 20 days—perhaps as long as several months—to check Montgomery's voting files for evidence of anti-Negro discrimination.

State attorneys filed an appeal shortly after the Montgomery judge demanded that local registrars open their records to the Justice Dept., as requested earlier by U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

After Rogers asked to see registration records of Montgomery, Wilcox and Sumter Counties, state attorneys obtained an injunction in state court closing the files to Federal agents in all 67 Alabama counties.

Johnson threw out the statewide injunction, issued by Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones July 6, and granted a Federal request for examination. Johnson's ruling did not affect any other Alabama county.

When Johnson refused to stay his edict pending outcome of the appeal to higher court, state attorneys went to the Appeals Court in New Orleans where they were successful in winning the delay.

Steadily increasing—

Mobile Negro voters double since 1958, records reveal

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 4—Negro registration gained very little between 1958 and 1960 in all but one county in Alabama's First Congressional District.

But in that one—Mobile—the number of Negro registrants just about doubled. Since April 15, furthermore, the tempo of Negro registration has steadily increased.

According to the printed list of qualified voters issued on April 15, 1958, Mobile County had 57,869 eligible voters. Of that number 5152 were Negroes.

SPARROW

The Mobile County voting list of April, 1960, included the names of 9844 Negroes, out of a total of 64,869.

Records of the Mobile County Board of Registrars show that between Feb. 1 and April 15 of this year the number of white voters increased from 54,688 to 55,025. The list of Negro voters, however, increased from 8826 to 9844.

Since the April 15, 1960, voting list was published, the registration of Negroes has continued at an increased tempo. In other words, at a ratio much higher than 15.2 per cent of the total number registered.

The Mobile board registers voters on the first and third Mondays of each month.

The week this reporter was in Mobile, the board on one day registered about 90 white applicants and 25 Negroes.

IF THE NUMBER of new Negro voters increases during the next two years as it increased between 1958 and 1960, the percentage of Negro voters to the total should be almost 31.

New census statistics as to the proportion of non-whites to white residents in Alabama counties have not been announced. According to the 1950 census, however, 33 per cent of the total population of Mobile County was non-white.

Thus it would appear that before long most of the Mobile County Negroes of voting age will be casting ballots.

THE SITUATION in Mobile County has reached the point where, it was reported, there is "a very definite rhythm" in Negro voting.

A Negro "committee" reportedly quizzes candidates and approves those the Negroes are urged to support.

In some instances no recommendations are made.

This reporter checked voting statistics in Mobile County during the recent runoff election.

In Ward 10 there were 18 white and 2395 Negro voters. In Ward 22 there were 835 Negroes and 608 whites. Ward 23 had 371 Negro and 327 white voters. In Precinct 15 there were 23 white and 301 Negro voters.

In the May 31 runoff no word was put out by the Negro "committee" regarding several local races. A check of the predominantly Negro voting areas showed there was no pattern.

But in the runoff between Jack Owen and Ed Pepper for APSC president, word definitely was out to vote for Pepper. He rolled up large majorities in the various Negro areas.

INQUIRIES as to whether there had been an organized effort to boost Negro registration brough affirmative replies.

One source reported that Mayor Joe Langan had been "in sympathy" with efforts to increase the Negro's voting power.

Another pointed out that in most instances certain Negroes who were voters themselves invariably accompanied most of the Negroes seeking registration and vouched for them.

Some were identified as Negro preachers. A Negro taxi driver was said to have done a big business hauling Negro voting applicants to the registration center. Not only did the taxi driver make it easy for Negroes to reach the Board of Registrars but he, too, vouched for many.

Alabama law requires that a qualified voter must recommend an applicant for voting privileges.

ALTHOUGH the NAACP has been blocked from open action in Alabama under the 1956 injunction, the movement behind the Mobile Negro registration boom reportedly was professional in pattern.

In fact, it was reported by several in position to know that the NAACP definitely influenced the situation through working in the background and under a different name.

IN ONE INSTANCE, the Michigan congressman, Charles C. Diggs Jr., came to Mobile to help whoop matters up for a big turnout of Negro registration applicants.

Although not much has been said about it openly, Mobile politicos are admittedly worried. A bloc of 10,000 or 15,000 votes delivered "at the proper time," they say, could give a candidate a big advantage over his opposition.

ONE PROMINENT Mobilian said that Mobile already has a number of Negroes on the police force. He saw possibilities that Negroes in the not too distant future may, by bloc voting, assure election of candidates secretly pledged to open up white collar jobs to Negroes at the Courthouse and City Hall.

If the Negroes in Mobile County double their registered total by April 15, 1962, it could be a threat not only to local races but it might just as well influence the governor's race.

BESIDES MOBILE there are six other counties in the First District.

They are Washington, Choctaw, Marengo, Clarke, Wilcox and Monroe Counties.

Voting lists of those counties issued on or about April 15, 1958, showed a total registration of 36,346. Of that total 1192 were Negroes.

The April 15, 1960 lists, however, showed a 34,245 total registration, of which 1529 were Negroes.

New census figures showed that in each of the six counties there was a definite drop in population totals.

THE FOLLOWING is how the six counties compared during 1958 and 1960 in total and in Negro registration:

Washington, 6600 voters, 600 of them Negroes, in 1960; 6478 voters, of which 600 were Negroes, in 1958.

Choctaw, 5710 voters, 150 Negroes, in 1960; 5284 voters, 51 Negroes in 1958.

Marengo, 6025 voters, 139 Negroes in 1960; 6375 voters, 108 Negroes in 1958.

Clarke, 8500 voters, 400 Negroes in 1960; 8411 voters, 333 Negroes in 1958.

Monroe, 6000 voters, 200 Negroes in 1960; 6000 voters, 100 Negroes in 1958.

Wilcox, 2950 voters, no Negroes in 1960; 3040 voters and no Negroes in 1958.

IN ALL seven counties registrars and probae judges said there was no discrimination against Negroes.

They insisted that they abide strictly by the answers an applicant—white or Negro—gives in writing to the Alabama Supreme Court prepared questionnaire.

All registrars said that illiteracy automatically elminates both white and Negro voting applicants. Conviction of a crime without having had voting rights restored also is an automatic bar.

Only in Mobile County was there an indication of pressure in behalf of Negroes. Spokesmen in the six other counties said there was no pressure either way.

Their chief complaint: The Alabama Supreme Court should provide several sets of questionnaires to prevent applicants from memorizing the questions and answers.

Third District Negro voters show big gain

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16—The number of eligible Negro voters in Alabama's Third Congressional District increased about 45 per cent between 1958 and 1960 but the total still is less than 8 per cent of all voters in the district.

Two years ago the percentage of Negro voters in the district was 5.4 per cent.

There were 4177 Negro voters just before the May, 1958, Democratic primary. A check with county registrars and probate judges in the district shows 6022 Negro voters this year.

The figures given this reporter were in most cases the actual count. In two or three counties, however, they represented the careful estimates of registrars and probate judges.

On April 15, 1958 there were 4177 Negro and 73,427 white voters in the 10 counties of the district.

White total drops

THIS YEAR THE number of Negro voters had increased to 6022 while the white voter total dropped to 72,441 or about 1.3 per cent.

Judges of probate and registrars suggested that the decline in the white voter total could be due to the fact that 1958 was a much more important voting year locally than 1960.

In 1958 voters ballotted for governor and other state offices as well as for a long list of local offices.

THIS YEAR the ballotng for state and national offices was limited to presidential electors, delegates to the Democratic National Convention and for president of the Alabama Public Service Commission. They were, in some instances, a few county races in 1960.

The census total for 1960 in the 10 countes was 308,544.

In 1950 the same counties had 304,587 population.

Registrars and probate judges in the 10 counties reported in answer to questions that there had been no "organized effort" to register Negroes. Some counties, however, reported Negroes appeared to be "showing more interest."

All said that Negroes and whites were given the same questionnaire test; that if they gave the proper answers they were registered. Registrars and probate judges alike were unanimous on one point in particular. They thought the present questionnaire had served its purpose.

NEGROES, THEY REPORTED, appeared to have memorized the questions and answers.

They suggested that the Supreme Court provide not just one new questionnaire but several.

Here is how the 10 counties compared in 1958 and 1960:

Russell County, 7378 white and 850 Negro voters in 1958; 7878 white and 700 Negroes in 1960.

Coffee, 12,237 white and 495 Negro voters in 1958; 10,901 white and 588 Negroes in 1960.

Lee, 10,262 white, 300 Negroes, 1958; 9256 white and 1500 Negroes in 1960.

Macon, 2306 white and 1044 Negroes, 1958; 3100 white and 1000 Negroes, 1960.

Geneva, 6179 white, 89 Negroes in 1958; 7281 white and 14 Negroes, 1960.

Bullock, 2400 white, four Negroes, 1958; 2200 white, five Negroes, 1960.

Henry, 5039 white, 384 Negroes, 1958; 4631 white, 440 Negroes, 1960.

Barbour, 6521 white, 200 Negroes, 1958; 6400 white and 400 Negroes, 1960.

Houston, 13,028 white, 700 Negroes, 1958; 12,850 white and 675 Negroes, 1960.

Dale, 8077 white, 200 Negroes, 1958; 7400 white, 600 Negroes, 1960.

IN BARBOUR COUNTY it was

reported that most of the qualified Negro voters are "well educated," most of the them being teachers, doctors, etc.

Probate Judge Theodore R. Ward said that although there had been no "highly organized" effort to register Negroes in Henry County one Negro leader in particular had been active in rounding up Negroes to try for registration.

Houston County authorities reported no discrimination is shown Negroes seeking to register.

This reporter checked this year's list of voters in Houston County. Of the 453 new voters added to the list this year, 435 white and 18 Negroes.

BULLOCK COUNTY Probate Judge Fred D. Main said Negroes in that county did not appear to be interested in voting. This year, he said, just one Negro sought to register but failed.

Bullock, County, however, has one more Negro voter this year than two years ago. In 1958 the total was four, this year there were five.

About a month ago a new Macon County board of registrars went to work. The county had had no registrars since December, 1958. The new registrars are Wheeler Dyson, a filling station employe and Donald Scott.

In their first registration sessions it appeared the new Board had charted a "go slow" course.

P. N. Norrell, chairman of the Lee County Board of Registrars, said that since Jan. 1 the board had registered 600 voters. Only 16 Negroes applied to register and two of them failed.

No tan voters in Ala. county by 2017 unless pressure lifts

The Afro-American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 7-30-60

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — " . . .If our losses continue . . . there will be no colored voter in this (Macon) county by 2017 A.D."

This was the summary of a two - page letter to Alabama's Gov. John Patterson which outlines the means by which colored persons in the Tuskegee area are kept from voting.

The letter was signed by William P. Mitchell, chairman of the voter franchise committee of the Tuskegee Civic Association. It documents not only the practices of the county registrars but also the fact that Gov. Patterson had received 863 petitions and letters to correct the situation.

The letter states that the registrars did not function for the 19 months between Nov. 17, 1958 and June 6, 1960. Even after the latter date when the registrars set up office again, only one colored voter was added to the lists.

* * *

THIS LED Mr. Mitchell to say: "Judging from the discriminatory and slow-down tactics employed by the board, we seriously doubt if the present members accepted appointment with the view of serving all the people of this county fairly."

To back up this belief, the letter outlines the following points:

1. On June 6, only one of 16 colored persons present was allowed to make application. He has not been notified of his acceptance. Four white persons present were allowed to register.

2. The board allows only one colored person to register at a time although it allows two white persons to apply simultaneously.

3. Colored applicants are required to copy long passages from the U.S. Constitution whereas white registrants are not always faced with this requirement.

* * *

4. ON JUNE 20, 1960, four colored applicants appeared at Macon County Court House at 8:20 a.m. Board members, arriving at 9, brought with them seven white persons to whom they assigned numbers one through seven. Colored persons who were there were assigned numbers eight through 43. The board examined only the first five persons— all white.

5. On July 5, 1960, the board did not meet at its appointed place. When the meeting place was discovered, two colored and two white persons appeared together. The white persons were allowed to register simultaneously. Three other white persons who came later were registered before the waiting colored applicants.

Finally, at 3 p.m., one colored person was called to apply. He was required to copy the Constitution from 3 until 6 p.m. At that time, a board member took from him what he had written and announced, "the board will be back next year."

6. Colored persons who had waited from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. were turned away.

The letter continued that there were no colored registrants in 1959 and only one in 1960.

* * *

"WE LOST 64 registered voters during this period due to out - migration and deaths, reducing our number from 1110 to 1046.

"If the present policy of taking application from one colored citizen per registration day continues, only 30 colored persons will be able to make application per year.

"Now assuming that all of these will be registered, if our losses continue at 64 per year, there will be no colored voter in this county by 2017 A.D."

The letter closes by saying: "In the interest of sustaining and giving vitality to our democratic process, we urgently call upon you to do whatever is necessary in order to correct the inconveniences, inequities and undemocratic functioning of the Macon County board of registrars."

Mobile County registration tops Alabama First District

The Afro-American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 7-30-60

BIRMINGHAM (ANP) — **Registration of colored voters in the First Congressional District of Alabama made more gains in Mobile County than any of the other six counties in the district, the Birmingham News reported last week.**

The Mobile County voter list in April of this year included the names of 9,844 colored, the News said. This compared with 5,152 non-whites who the newspaper said were registered to vote in that county in April, 1958.

It listed that county's total voter registration in April, 1960, as 64,869

The story, by Hugh Sparrow, said a colored committee reportedly quizzed candidates in Mobile County and approves those the non-whites are urged to support.

The story gave this breakdown of 1950 and 160 voter registration in the other counties of the district.

Washington: 1958 — 6,478 voters, including 600 colored; 1960 — 6,600 voters, including 600 colored.

Choctaw: 1958 — 5,284 voters, including 41 non-whites; 1960 — 5,710 voters, including 150 non-white.

Clarke: 1958 — 8,411 votes, 333 colored; 1960 — 8,500 voters, 400 colored.

Monroe: 1958 — 6,000 voters, 100 colored; 1960 — 6,000 voters, 200 colored.

Wilcox: 1958 — 3,040 voters, none colored; 1960—2,950 voters, none colored.

Rights Act Constitutionality Questioned In Vote Hearing

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Thurs. 7-14-60

Basic questions of constitutionality" of features of the new Civil Rights Act have been raised by the state of Alabama, U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson said Wednesday.

But Johnson said he will not rule on federal efforts to inspect state voter registration records until early next month.

The U.S. Justice Dept. had sought to have Johnson set aside a temporary restraining order that barred federal agents from inspecting the state voter records.

Government attorneys were also asking that the Montgomery County Board of Registrars be forced to open their records to federal inspection.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Gordon Madison, arguing for the state, attacked the Civil Rights Act as so confusing that attorneys on both sides had trouble deciding "what kinds of motions to file."

And he maintained that state courts have as much right to act under law as passed by Congress as do federal courts, though the Civil Rights Act assigns exclusive jurisdiction to federal district courts.

Madison also urged that the Legislature had specified that voter registration records were not public records, and that questionnaires given voter applicants were merely aids to registrars in deciding on applications.

The state, said Madison, was not worried about inspection of the records, "especially in Wilcox (County) where no Negro has made application to register in some 15 to 20 years."

Madison also raised the question of whether the registrars may be making themselves liable to criminal penalties by letting federal agents see their records.

CHALLENGES RIGHTS

Circuit Solicitor William Thetford, challenging the right of federal agents to inspect the records in Montgomery County, pointed to previous inspections by the U.S. government.

There have been four FBI probes and the records were inspected by the U.S. district attorney, said Thetford, with "no discrimination whatsoever" being uncovered.

These inspections resulted in no grand jury investigations, Thetford observed, adding that it was improper for the U.S. attorney general to take over the role of grand jury.

The "official curiosity" of the attorney general was an insufficient reason for ordering an inspection of the local voter records, said Thetford. He also wondered "why Montgomery County has been singled out."

Howard H. Greene, representing the Justice Dept., said that the case had been properly removed to federal court and should not be remanded to state court since the civil rights statue provides that legal remedy sought under the act be sought in federal courts.

He said "special injunctive proceedings' by a state court are illegal.

GO AGAINST PURPOSE

Such injunctions, he added, are incompatible with the purposes of the act, which are to implement the 14th and 15th amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

In postponing his decision in the case until August, Johnson said he will be out of the district for a number of days. He is to go to Atlanta for approximately two weeks to take over part of the load of federal court cases there.

The order blocking federal efforts to inspect voter records in any Alabama county was issued by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

FBI men at the time were seeking to inspect Montgomery County records, and were already inspecting records in Sumter County.

Engelhardt Hits At Referee Plan

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers' federal voter referee plan is "just another move to whittle down on the rights of the states," says Chairman Sam Engelhardt of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee.

Engelhardt predicted that it will run into a strangling southern filibuster by southern senators if offered as a bill in Congress.

Engelhardt said Rogers' plan is another attempt "by Washington bureaucrats" to subvert states rights.

The attorney general proposes that referees be appointed by federal judges to register prospective voters denied the right to vote by state authorities.

Election officials refusing to recognize such certifications, he said, could be prosecuted for contempt of court.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

A Forceful Protest

The Tallassee Tribune

GOV. JOHN PATTERSON made a forceful and intelligent protest against pending bills to create federal voter registrars, pointing out that the attorney general and others are seeking to subjugate the South by "carpetbag registrars."

The Governor declared that registering voters had always been a function of the several states and described the bills as unconstitutional, unwarranted and unworkable. We'll go along with the Governor on the unworkable and unwarranted but even he must have had his tongue in cheek when he mentioned unconstitutional. In our humble opinion, anything that would penalize the South and restrain states rights will never be declared unconstitutional by Warren and Company.

Gov. Patterson made a splendid presentation and it would require much skill to sum it up better than he did in the following paragraph:

"What they seek is a procedure which circumvents the courts and sets up an administrative procedure whereby Negroes can be herded together and marched in battalion formation to the polling places under the watchful eyes of 'federal registrars' and federal marshals to register and vote whether or not they can read and write, and whether or not they are qualified otherwise under state law."

Alabama Voters To Rule Today On Amendments

Here is a handy voter's guide to the Tuesday referendum on 19 amendments. Mark your preferences in the spots provided, then clip it out and take it to the polls with you. It will help you get out of the voting booth in a hurry.

NO.	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS	YES	NO
1	$3 Million bond issue for construction and equipment of a hospital for mental patients in Birmingham.		
2	Forbids placing responsibility for construction and maintenance of county roads in the State Highway Department unless authorized by voters of the County.		
3	**Barbour County**—Special tax for new courthouse and public buildings and general county purposes. To be first submitted to the voters of said county.		
4	**Butler County**—The Legislature may fix and regulate the fees or salary of the register.		
5	**Colbert County**—Prevents any change in county or municipal government without a local election.		
6	**Coosa County**—Special 5-mill district school tax to be first submitted to the voters.		
7	**DeKalb County**—Special 7½ mills property tax for education. To be first submitted county officers.		
8	**Elmore County**—The Legislature may fix and regulate the fees or salaries of certain County Officers.		
9	**Franklin County**—Or any municipality therein—Relating to industrial development. To be first submitted to the voters.		
10	**Lee County**—Special property tax for education to be first submitted to the voters.		
11	**City of Auburn**—Special property tax for education. To be first submitted to the voters.		
12	**Madison County**—Special 5-mill district tax for public school purposes. To be first approved by voters of School District No. 1.		
13	**Mobile County**—Pension or retirement system for public officers. To be first submitted to the voters of the county or municipality.		
14	**Mobile County**—Three million dollar bond issue for public school and hospital buildings. To be first approved by the voters of the county.		
15	**Mobile County**—May issue bonds for construction and improvement of roads, bridges and drainage facilities. Levy ½ of 1% special ad valorem tax. To be first submitted to the voters of the county.		
16	**Russell County**—The Legislature may fix and regulate the costs and charges of courts and the fees or salary of any county officer.		
17	**St. Clair County**—The Legislature may fix and regulate the costs and charges of courts and the fees or salary of any county officer.		
18	**Shelby County**—The Legislature may fix and regulate the fees or salaries of certain county officers.		
19	**Winston County**—Special 5-mill tax for public school purposes. To be first submitted to the voters of the county.		

Only 2 Hold Statewide Application

A light turnout of voters is predicted in Tuesday's voting on 19 proposed amendments to Alabama's Constitution.

None has evoked a widespread controversy and only two are of statewide application.

Amendment No. 9, which would allow Franklin County and municipalities therein, to spend public money to locate new industry, has drawn some fire.

OPEN AT 8 A.M.

Polls will open at 8 a.m. throughout the state (CST). They will close at 5 p.m. in rural areas, one hour later in cities (including Montgomery) and at 7 p.m. in Jefferson County.

In rural counties with voting machines, the voting stations will remain open until 6 p.m., the same as in the cities.

While a light vote is expected generally, a bigger turnout is anticipated in Jefferson County where a new one-cent sales tax will be decided upon.

MOST PUBLICITY

Amendment No. 1 has received the most publicity and discussion.

It would provide a $3 million bond issue to build a 100-bed psychiatric training - treatment center at the Alabama Medical College in Birmingham. The facility would be for use of all the state's people. Psychiatrists would be trained there.

Mental Health advocates of Amendment No. 1 have urged a big turnout to offset a possible negative trend in Jefferson County, where the sales tax issue might complicate the voting.

ROAD CONTROL

Amendment No. 2, the only other statewide proposal, would keep the legislature from turning a county's road system over to the State Highway Department without prior approval of the county's voters.

Eight counties' roads have been so turned over in past years without a local referendum on the matter. The new amendment, if passed, would not revert those roads to county control.

But it would prevent future action without a vote.

The other 17 amendments all affect only one county or cities within said counties.

Two named in Bullock—

Registrars are sought in Macon, Dallas

BY ALLISON STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18—State appointing authorities have named new members to the board of voter registrars in Bullock County and asked appointees in two other race-troubled counties to say whether they will accept the jobs.

These were the latest in a series of attempts to get registrars to serve in the three counties in th face of possible civil rights suits by the federal government.

Two members were appointed to the Bullock County board, replacing two who declined the job. The third appointee, named last November, agreed to serve.

AT THE SAME time, appointing authorities urged appointees in Macon and Dallas Counties, also named last November, to say whether they will serve.

Only one member of the three-member Dallas board has qualified with the probate judge in that county to hold office.

Two of the three Macon appointees, Everette Storey and S. S. Still, declined to say whether they will serve. Both said they are waiting for a Supreme Court ruling on whether former registrars have legally resigned. The Justice Department contends they did not.

Wheeler Dyson, the third Macon appointee, declined to comment.

Both of the appointees in Dallas County—Dr. Hugh Underwood and Aubrey Allen—said last Fall they would not serve and declined to comment further today.

Gov. John Patterson has said appointments will continue until boards are completed.

THE FEDERAL government in a civil rights suit attempted to force a former Macon County board to serve. One member of the board died and two others resigned to hold other offices.

The government lost its case in U. S. District Court here and also on its appeal to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The case is pending before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Object of the suit was to force registration of Negro voters in Macon County.

New Bullock County appointments made by the governor, state auditor and agriculture commissioner are J. W. Guthrie Jr. of near Simsville and J. K. Yon of the Abberfoil community.

J. PAUL TOMPKINS of the Fitzpatrick community has agreed to serve after his November appointment.

Macon appointees whose decisions are awaited by the appointing authorities are Wheeler Dyson of Tuskegee, chairman, S. S. Still of Hardaway and Everette Storey of Tuskegee.

The appointments became known after State Sen. Lawrence K. Andrews and Rep. M. B. McLendon of Bullock conferred with Gov. John Patterson.

Andrews said the nominees had accepted.

THE APPOINTING authority is composed of the governor, state auditor and agriculture commissioner.

The Civil Rights Commission has made an unsuccessful effort to obtain possession of voter registration records in Bullock, Barbour, Macon, Wilcox, Lowndes and Dallas Counties.

IN THE FOREFRONT of the Southwide civil rights struggle is Macon County, without a board of registrars since December 1958. It has been the primary target of the commission activities in Alabama.

The spotlight is on the Alabama states vs. civil rights clash now more than ever because of the voter rights debate now raging in the U. S. Senate.

"Some 400 voters were thus deprived of the right to participate in local elections. Within the city limits there remained 600 white and only five Negro voters.

"May a state, the petition asks, enact such a measure "without contravening the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States where he alteration produces a highly irregular geographic outline, and is not thus far shown or suggested to have been based upon any consideration other than to deprive Negroes of the benefits of residence within the city limits?"

Prior to the gerrymander, the map of Tuskegee was in the shape of a square; afterwards, it was an irregular 288-sided figure resembling a "sea dragon," the petition points out.

Registrars fill long-vacant Bullock board

BY ALLISON STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 17—Appointment of new members to the long-vacant Bullock County Board of Registrars was reported today.

The three-member board had been vacant for months in the struggle between Alabama authorities and federal agents who charged that Negroes are being deprived of their voting rights in several counties.

The appointees are J. Paul Tompkins of the Fitzpatrick community, J. W. Guthrie Jr. of near Simsville, and J. K. Yon of the Abberfoil community. All are farmers. Tompkins was named chairman.

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Supreme Court Asked To Review Tuskegee Case

Washington (ANP) — The United States Supreme Court has been asked to decide if a federal court has authority to nullify an Alabama act which in effect disfranchised practically all the Negro voters in Tuskegee.

A petition for review of the case was filed with the Supreme Court here on Jan. 30 on behalf of Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, and others.

Representing Dr. Gomillion and his associates were Robert L. Carter of New York City, NAACP general counsel, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery and Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham.

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U. S. Supreme Court May Review Tuskegee Case

Seek Ruling On Disfranchisement Of Negro Voters

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for Dallas—

Registrar Board Chairman Named

MONTGOMERY, March 9 (AP)—Dallas County will have a functioning board of registrars as soon as Weston E. Scarsbrook of Orrville qualifies with the probate judge.

His appointment as chairman of the board was announced today by Gov. John Patterson. This will give the board a majority necessary to transact business for the first time this year.

Scrasbrook, reached by telephone, said he hadn't actually received notice of his appointment but that he would accept when it arrives.

Aubrey Allen of Selma had been appointed chairman Nov. 16, 1959 but declined to serve.

He was named to the three-member board along with Dr. Hugh Underwood, a Selma dentist, and J. P. Majors of Safford. Underwood also refused his appointment but Majors qualified.

Gallion Says Voting Bills 'Yoke' Rule

Official Calls Plan On Fe[illegible] Referees 'Ca[illegible] Chafe

[illegible]tty. [illegible] Ala- [illegible] federal [illegible] American [illegible]e under the [illegible] of a modern [illegible]e'."

It w[illegible]ve no parrallel outside the Iron Curtain countries he said.

Gallion testified before the Senate Rules Committee in opposition to various bills designed to provide federal registrars to help Negroes vote in the South.

(PICTURE, PAGE 8A)

Gallion predicted that if such legislation is passed and upheld by the courts "we would witness the shocking spectacle of federal boards of registrars in every county in the South."

He said that once in power, the boards would perpetuate themselves on the public payroll as federal super-employes usurping functions of public officials in the states.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) attacked, in his testimony, the plan advanced by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers earlier this week as an alternative to the registrar system. Rogers suggested that federal courts be empowered to appoint referees who would pass on a Negro's qualifications to vote.

The Rogers plan, Sparkman protested, would go father than reconstruction era election controls because it would be applicable to all general and primary elections, federal, state and local.

"In other words, we are to have the federal government running and controlling the elections of offices from the White House to the town hall," Sparkman said. "How foreign this is to what our founding fathers intended!"

HILL OPPOSED

Chairman Thomas Hennings (D-Mo) of the rules committee said Rogers probably would testify next Friday. This is the date set by Hennings for the final day of hearings.

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala) said in a statement for the committee that he strongly opposed both the proposal for registrars and the one for referees. In both, he said, the principle remains the same—"an invasion of the sovereignty of the states."

The Civil Rights Commission set up under 1957 legislation came under the fire of Gallion.

He charged that the commission has acted without good faith and in a high-handed, arrogant manner in every instance it has functioned in Alabama.

'SOVEREIGNTY IGNORED'

"It has ignored the sovereignty of the state in a shameful manner. Now it is trying to make a power grab and to make its effects permanent," he said. . .

Thomas E. Harris, a spokesman for the AFL-CIO, said measures proposed do not go far enough and are not broad enough.

Under referees plan—

State might have duplicate lists of voters

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 10—(AP)—Worried Alabama authorities, resigned to the likelihood of a new civil rights law, are especially anxious to see whether it will affect local as well as federal elections.

That question, as much as anything, will determine their future course of action.

IF CONGRESS provides for federal referees or registrars to guarantee Negroes the right to vote only in the election of federal officers, Alabama may well find itself with duplicate lists of voters.

Negroes registered as voters by federal officer would have the right to cast their ballots for members of Congress and for presidential electors.

But unless Congress extends the mandate to cover state and local elections, county registration boards would still have the right to say who votes for state and local office holders, as they do now.

Suppose the registrars resign or refuse to serve as they have in Macon County. Negroes ordered registered by federal authorities could vote in federal elections—if that is what Congress ultimately decides on—but only those previously certified by the county board could cast a ballot in other elections.

So, for all practical purposes, there would be two sets of voters.

BUT THERE'S one weak point at theory—the possibility that who are eligible to vote for congressmen might automatically be qualified to express their choice for members of the state House of Representatives.

Section 2 of the first article of the U. S. Constitution says voters taking part in the election of congressmen "shall have the qualifications requisite for electors (voters) of the most numerous branch of the state Legislature."

That means, in effect, that anyone qualified to vote for House members on the state level is eligible to help elect members of the national House of Representatives.

Turning it around, does it also mean that any voter eligible to cast his ballot for Congress is qualified to vote for members of the Legislature? Legal authorities say it might just mean that.

IF SO, Negroes certified as voters by federal referees could take part in the election of members of the Alabama House. And in a county like Macon, where Negroes outnumber white residents nearly 6-1, they might elect a Negro legislator.

Because of that possibility, and because of the chance that Congress might empower federal referees to register Negroes to vote in any election, some legislators are talking of the abolition of one or more counties which have heavy Negro populations.

Based on the 1950 census, Negroes outnumber white residents in 14 of the state's 67 counties.

An effort already has been made to do away with Macon County, where the differential is greatest, and divide its Negro population among the surrounding counties.

A special Senate-House committee which studied the problems involved recommended no immediate action. But the voters approved a constitutional amendment giving the Legislature the authority to gerrymander Macon out of existance or reduce it in size.

THE SAME COULD be done with the 13 others where Negroes have a majority—Barbour, Bullock, Choctaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Russell, Sumter and Wilcox.

They could be absorbed by neighboring counties where the Negro population is less heavily concentrated.

Place For The Poll Tax

A correspondent in the *Christian Science Monitor* drolly requests Congress to make the poll tax illegal in Maine as well as in the Southern states that still retain it.

Maine's poll tax, he writes, is not exacted as a requirement of voting; in fact, it was originally imposed as a church assessment to pay the preachers. Today the poll tax is simply a source of revenue, the same as it is in most of the Southern states that impose it.

But whereas the South attaches it to voting, Maine makes it a prerequisite to buying drivers licenses and getting some hunting and fishing permits. The poll tax applies to males only; women get a driver's license at the regular price.

The poll tax in Alabama ($1.50 a year) keeps few people from voting but it contributes several thousand dollars a year to education. Should the proposed anti-poll tax amendment to the Constitution be ratified Alabama might at least save the revenue by the Maine method. Driving a car is as much a privilege as voting, but it doesn't have the same box office appeal to the Constitution tinkerers.

Court To Review Plan Aimed At Making Tuskegee Voteless

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—The Supreme Court Monday agreed to review the judgment of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upholding Alabama legislature in fixing the boundaries of the town of Tuskegee so as to disfranchise colored voters.

By a 2-to-1 decision the Court of Appeals ruled that the action of the State of Alabama in changing the boundaries of the town of Tuskegee was not subject to review, although it was charged that the gerrymandering was done to deprive colored persons of the right to vote in city elections.

Attorneys for the colored petitioners contend that the act of the Alabama legislature violated the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment and also violated ing any state from denying a citizen the right to vote because of color.

The suit was originally brought in the Federal District Court at Montgomery, Ala, by a group of colored residents of Tuskegee, as the boundaries of the town were fixed before the Alabama legislature passed the gerrymandering act at its 1959 session.

The gerrymandering act, described as "another b'd to maintain total segregation," was sponsored by State Senator Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, of which Tuskegee is the county seat and in which famous Tuskegee Institute is located. Engelhardt is secretary of the Alabama Association of Citizens Council and an ardent segregationist.

At the time he introduced the bill in the legislature, Engelhardt explained that because the population of Macon County was 87 per cent colored, the state had to act to prevent colored people from governing the county. He said his bill was intended to offset the Civil Rights Act which Congress passed in 1957. Engelhardt was quoted as having said: "We couldn't stand seeing a Negro in the Alabama legislature."

The colored petitioners sought to enjoin Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot of Tuskegee, members of the City Council and the Chief of Police of Tuskegee, members of the Board of Revenue, the sheriff, and the probate judge of Macon County, and the City of Tuskegee from denying them the right to vote in town elections and to be treated as Tuskegee citizens.

The complaint alleged that before the gerrymandering, Tuskegee was square in shape and had a population of about 5,397 colored people, of whom about 400 were voters, and some 1,300 whites of whom about 600 were voters.

After the boundaries were changed, the area of Tuskegee was reduced on a highly irregular shape with 28 sides resembling, a "sea dragon."

The statute excluded from the city limits all colored neighborhoods, including Tuskegee Institute, and all but four or five colored voters.

Macon County had no Board of Registrars to register persons to vote since from Jan 16, 1956, to June 3, 1957.

The reason for this, the petitioners asserted, was that almost all qualified white persons were registered, while thousands of colored persons who met the qualifications were not registered and could not vote.

The two registrars, who had been appointed in Macon County in 1957, resigned in December, 1958, during a controversy between the Civil Rights Commission and certain Alabama officials.

In 1957, there were 1,218 registered colored voters in Macon County and 3,177 whites.

When the Attorney General of the United States brought suit on Feb 5, 1959, under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, to enjoin the Board of Registrars from denying colored people the right to vote, the suit was dismissed because the registrars had resigned.

Against Owen also—

Negroes apparently cast heavy anti-Connor vote

Birmingham's Negro vote apparently went heavily against Eugene Connor and Jack Owen in their statewide races Tuesday.

Official results from Tuesday's Democratic primary also indicated a heavy Negro vote in favor of G. C. Boner and against J. D. Smith in the tax collector's race.

Public Safety Commissioner Connor got only four votes in a virtually 100 per cent Negro box near Legion Field in his race against Charles W. McKay of Sylacauga for Democratic national committeeman.

The total in that box (Precinct 9, District 1) was Connor, 4, McKay, 513, the incumbent committeeman.

In a nearby box (Precinct 9, District 4), with not so large a majority of Negroes, Connor received 219 votes to 542 for McKay.

ED PEPPER, running against President Jack Owen of the Public Service Commission, polled 515 votes in the District 1 box to only 26 for Owen. Roy T. King of Montgomery got 20 votes.

In the other heavily Negro box Pepper received 520 votes to 23 for Owen and 45 for King.

Boner, running for a full term as tax collector, polled 466 votes in the District 1 box, against 29 for Smith, long-time chief clerk in the tax collector's office.

In the other box, Boner received 550 votes to 184 for Smith.

Negro votes in those boxes also heavily favored Tax Assessor L. A. Whetstone over A. E. Coleman.

Official Expects Macon Countians

By ANP WASHINGTON STAFF

WASHINGTON — A prediction was made here last week that Negroes living in a southern county where the fight for the right to vote has attracted world wide attention, would be able to cast a ballot for the next president of the United States.

The predition was made by a Justice department official who said he wished to remain anonymous.

The prediction was based on the voting provisions of the new civil rights bill that is awaiting final confirmation by the House and the President's signature to become law.

HOME OF TUSKEGEE INST.

Observers here felt that his prediction was "highly optomistic."

The county is Macon County in Alabama, the home of Tuskegee Institute and the Tuskegee Veterans hospital.

Its county seat is the town of Tuskegee which was gerrymandered into an irregular 24 sides boundary to disfranchise most of the Negroes once living within the city limits.

Voting rights for Macon County Negroes will mean that other qualified Negroes in Alabama will get the vote sooner or later, also.

Asking not to be identified by name, this official spent more than an hour outlining the the status of the Alabama civil rights matter as he sees it.

TWO PROPOSITIONS

The discussion centered on two propositions:

The Alabama registrar case from Macon which the Supreme Court expects to hear next month.

And the effect of a little-discussed provision in the civil rights bill which was written with the Macon case in mind.

EITHER WILL BE EFFECTIVE

According to the official, either a complete victory for the U. S. before the court or passage of the civil rights bill will acomplish the same end.

The act may do it sooner, however.

The provision in the act is in title VI (B), which is the last two paragraphs of that title.

With mass Negro voting—

Black Belters could lose legislative voice

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 2—(AP)—To a Black Belt politician, reapportionment is a dirty word.

Time and again, rural South Alabama legislators have blocked all attempts to reshuffle the Legislature to give more representation to the more populous counties.

Reapportionment, to them, means the loss of the balance of power they have carefully preserved since the State Constitution was adopted in 1901.

NOW, IRONICALLY, it may take reapportionment to save some of the Black Belt counties

Last of a series

from losing their legislative voice altogether if Congress passes a strong new civil rights law.

Negroes outnumber white residents in 14 counties, and in some of them—Macon, for instance—the ratio runs as high as 5 to 1.

If a new federal voting law results in mass Negro registration, as some state and local authorities fear it will. Negroes may well gain political control.

Legal experts have suggested several measures to forestall mass Negro voting, but no one can say for certain that the Supreme Court would allow them to stand.

THERE IS EVEN doubt now about the legality of abolishing some of the Negro-dominated counties, which some legislators have considered as a last resort to keep Negro voters from getting the upper hand in local elections.

The U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to rule on a legislative act which virtually eliminated Negro voting in city elections in Tuskegee by rearranging the municipal boundaries and leaving only a dozen or so Negro voters inside the city.

If the court decides the Legislature cannot change the limits of a city to keep Negroes from voting, it may well say the same about altering county boundaries.

Suppose, then, that Negroes were able to elect members of their race to the Legislature.

SINCE SECTION 51 of the State Constitution makes the House and Senate the judge of the "election . . . and qualifications" of their members, they could refuse to seat Negro legislators.

And because five of the 14 predominantly Negro counties—Barbour, Dallas, Lowndes, Marengo and Wilcox—are in senatorial districts by themselves, the election of Negro senators and House members could cut those counties off without a voice in the Legislature.

Bullock, Macon, Greene and Hale are in the same precarious position because they are in two-county districts and all have more Negroes than whites. Bullock and Macon are in one district, Greene and Hale in another.

So if these nine counties elected Negroes to the House and Senate under the present apportionment, and the Legislature refused to seat them, they would have no representation.

REAPPORTIONMENT would not restore their voice in the House because each county has its own representation, and if a House member is absent, his county does without.

But the nine voiceless counties in the Senate could be grouped into new senatorial districts where white voters outnumber Negroes.

The Senate is divided now into 35 districts embracing one to three counties. So it would be simply a matter of devising new districts.

And a county left without representation in the House would at least have a voice in the Senate.

That happened in 1955 in Macon County. The late former Rep. J. J. Rodgers missed the entire session because of illness and the county was represented only by Sam Engelhardt as senator.

In Macon County—

Alabama awaiting verdict of court in voting issue

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WASHINGTON, May 3—(AP)—Alabama wants the Supreme Court to terminate a 1959 voting suit case which the state won—even though the victory doesn't mean much now.

But the government wants the case returned to federal district court in Alabama for trial under the still-unsigned 1960 Civil Rights Act.

The high court took the matter under advisement yesterday with no indication when it will rule. Its next decision day is May 16.

Two hours of argument scheduled for yesterday simmered down to about 30 minutes because Congress pulled the legal rug from under the case by passing the 1960 Civil Rights Act on April 21.

EARLY IN 1959 the government filed suit under the 1957 Civil Rights Act to obtain voting rights for Negroes in Macon County, Alabama. The action charged systematic denial of these rights through discriminatory registration practices.

Prior to the filing of the suit, the county registrars, Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston, resigned. The Justice Department sued them, anyway, and also made the State of Alabama party to the suit.

The state successfully argued in the Middle Alabama Federal District Court that the 1957 Civil Rights Act did not permit suits against states. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals agreed.

The government at once appealed, arguing that such interpretation of the 1957 law would mean the act could easily be thwarted by the device of having registrars resign, leaving no one to sue. The Supreme Court granted the review and agreed to hear arguments yesterday.

BOTH SIDES submitted lengthy briefs. Then, last Friday, the government filed a supplemental memorandum with the court, agreeing to drop the action against Rogers and Livingston but asking the court to return the case to district court for trial.

This memorandum was based on the 1960 act which specifically authorizes voting rights suits against states.

U. S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin summarized his request for the court yesterday and was followed by two Alabama assistant attorneys general, Gordon Madison and Nicholas S. Hare.

Both agreed the congressional action and the government's maneuver left them little to talk about. However, they took the position that rather than remanding this case for trial, the high court should recognize the changed circumstances by ruling that its approval of the government's appeal for a review was "improvidently granted."

If this were done, it would have the effect of closing the case and forcing the government to institute a new suit, under the 1960 act, if it wants to pursue the Macon County matter.

RANKIN WANTED none of that,, telling the court it would result in needless delay and duplicated work.

Hare argued that under the 1960 act, an injunctive proceeding might not be necessary because the government could invoke the voting referee provisions of the new act.

But Rankin later told a reporter outside the courtroom that the referee provision is aimed only at supplementing, and aiding in enforcement, of an injunction.

Madison and Hare were accompanied by the Alabama attorney general, McDonald Gallion, although he did not speak in court. The Alabama lawyers took considerable comfort from the fact that Rankin, in response to a question from Chief Justice Earl Warren, agreed that granting of his request for trial of this case would not be interpreted as acceptance of the constitutionality of the 1960 act.

GALLION MADE IT clear that regardless of whether the present case is returned for trial or whether a new suit is filed, Alabama will attack the constitutionality of the 1960 act.

All seeemd to accept the certainty that President Eisenhow will approve the new law. Hare tried to raise some doubt by saying that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People doesn't like the bill. But he didn't press the point when Justice Felix Frankfurter observed that the NAACP doesn't have the responsibility of signing or vetoing the legislation.

When Negroes Voted By The Trainload

The Montgomery Advertiser

By C. M. Stanley
Editor, The Alabama Journal

IN THE 1870's when soldiers were stationed all over the South at election time to insure that every Negro cast a vote, Alabama had the most disastrous period of misgovernment in the state's history. Negroes not only voted in droves, who were wholly unqualified, but they were installed in public offices and ran the state into debts which are even now a part of the financial burden the state carries.

STANLEY

Yet under those conditions there were white men during reconstruction who were willing to take advantage of the situation by using Negro voters for their own purposes.

The story of the removal of the courthouse from old Elyton to newly created Birmingham was a case in point.

Montgomery, Ala

COL. J. B. POWELL of Montgomery was president of the Elyton Land company, predecessor of the Birmingham Realty Company. In developing the new town of Birmingham at the crossing of the L & N and A G S Railroads, he made up his mind to take the courthouse away from Old Elyton which was located only two miles from the center of the new town named Birmingham.

Sun. 4-17-60.

It was done by getting the legislature to call a special election, and then by bringing trainloads of Negroes from all directions as far away as Mississippi and voting them for the new courthouse.

P. 3-B.

IN A HISTORY of the Elyton Land company and of Birmingham written in 1894 President H. M. Caldwell of the Elyton company recites the Powell strategy for moving the courthouse from Elyton to Birmingham in these words:

"The location of the site for the future city of Birmingham within two miles of Elyton, then the county seat of Jefferson County, naturally excited in the breasts of the citizens of the latter village some feeling of jealousy. As Birmingham made rapid progress, this feeling became intensified until, in the latter part of the year 1872, when the president of the Elyton Land company prevailed upon the legislature of the state to pass an act requiring the sheriff of the county to order an election to decide the question as to the permanent location of the courthouse as between Birmingham and Elyton, the excitement rose to fever heat.

"THIS ELECTION was held under the loose election laws adopted by the Reconstruction legislature which permitted a voter to cast his ballot at any point in the county without regard to residence, and under the operation of which the newly enfranchised 'citizens of African descent' might vote at two or more places the same day with very little danger of detection.

"Colonel Powell was a man, who, when he made up his mind to accomplish a certain object, allowed no ordinary obstacle to defeat his purpose. He had determined to capture the courthouse and he at once organized a vigorous campaign. His plans were of a most elaborate and comprehensive character and were carried out in all details with consummate skill.

"ON THE day fixed by the law for the election, the first Monday in May, 1873, he had prepared on the lot selected by him for the future courthouse, a barbecue on a most extensive and liberal scale to feed the hungry voters which he proposed to bring to Birmingham. He had prefected arrangements with the railroads to run excursion trains from the furthest confines of the country and perhaps beyond, and to transport free, every voter, without reference to 'race, color or previous condition of servitude,' who would vote his way. About noon on the day of the election these trains packed almost to suffocation with a dark mass of perspiring humanity rolled into Birmingham.

"COL. POWELL, mounted on old man Dobbins' calico pony, with a drawn sword in his hand, was at the depot to marshal his forces and march them to the ground, where long tables, improvised for the occasion, were now groaning beneath the load of savory meats just from the smoking pits.

"While the dusky sovereigns were being formed in line of march preparatory to the charge upon the dining tables, some wag caused it to be whispered among them, that the tall, dignified gentleman on the calico pony was General Grant, and forthwith every mother's son of them was prepared to exercise the prerogative of a free American citizen by voting for Birmingham as General Grant (?) wanted them to.

"The count resulted in an overwhelming majority for Birmingham and the courthouse of Jefferson county was by the edict of the people permanently located at the Magic City. Vox populi! Vox Dei!

"THIS ELECTION was a striking commentary upon that feature of our government, which in the decision of great questions have a direct influence upon the value of real property, gives as much weight to the vote of the ignorant, impecunious citizen, who does not own enough ground in which to bury him, as to the vote of the intelligent thrifty man, who counts his acres by the thousand.

"A MOST intense feeling of indignation was aroused in the breasts of the good people of Elyton by this election, the canvass preceding it and the manner in which it was conducted. They honestly felt that the courthouse which had been at Elyton since the formation of the county, and had recently been rebuilt by them, belonged to them by right of possession at least. They believed the building was amply sufficient for the immediate needs of the county, and it seemed to them a great piece of injustice for Birmingham, their young, but cheeky neighbor, to deprive them of it in this manner and in addition to tax them for the erection of a new one, which in their opinion, was an unnecessarily extravagant building."

Alabama Vote Hotly Contested

Lone State's Righter Wins Nod Without Runoff For Presidential Elector

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 10.—The official canvas of vote returns in the May 3 Democratic primary showed Tuesday only Bruce Henderson of Prairie, a State's Righter, was nominated without a runoff for presidential elector.

Ten other States Righters and 10 Loyalists will battle it out in the May 31 runoff for Alabama's 10 other seats in the electoral college.

The States Righters are pledged to support only those candidates who are sympathetic to the South's stand on civil rights. The Loyalists are sworn to support the national party ticket.

Other Results

The election canvas, completed Tuesday, also showed:

Senator John Sparkman (D., Ala.) was renominated by an overwhelming margin over Ret. Adm. John Crommelin and Eke Calhoun. Sparkman polled 335,722 votes, Crommlein 51,591 and Calhoun, 16,792.

Incumbent C. C. 'Jack' Owen and rival Ed Pepper were forced into a runoff for president of the state Public Service Commission. Owen led by a narrow 2,150 vote margin, 183,099 to 180,949. The third candidate, Roy T. King, got 36,167 votes.

Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene 'Bull' Connor, an outspoken segregationist, was elected Democratic national committeeman by a margin of 204,252 votes to 131,488 over incumbent Charles McKay Jr., a Sylacauga attorney.

Mrs. Owens Elected

Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens was chosen national committeewoman. She received 154,938 votes to 132,108 for Mrs. Gladys King Burns of Gadsden.

The canvas also showed 39 of Alabama's 56 delegates to the Democratic convention were elected in the first primary, leaving 17 to be chosen in the runoff. Ten were elected from the state at large and 29 from the congressional districts.

Henderson led the ticket in the elector race with 166,119.

In the runoff:

States Righters—Edmund Blair, 152,621; former Gov. Frank Dixon, 153,685; state Senator Walter Givhan, 137,282; C. E. Hornsby Jr., 142,454; Sam Johnson, 144,926; W. W. Malone Jr., 147,391; Lawrence Meneil, 136,783; John D. McQueen Jr., 142,850; Frank Mizell Jr., 150,082 and former Representative John P. Nesome, 133,205.

Loyalists—C. G. Allen, 150,550; state Senator Dave Archer, 136,099; Mayor Leonard Beard of Sheffield, 132,952; Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks, 136,765; W. L. Chenault, 135,028; Karl Harrison, 131,984; Bill Jones, 128,768; W. D. Partlow Jr., 131,261; Ben F. Ray, 125,709; and D. Hardy Riddle, 124,998.

Third District Negro voters show big gain

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16—The number of eligible Negro voters in Alabama's Third Congressional District increased about 45 per cent between 1958 and 1960 but the total still is less than 8 per cent of all voters in the district.

Two years ago the percentage of Negro voters in the district was 5.4 per cent.

There were 4177 Negro voters just before the May, 1958, Democratic primary. A check with county registrars and probate judges in the district shows 6022 Negro voters this year.

The figures given this reporter were in most cases the actual count. In two or three counties, however, they represented the careful estimates of registrars and probate judges.

On April 15, 1958 there were 4177 Negro and 73,427 white voters in the 10 counties of the district.

White total drops

THIS YEAR THE number of Negro voters had increased to 6022 while the white voter total dropped to 72,441 or about 1.3 per cent.

Judges of probate and registrars suggested that the decline in the white voter total could be due to the fact that 1958 was a much more important voting year locally than 1960.

In 1958 voters ballotted for governor and other state offices as well as for a long list of local offices.

THIS YEAR the ballotng for state and national offices was limited to presidential electors, delegates to the Democratic National Convention and for president of the Alabama Public Service Commission. They were, in some instances, a few county races in 1960.

The census total for 1960 in the 10 countes was 308,544.

In 1950 the same counties had 304,587 population.

Registrars and probate judges in the 10 counties reported in answer to questions that there had been no "organized effort" to register Negroes. Some counties, however, reported Negroes appeared to be "showing more interest."

All said that Negroes and whites were given the same questionnaire test; that if they gave the proper answers they were registered. Registrars and probate judges alike were unanimous on one point in particular. They thought the present questionnaire had served its purpose.

NEGROES, THEY REPORTED, appeared to have memorized the questions and answers.

They suggested that the Supreme Court provide not just one new questionnaire but several.

Here is how the 10 counties compared in 1958 and 1960:

Russell County, 7378 white and 850 Negro voters in 1958; 7878 white and 700 Negroes in 1960.

Coffee, 12,237 white and 495 Negro voters in 1958; 10,901 white and 588 Negroes in 1960.

Lee, 10,262 white, 300 Negroes, 1958; 9256 white and 1500 Negroes in 1960.

Macon, 2306 white and 1044 Negroes, 1958; 3100 white and 1060 Negroes, 1960.

Geneva, 6179 white, 89 Negroes in 1958; 7281 white and 14 Negroes, 1960.

Bullock, 2400 white, four Negroes, 1958; 2200 white, five Negroes, 1960.

Henry, 5039 white, 384 Negroes, 1958; 4631 white, 440 Negroes, 1960.

Barbour, 6521 white, 200 Negroes, 1958; 6400 white and 400 Negroes, 1960.

Houston, 13,028 white, 700 Negroes, 1958; 12,850 white and 675 Negroes, 1960.

Dale, 8077 white, 200 Negroes, 1958; 7400 white, 600 Negroes, 1960.

IN BARBOUR COUNTY it was reported that most of the qualified Negro voters are "well educated," most of the them being teachers, doctors, etc.

Probate Judge Theodore R. Ward said that although there had been no "highly organized" effort to register Negroes in Henry County one Negro leader in particular had been active in rounding up Negroes to try for registration.

Houston County authorities reported no discrimination is shown Negroes seeking to register.

This reporter checked this year's list of voters in Houston County. Of the 453 new voters added to the list this year, 435 white and 18 Negroes.

BULLOCK COUNTY Probate Judge Fred D. Main said Negroes in that county did not appear to be interested in voting. This year, he said, just one Negro sought to register but failed.

Bullock, County, however, has one more Negro voter this year than two years ago. In 1958 the total was four, this year there were five.

About a month ago a new Macon County board of registrars went to work. The county had had no registrars since December, 1958. The new registrars are Wheeler Dyson, a filling station employe and Donald Scott.

In their first registration sessions it appeared the new Board had charted a "go slow" course.

P. N. Norrell, chairman of the Lee County Board of Registrars, said that since Jan. 1 the board had registered 600 voters. Only 16 Negroes applied to register and two of them failed.

Will It Return to Business?

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

U.S. Judge Ponders Ala. NAACP's Plight

Sat. 7/23/60, C-8

(Courier Press Service)

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson is studying arguments in the case filed by the NAACP to allow it to resume operations in Alabama after last Wednesday's hearing here. The judge gave counsel for both sides 10 days in which to file additional briefs. His decision may come in August.

In presenting arguments for the NAACP, Atty. Fred D. Gray pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court had in October, 1959 ordered the Alabama Supreme Court to return the NAACP case to the state courts for hearing on its merits. Yet the case had not been returned to the state court until July 11, just two days before the Federal hearing. He accused the Alabama high court of dragging its feet.

Further, Mr. Gray pointed out as a result of the "harassment, viciousness and vexation" of the Alabama court ruling, the NAACP has suffered irreparable harm, dropping from 14,000 members in 58 branches with $27,000 annual dues to no branches, no members and a loss of $100,000 in dues during the past four years.

■

IN ATLANTA, GA., Mrs. Ruby M. Hurley, Southeastern regional secretary of the NAACP, said she felt it would be some time before a final determination is made of the case. She said she believed that Alabama officials would use every possible delaying tactic to prevent a final determination and order, if Judge Johnson should rule in favor of the NAACP.

The NAACP has been banned by a state court injunction issued in June, 1956 from doing any business in Alabama. It was this injunction which was finally attacked in Federal Court by the NAACP last week.

There had been previous court battles growing out of the Alabama fight against the NAACP, but they dealt mainly with a $100,000 fine imposed upon the organization by a state court judge for failure to turn over certain records to the state as demanded. The U. S. Supreme Court twice ruled this fine was illegal. Having disposed of that case, NAACP attorneys then turned their attention to the injunction banning it from operating in the state.

■

ATTYS. Robert L. Carter of New York City, Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, and Fred D. Gray of this city, filed the motion asking that the injunction be dissolved and the state be restrained from interfering with the NAACP operations.

State officials have vowed that the NAACP will not resume operations in Alabama no matter what the courts may rule. The vow was expressed by Mrs. Bettye Frink, Alabama Secretary of State.

Should Judge Johnson rule for the NAACP, the state is expected to appeal to the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. The Supreme Court has already upheld a Federal court ruling dissolving a similar ban on the NAACP in Louisiana.

No action on NAACP plan—

State is denied delay in voting record suit

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 2—(AP)—Without giving a reason, a federal judge has rejected a state plea to postpone hearing a federal move to gain access to voting records in Alabama.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Friday denied the plea by state Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion that the hearing be put off from July 13. Gallion is a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and wanted the hearing held when he returns from the Los Angeles convention about July 18.

Johnson did not act on a companion plea to postpone from the same date a hearing on a request by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People that it be allowed to resume business in the state.

Gallion and Secretary of State Bettye Frink, also a convention delegate, are defendants in the NAACP suit.

THE NAACP four years ago was banned from operating in Alabama.

Gallion was out of the city and could not be reached for comment on Johnson's action. As the state's chief legal officer he normally would have played a key role in arguing the state's case.

Gallion's assistants contended they are unfamiliar with all aspects of the cases.

White registrants drop—

Negro voter gain shown in Fifth District

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 6—Negro voter registration showed a slight gain between 1958 and 1960 in Alabama's Fifth Congressional District but the ratio between white and Negro voters was still the widest of any district checked thus far.

In 1958 there were 125,378 white elegible voters and 4707 Negroes. The totals for 1960 were 118,540 white and 5115 eligible Negro voters.

ONE OF A SERIES ON VOTER REGISTRATION

Negro voters in 1958 represented 3.6 per cent of the total number of eligible voters. The percentage increased fractionally to 4.1 per cent of the total number of voters in 1960.

The percentage of Negro population is lower in the Fifth than in the first four congressional districts covered in his survey.

Though 1960 census figures showing the ratio between nonwhite and white residents in the counties have not been announced, the 1950 percentages still should be fairly accurate.

IN DeKALB, the non-white population was just 1.9 per cent of the total. In Marshall it was 2.3 per cent. The percentage for Cleburne was 6.6; for Cherokee 9.4; Etowah, 14.4; Randolph, 25.5; Tallapoosa, 31.5, and Chambers 36.7.

Here is how the counties of the Fifth District compare as to the number of white and Negro registered voters in 1958 and 1960:

ETOWAH: 35,200 white, 1900 Negro voters in 1958; 32,726 white and 1955 Negroes in 1960.

CHEROKEE: 8201 white and 212 Negro voters in 1958; 8000 white and 350 Negroes, 1960.

MARSHALL: 19,115 white and 35 Negroes, 1958; 19,175 white and 50 Negroes, 1960.

DeKALB: 20,465 white, 35 Negroes, 1958; 19,915 white and 85 Negroes, 1960.

TALLAPOOSA: 13,400 white and 600 Negroes in 1958; 13,600 white and 700 Negroes in 1960.

CHAMBERS: 12,550 white and 650 Negroes in 1958; 12,550 white and 650 Negroes in 1960.

RANDOLPH: 10,811 white and 1200 Negroes in 1958; 7145 white and 1500 Negroes in 1960.

Registrars and probate judges in several Fifth District counties reported that Negroes show little interest in voting. They recited many instances where Negroes who do register lost interest and do not keep up their poll tax payments.

Probate Judge Jesse Epps Corbin said Marshall County does not have racial troubles.

He said there had been a few minor instances in which outsiders had come to Marshall County to encourage greater registration of Negroes. Judge Corbin said that a Negro educator usually confronted the outsiders with a warning that "we don't want to go to school with whites."

CHEROKEE'S probate judge Charles A. Formby, said that it had been six years since a Negro was rejected by the county's registrars. In that case the applicant had a criminal record.

On the other hand, he said, there are now very few Negro applicants at all. That's because, he said, most of the Cherokee County Negroes who are eligible and entitled to vote are already registered.

Registrars in Fifth District counties, like those in other districts, believe there should be several and not just one questionnaire.

Otherwise they thought the registration system is all right as it now exists.

Efforts Renewed To Obtain Wilcox County Vote Records

MOBILE (AP) — The Justice Department renewed its efforts Tuesday to obtain Wilcox County voter records.

Federal attorneys applied to U.S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas for an order requiring the Wilcox Board of Registrars to open the records to FBI agents.

Judge Thomas is expected to set a hearing date on the motion. Court officials said the hearing probably will be held in Selma.

Wilcox County has no Negro voters, although Negroes in the rural southwest Alabama county outnumber the white residents about three to one. County registrars contend no Negro has sought to register in Wilcox for at least 13 years.

Tuesday's application said representatives of the U.S. Attorney General requested the records from the Wilcox registrars May 12. The Wilcox County Circuit Court issued a restraining order May 20 barring federal authorities from obtaining the records.

The case was later transferred to U.S. District Court at Mobile. The government petitioned Thomas June 8 to dismiss the circuit court's restraining order. The judge has not yet ruled on that motion.

The U.S. Attorney General's office contended the circuit court has no jurisdiction in the case.

A similar injunction was issued at Montgomery restraining federal agents from obtaining voter records in all Alabama counties. This was dismissed earlier this month by U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson at Montgomery. The state is appealing the dismissal.

ALA. VOTERS AIR 23 COMPLAINTS

P-2 Section 2

U.S. District Attorneys Stay on Job

The Times Picayune

MOBILE, ALla. (UPI) — The U. S. district attorney here received 23 complaints of possible election law violations Tuesday, but reported only one apparently involved federal law.

Ralph Kennamer, whose jurisdiction covers south Alabama, said the remainder of complaints were turned over to circuit solicitor Carl M. Booth for investigation.

FBI agents immediately began investigating a polling place where a voting machine allegedly was opened 30 minutes before official opening time.

Kennamer said he was informed that voting on the machine began before several election officials arrived and had a chance to examine the machine.

All three district attorneys in Alabama kept their offices opened and staffed Tuesday in order immediately to investigate any complaints of violations.

Attorneys William L. Longshore Sr., of Birmingham, father of the state Young Republican chairman Hartwell Davis of Montgomery and Kennamer said FBI agents were standing by to take quick action.

Kennamer said an alert was prompted by instructions from U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers. He said he received orders to keep his office open "from the time the polls open until they close."

"The sanctity of the ballot and the freedom of chioice must be protected," the U. S. attorney said. "The attorney general has suggested that the most effective way to protect the sanctity of the ballot is to take immediate action upon all reasonable complaints of violations and to follow through with vigorous prosecution when the complaints are established."

Violations Seen In Alabama Vote

The Commercial Appeal

23 Complaints Made But Only One Involves Federal Law

Wed. 11-9-60

By United Press International

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Memphis

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P-21

Early Voting Charged

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Protects Free Ballot

Kennamer said the alert was prompted by instructions from United States Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers. He said he received orders to keep his office open "from the time the polls open until they close."

"The sanctity of the ballot and the freedom of choice must be protected," the United States attorney said. "The attorney general has suggested that the most effective way to protect the sanctity the ballot is to take immediate action upon all reasonable complaints of violations and to follow through with vigorous prosecution whenever the complaints are established."

Alabama Defies U.S. on Voting

The Miami Herald

MONTGOMERY — (UPI) — Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion has flatly refused to obey a federal demand he surrender voting registration records for Sumter County.

Miami, Fla.

U.S. Attorney General William P. Rogers served Gallion with the demand Oct. 31, giving the state legal officer 10 days to produce the records.

When FBI agents had tried to examine the records earlier, Circuit Judge Emmett F. Hildreth issued an order putting the files in Gallion's custody and forbidding him to reveal their contents to anyone except the Sumter County registrars.

Sun, 11-13-60

"I refused to comply on Oct. 31," Gallion said, "and now that the 10-day period has elapsed, I again refuse to comply. I base my refusal upon the State Court order issued by Judge Hildreth.

P-23-A

"Rogers and the rest of the civil rights mob in Washington insult the state of Alabama, the courts of Alabama and the people of Alabama when they arrogantly refuse to even recognize the right of a State Court to rule concerning purely state records and try to force compliance against the order without even the semblance of a judicial proceeding.

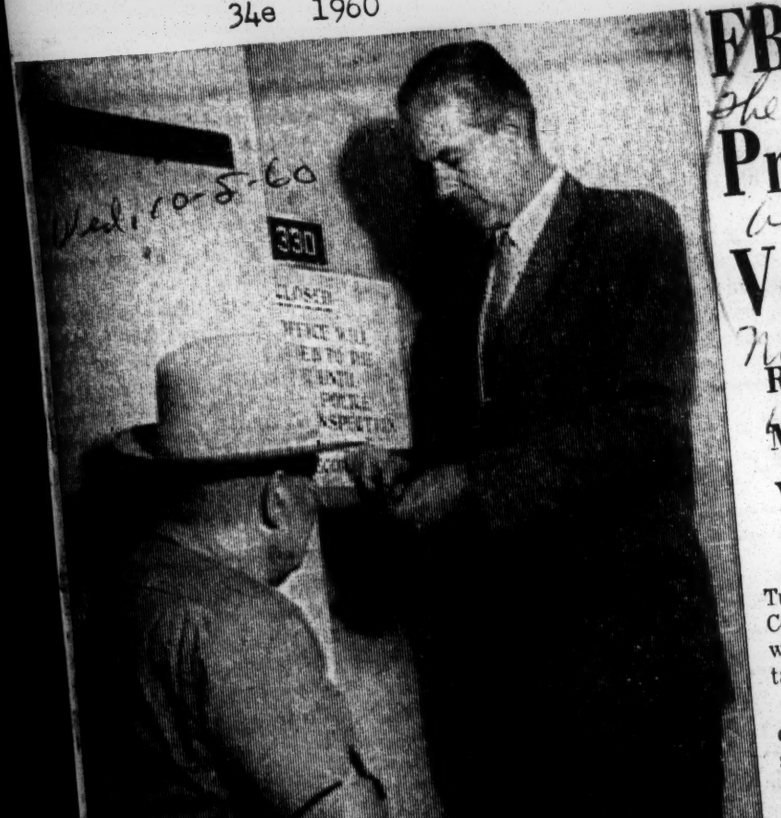
"This arrogance will not go unchallenged and I intend to stand firm behind the State Court order and for the sovereignty of our state against such contemptible attempts to riddle it from Washington.

"I have taken this attitude not because we are fearful of what the records might reveal to a federal fishing expedition. We feel the records are clean. But it is a matter of states' rights and sovereignty."

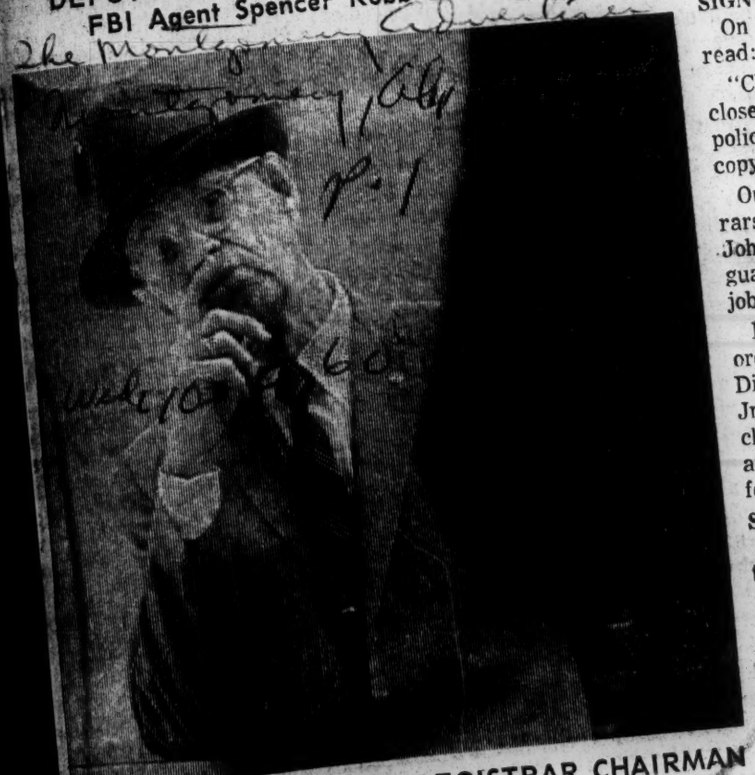
34e 1960

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY COUNTY



DEPUTY J. D. TALLEY GUARDS OFFICE
FBI Agent Spencer Robb Enters Door



CRUM DINKINS, VOTER REGISTRAR CHAIRMAN
Yields Office To FBI Agent For Inspection

FBI Agents Processing Voter Lists

Registrars Leave, May Resume Work Within Few Days

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

FBI agents worked busily Tuesday reproducing Montgomery County voter registration records, with indications that the job may take only a few days.

From behind the closed office door in the courthouse came the steady sound of the reproduction equipment in operation.

The registrars were gone. Board Chairman Crum Dinkins turned over the keys to Room 330 to the federal agents Tuesday morning and left the building.

SIGN ON DOOR

On the door was a sign which read:

"Closed — This office will be closed to the public until federal police complete inspection and copying of our records."

Outside the Board of Registrars office sat Deputy Sheriff John D. Talley, assigned to stand guard outside until the inspection job is finished.

In accordance with a court order issued last week by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., Spencer Robb, who is in charge of the local FBI office, arrived with a detachment of six federal agents.

SHORT CONFERENCE

He was met by Dinkins, and the group entered the registrars' office where they remained for several minutes.

Dinkins told newsmen he handed over the keys to the FBI, and that Robb then assured him that "We're going to do this as quickly as we can."

"One of them asked me by what means they could tell which (voter applicants) were white and which were colored," Dinkins said. "I said I couldn't tell them. There's no way to tell which is which."

The agents only wanted the rejected applications of would-be voters, said Dinkins.

DEPUTY ON GUARD

Talley was stationed at the door by Solicitor William Thetford, who told him to allow no one to enter the registrars' office but the federal inspection group. Talley was told to remain at his post until 5 p.m., and then return at 8 a.m. Wednesday.

The deputy took his seat resignedly. "I'd rather be working," he said. He wore a pistol and carried handcuffs.

Just before the arrival of the FBI agents, an elderly Negro couple came to the door of the office, saw it was closed, and left. The man said they had planned to register.

The records are being inspected on instructions from U.S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers, in accordance with provisions of the 1960 Civil grights Act.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

The investigation, to see if prospective Negro voters are discriminated against, was set in motion by complaints from rejected Negro voter applicants here.

In his order, Johnson specified that only federal agents and the board of registrars could be present, rejecting a request by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion that he or his representative be allowed to view the inspection of records.

The registrars, however, announced they would be absent while the inspection was in progress.

Earlier inspection of the local voter records was blocked last July by an injunction issued by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who barred federal agents from inspecting voter registration records in any Alabama county.

But Jones' injunction was subsequently thrown out by Johnson, who rejected arguments of state attorneys attacking the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Gallion Asks To Be Present At Probe By Federal Agents

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion has asked that he or his representative be present when federal agents inspect Montgomery County voting records.

Gallion made the request to U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, who is to issue an order Friday morning setting a date for the inspection.

The records are sought by the U.S. Dept. of Justice under the 1960 Civil Rights Act which gives the Attorney General the right to determine whether Negroes are being denied the right to vote.

Johnson is expected to rule on Gallion's motion at the same time he issues his order.

The local federal judge last month set a date on which federal agents were to be allowed to see the records. The state, however, won a brief respite when U.S. Circuit Judge Richard Rives granted a delay on the order.

But Rives and two associates on the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals subsequently turned down the state in its attempt to halt inspection of the records.

Gallion then announced that he planned to continue to fight the inspection of state voter registration records.

In turning down the state's appeal, the federal appellate court directed Johnson to set a new date on which federal agents may inspect, copy, and reproduce the local voter records.

In urging that he or his representative be present, Gallion observed that the board of registrars is an agency of the state.

It was also reported that they might finish their job this week, giving unregistered citizens a chance to get on the voter rolls in time to vote in November.

Oct. 17 is the deadline for registration. If the registrars, who have suspended operations during the FBI inspection, resumed their duties Monday there would be six days in which to register.

AS FAR AS '56

The agents Wednesday also inspected voter records in the probate office as well as in the registrars' office. Filed in the probate office are lists of the registered voters.

The agents were reportedly inspecting these as far back as 1956.

In the registrars' office are records relating to voter applicants who were rejected.

—Solicitor William Thetford speculated Wednesday that additional help has been enlisted for the inspection job from the Mobile FBI office.

FINISH THIS WEEK

Thetford also reported that the inspection might be wound up this week.

Still on guard outside the locked door of the registrars' office Wednesday was Deputy J. D. Talley, who had been assigned to his post by Thetford Tuesday.

Talley said the FBI agents had worked steadily Tuesday, leaving at exactly 5 p.m.

The probe is being carried out under provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act to determine if there is merit in complaints by Negroes that they were discriminated against by the local registrars.

Agents Rush To Complete Voter Check

As many as ten federal agents at a time were busy copying Montgomery County voter registration records Wednesday.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 183

FBI To See Vote Lists On Tuesday

Board Plans To Halt All Registrations During Inspection

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

When FBI agents arrive at the Montgomery county courthouse to inspect voter records Tuesday, they'll find the voter registrars ready to leave.

Crum Dinkins, chairman of the Board of Registrars, announced in a statement Friday that the federal inspection will bring a halt to the registration of voters.

The statement also attacked the inspection, ordered Friday by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., as "political," and intended to curry favor with Negro voters in the North.

The inspection of the local voter records is being carried out at the instigation of U.S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers under the provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

DINKINS' STATEMENT

The statement issued Friday night by Dinkins read as follows:

"Pursuant to an order from the United States District Court, Middle District of Alabama, the Board of Registrars, Montgomery County, will on Tuesday, Oct. 4, make available all records in their possession for inspection and copying by FBI agents under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States.

"It is obvious that our office cannot function while our records are in the possession of the federal police. Registration of voters will therefore be suspended during the term of this inspection.

"The FBI has given us no estimate of the length of time they will need to copy our records. The closing of our office by the government at this time will, we believe, prevent a large number of Montgomery County citizens from registering and voting in the general election in November.

"However, the action of the government appears to be purely political, aimed at the large mass of Negro voters in the North, and we do not suppose that the problem of Montgomery voters is of much importance to the Attorney General of the United States."

LEAVE OFFICE

The registrars plan to turn over the offices to the federal agents Tuesday, and then leave.

Johnson, in setting the time for the beginning of the inspection for 10 a.m. Tuesday, specified that only the federal agents and the registrars should be present.

In so doing, he turned down a request by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion that he or his representative be present.

In his order, he said that since ". . . .legal problems have been resolved in this matter up to this point," neither state nor federal attorneys need to be present.

But his order did not specify that the registrars had to be present.

The inspection was ordered by the Justice Dept. to see if there is discrimination against Negroes attempting to vote.

Johnson last month ordered inspection of the records after brushing aside state arguments attacking the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

DELAY WON

The state then won a delay when U.S. Circuit Judge Richard Rives stayed the order on the grounds that Johnson might have gone too far in setting out what records should be made available.

But after studying the question, Rives and two colleagues on the federal appellate court rejected the state arguments. Johnson was thereupon directed to set a date for the inspection.

Johnson set Tuesday as the date in court here Friday after FBI Agent Spencer Robb told him that everything would be ready to begin the inspection at that time.

Gallion was out of the city Friday, and no statement was available from his office on the order for inspection of the local voter records.

FBI Probes Files Today

FBI agents are to begin their inspection of Montgomery County voter records at 10 a.m. Tuesday in the courthouse.

The inspection date was set by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. last week. The inspection is being carried out by the U.S. Dept. of Justice to determine if there is any discrimination against Negro voter applicants.

The local registrars, Crum Dinkins, George Penton and Mrs. R. L. Lampley have announced they will be absent from their offices until the inspection is completed.

The inspection is expected to involved photographing several thousand separate records.

34e 1960

Montgomery Advertiser 1-30-60

ALABAMA

The Fairest Voting Qualification

OF ALL the qualifications for voting, none is fairer than the poll tax.

Federal courts recently held the literacy test to be a proper exercise of election boards in determining the fitness of citizens to vote. Yet the literacy test, since it is subject to somebody else's interpretation, lends itself to gross manipulation. An otherwise qualified citizen might be disqualified for misspelling a word. Failing to cross a *t* conceivably could disqualify a voting application.

This is not to disparage the literacy test. Honestly administered, it is a fair and proper gauge of voter qualifications, eliminating the ignorant and illiterate whose only contribution to the voting process would be quantitative. But as a means of systematically eliminating qualified voters as well, the literacy test has infinite possibilities.

★

THE poll tax, on the other hand, is fixed and falls on all citizens alike. In these prosperous times, few voters cannot afford to pay the $1.50 a year poll tax assessment. Aside from that few, the poll tax itself bars no citizen from voting; such bars as there are exist in the preliminary apparatus that prevents some potential voters from ever having the *chance* to pay a poll tax. Yet it is the poll tax that is the subject of a proposed constitutional amendment by Senator Holland of Florida. The only argument among many senators seems to be whether the constitutional amendment is necessary or whether a simple act of Congress would suffice.

No one of them seems to have speculated how many—or how few—voters repeal of the tax would add.

A few years ago, Alabama law required a potential voter to pay, not only the poll tax for the year in which he intended to vote but for all years in which he had failed to pay between the ages of 21 and 45. The possible assessment could be as high as $36. (The maximum now for new voters is $3.)

Undeniably, this inhibited many voters. After the cumulative feature of the tax was repealed, thousands of new voters were added to the rolls.

But to repeat, the present poll tax of $1.50 a year will keep few citizens who truly want to vote from doing so. Those who consider the $1.50 too high would probably consider the act of registration itself too much trouble.

★

OF THE revenue from poll tax in Alabama, every penny must be allotted for education. Not even the collection and administration costs may be deducted. The tax has contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to education in Alabama.

Abolish the poll tax, and either education will suffer some from the loss of revenue or the state would be compelled to find new sources of revenue to make up the deficit.

As to the tedious argument that a *right* should not be taxed, there is a right to own property, but that has never dissuaded the tax collector. There is a right to work, but income is taxed; a right to eat, but food is taxed.

In short, the citizen exercising his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness encounters every known tax along the way, and depending on what Congress does, a few more may be on the drawing board.

★

THE poll tax, then, is in crowded company, but it is a handy target because it can be expected to evoke a calculated emotional response. None of the senators, however, seem to have bothered to distinguish between the poll tax and the other accepted qualifications for voting. In truth, the distinction is only one of kind. But this could be no argument for repeal, since a survey of voting qualifications shows a great disparity from state to state. These differences were cited in *The Advertiser* a few months ago:

A newcomer in Idaho, Indiana, Iowa or any one of eight other states can vote after six months residence. In Arizona, Arkansas and 32 other states, he would have to wait a year. In Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, he could vote only after two years.

In Nevada, it would be necessary for him to have resided 30 days in the county and 10 days in the precinct; whereas in New York it would be four months in the county and 30 days in the precinct . . .

A resident of Kentucky or Georgia can vote at age 18. In all other states, the citizen must wait three years longer.

Local laws are peculiar; to some they may appear absurd or ridiculous. But so long as they operate on all citizens, Congress' business is best confined to more general issues. Since it is specifically the poll tax—the actual paying of money to vote—that is the issue, let Congress at least produce some evidence that the $1.50 has disfranchised any significant number of citizens.

34e 1960

ALABAMA

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

King Won't Back Either Candidate

ATLANTA, Nov. 1 (UPI) — Integration Leader Martin Luther King, released from prison last week when Sen. John F. Kennedy expressed an "interest" in his case, declined today to say which candidate he favors for president.

King told a news conference he felt it his duty as a leader of his race to "remain free to be critical of both parties when necessary."

But, he said, for fear of being considered an ingrate, "I want to make it palpably clear that I am deeply grateful to Sen. Kennedy for the genuine concern he expressed in my arrest."

King was imprisoned last week for violating terms of a suspended sentence he received for a traffic violation. He initially was arrested and charged with trespassing for taking part in a department store sit-in demonstration in Atlanta.

King Loses His Vote In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Officials ruled Wednesday that the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta is ineligible to vote by absentee ballot here Nov. 8 because of unpaid poll taxes.

The Negro integration leader said Tuesday he planned to cast an absentee ballot in Montgomery in the presidential election because his move to Atlanta last February was too recent to vote there.

But the probate judge's office said King is ineligible for absentee voting because he had failed to pay his poll tax since 1958, and the deadline for the payment was last February.

34e 1960

ALABAMA

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING
M.R. E.D. NIXON

how race will vote—

The Birmingham News
Sat 1-30-60

Capital Negro leader takes issue with King

Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 30—(AP)—Some Negroes will stick with the Democratic nominee for president this year regardless of who he may be, a Montgomery Negro leader said Friday.

The opinion is that of E. D. Nixon, a former president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama.

P. 3

HE TOOK EXCEPTION to remarks made by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., a leader in the Montgomery Negro bus boycott, suggesting that Negroes might switch to the Republican ticket and vice president Nixon.

King expressed his views on Negro voting in the presidential election in an address to a church group last Sunday at Charleston, W. V.

He said he believed a "vast majority" of his race would prefer Nixon over a man like Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.) if he should win the Democratic nomination.

King also suggested that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) might have trouble getting support by Negro voters, not because of his religion, but because of his apparent support by Southern Conservatives.

NIXON SAID King's ideas about how Negroes will vote in November do not meet with "the general approbation of Negroes."

"We might as well face facts that the president, whoever he may be, cannot change or make any laws himself, and if we get any worthwile Civil Rights laws we will need help from all three branches of government.

"While Vice President Richard Nixon may have impressed Rev. King with his talk, most Negroes have learned a long time ago that talk is easy, but very few really act.

"As I see it, Vice President Nixon will have to do more than just talk. He will have to put some of this talk into action to convince some of the Negroes who have been voting for a long time."

U. S. agents sent out in ignorance—

Washington flubs in Sumter voting

June 6-12-60

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

LIVINGSTON, Ala., June 11—Federal authorities apparently acted in ignorance when they sent agents here to check for voter registration abuses or irregularities.

Probate Judge W. E. Dearman declared he believed the agents were sent to Sumter County last Monday by the Justice Department not because they had any complaints "but just to conduct a 'fishing expedition.' "

He suggested the agents probably wanted to get a complete record of voter registration in the hope that something might turn up.

"Our records have been open to investigators and to the general public all along and we did not object to the agents making their photostatic record," Judge Dearman added. "We have nothing to conceal.

JUDGE DEARMAN SAID that Sumter County voting records extend back to 1901. If the agents really intended to photostat all records, he said, it would mean copying between 15,000 and 18,000. It would require not days but weeks to do the job, he said.

SPARROW

Judge Dearman reported he did not object to letting the agents obtain all the copies they wanted. But, he added, it very probably would have been a case of the agents searching for something they would not be able to find.

Sumter County, he said, has gress are being voted on.

In addition, it said:

"This demand is based on information in the possession of the attorney general tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction.

"The purpose of this demand s to examine the records in rder to ascertain whether a iolation of federal law in re- ard to registration and voting as occurred."

"WE HAVE NOT had an election contest in 75 years and this is one county where our election officials are highly respected and trusted. Candidates do not send watchers to the polls because they have nothing to fear."

What Judge Dearman said about the integrity of Sumter's registration records and its stand for honest elections was strongly reiterated by Sumter's three-member Board of Registrars, Mrs. Ruby P. Tartt, E. C. Godfrey and W. C. Culpepper.

It was the registrars themselves who promptly invited the agents to "go ahead" when they presented the letters from the Justice Department demanding access.

The document presented by the agents bore the signature of Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., assistant U. S. attorney general.

A close inspection of the Ryan letter, according to Judge Dearborn, indicates it was just a form prepared for any county or area.

He said he noticed a slight difference in the type size of the body of the letter and salutation to the Sumter County Registrars. That indicates, he said, that the main body was just a form.

FBI agents who served the process on the board at about 10 a.m. Monday photostated about 180 poll tax records out of a total of more than 3000. They had planned to photostat all registration and other voting records.

When Solicitor Boggs appeared with an injunction order signed by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, shortly after 4 p.m., the courthouse offices were closing. The FBI men accepted the order and bowed out. They did not return the 180 photostats they had made prior to getting the injunction notice.

"We are proud of our county's showing and the long established record for conducting clean elections. I don't believe you will find a county anywhere with a better record.

requires applicants to answer those questions explicitly. In such cases the applicant is hesitant to answer critical questions. Usually he leaves without further talk, tearing up his application or leaving it uncompleted on the desk.

Registrants who are illiterate cannot fill out their application blanks.

IN INSTANCES where a person abandons his application or walks out without completing it, according to Judge Dearman, the board makes no effort to record the action.

"Our records have always been open for inspection by anyone," said Judge Dearman. "They are sometimes checked in investigating an applicant for a job. They are frequently referred to by individuals anxious to find a basis for establishing a birth certificate.

"Under the circumstances, it is understandable why an illiterate or a man with a record would not like his record to become public."

Judge Dearman declared that "just offhand I do not recall an instance in the last few years of a Negro being turned down."

Judge Dearman is not a member of the Board of Registrars but he is keeper of the registration records. He said that after an application has been completed and filed the board's action is taken within three days.

ALTHOUGH IT APPEARS Sumter County has had no racial troubles, reports persist that several weeks ago Negro NAACP members from Meridian worked up a meeting of Negroes at York. The meeting reportedly was for the double purpose of building up pressure for Negro registration and for "sit downs."

Several Negro leaders of the county were credited with disagreeing with the agitators and forcing a sudden ending of the meeting.

Judge Dearman told the FBI agents Sumter County has 3100 voters, of which 450 are Negroes.

"We always have had Nego voters in Sumter County, he said, and we have not had any complaint against registration methods."

The fact that almost 15 per cent of the voters of Sumter County are Negroes shows there has been no organized effort to deny the ballot to Negroes who can qualify, he said.

Sumter County, under the new census figures, has a population of 70 to 75 per cent Negroes. The county lost nearly 4000 population between 1950 and 1960. The loss was from the Negro population and not the white, according to Judge Dearman.

"IN REGARD TO RACIAL problems," he said, "time is what we need more than anything else. It is a problem in the South today but 15 years from now it will be the North's problem."

Judge Dearman and the county registrars had a good word to say of the FBI agents, J. P. Pugh and Mel Alexander and the way they handled the situation.

As one board member put it, they were couteous, considerate and efficient.

Among the many things Judge Dearman and board members told the agents was that not only are racial relations good in Sumter County but that there is ample opportunity for Negroes to prosper.

The cases of several were pointed out and the judge named five he estimated were worth "at least $200,000 each."

"They have been voting the last 30 or more years," he said. "They have earned the respect of the white people of Sumter County."

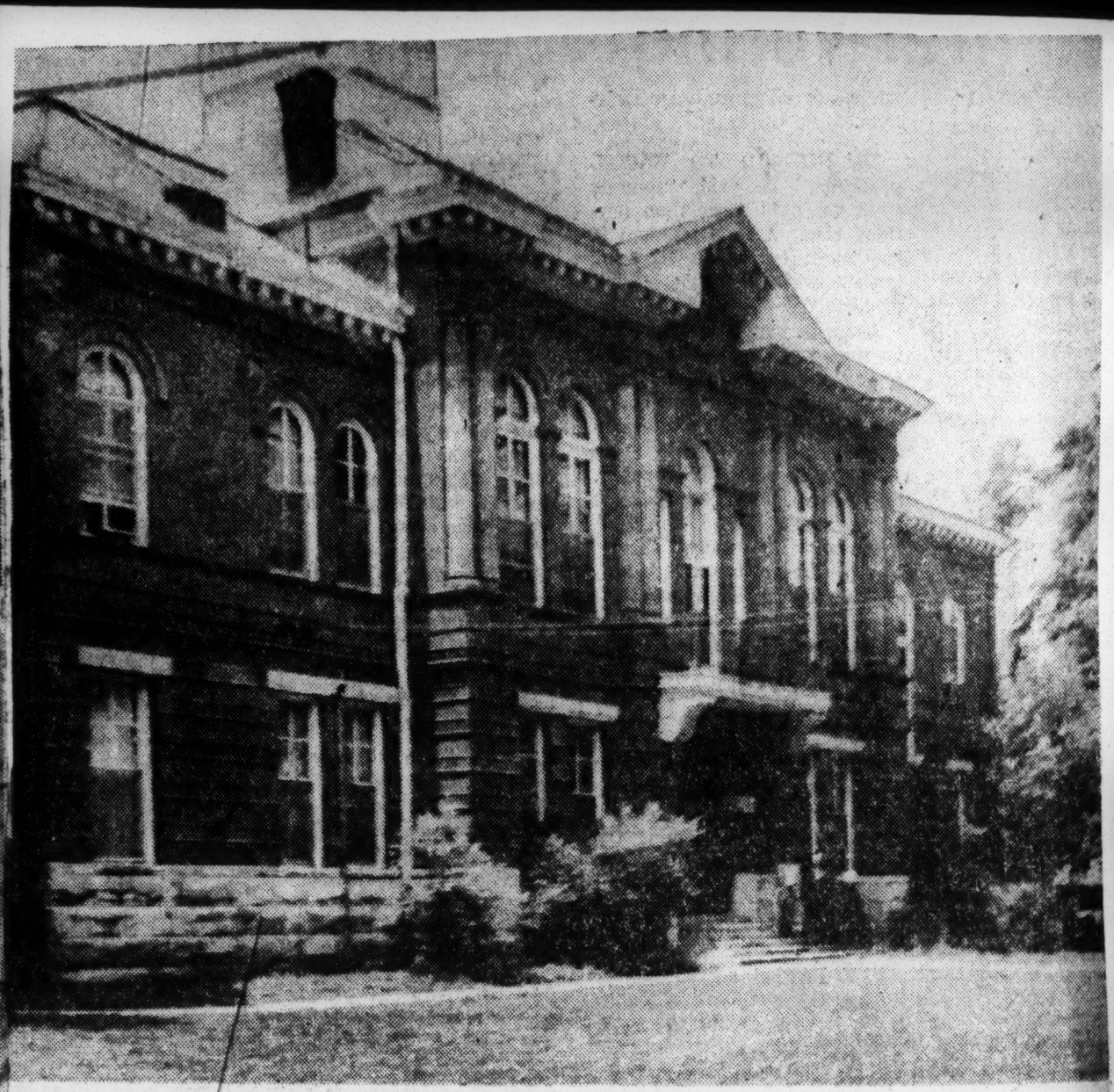
THE PAPER served on the Sumter County Board of Registrars by the FBI agents requested that the agents be shown "all records and papers in Sumter County relating to any application, registration, payment of poll tax, or other act relating to voting in general, special or primary elections in which candidates for the offices of president, vice president, presidential elector and members of Congress are being voted on."

In addition, it said:

"This demand is based on information in the possession of the attorney general tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction.

"The purpose of this demand is to examine the records in order to ascertain whether a violation of federal law in regard to registration and voting has occurred."

SUMTER COUNTY OFFICIALS HOLD LETTER FROM UNCLE SAM
. . From left are E. C. Godfrey, Judge W. E. Dearman, and Mrs. Ruby T. Tratt



WHERE FEDERAL AGENTS SOUGHT VOTING IRREGULARITIES AND WERE WELCOMED
. . . Sumter County Courthouse "open to any inspectors"

34e 1960 D. C.

THOMAS R. PARKS | DONALD COOK | CATHERINE MASON | ALICE CARTER | MARY PINNIX | LEWIS BUTLER | ESTELLA BYRD

Kennedy choice of voteless D.C. group

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Voteless Washington residents have a tremendous interest in national elections. This fact has been established down through the years by the continuing fight for the ballot in the District of Columbia.

With this in mind the Washington AFRO Inquiring Reporter and Photographer asked men and women on the street during a rush hour at 14th and U Sts., NW, the following question:

"If you could vote, which candidate would you vote for, and why?"

Of 20 persons contacted, two were below voting age and declined to comment. The others favored Kennedy and some of their answers are listed below:

LEWIS BUTLER, 1528 Corcoran St., NW - "I would go for Kennedy. He's the best man. I like his program because it gives the working man some consideration. If labor is supporting him, I'd have to do likewise because I'm a member of the labor force."

* * *

MRS. ALICE CARTER, 1440 R. St., NW, "I would vote for Kennedy because the Democratic Party's platform on civil rights and his stand on better working conditions. Being a nurse, I'm vitally interested in working conditions."

Thomas R. Parks, 4313 Campbell Dr., SE - "I would vote for Senator Kennedy because I like the man. Also I am a staunch Democrat. I was a successful small businessman before the Eisenhower administration and since then I've done nothing but suffer."

Mrs. Estella Byrd, 77 Gresham Pl., NW - "I would vote for Kennedy I guess. I haven't paid too much attention to the campaign since I can't vote. However, he'd be my choice because of the many nice things I've heard people say about him."

Donald Cook, 112 21st St., NE - "Kennedy would be my choice because I'm a Democrat first. Then too, I think the Democratic Party's platform is much stronger than the Republican's. Also, I feel the little man will get more consideration under a Democratic administration.

Mrs. Mary Pinnix, 1516 Oates St., NE, Apt. 4 - "I'd vote for Senator Kennedy because he seems to be a fairer man. Vice President Nixon hasn't proven himself in the past eight years and I can't see him being any different if he gets the presidency."

Mrs. Catherine Mason, 1907 15th St., NW — "I think I'd vote for Senator Kennedy because he's a pretty good man. Republicans talk about peace and prosperity but I can't see it judging by the constant rise in the cost of living. Prices keep rising but wages aren't."

Kaul Pledges To Care for Voteless D. C.

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Democrat Ralph Kaul of Arlington, promised yesterday to represent the interests of voteless Washington if elected to Congress from Northern Virginia's 10th District.

At a District Democratic Club luncheon, Kaul told about 65 listeners his opponent, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.), voted against the wishes of both parties in his District as part of a "small, reactionary element in the Congress.

Broyhill cast "negative and regressive votes" on a string of foreign and domestic issues, Kaul said, including pollution abatement, slum clearance, the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, District voting rights and parks for Northern Virginia.

Star, 10-10-60

"He likes monuments," Kaul said, declaring that Broyhill supported the Freedom Wall for Arlington and a $900,000 "globular jungle gym" memorial to Theaodore Roosevelt.

Broyhill opposed Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii and voting rights for District residents, Kaul said.

Kaul said that he would have voted "just the opposite." Aspiring to the House District Committee, Kaul promised if elected to be constantly available to discuss the District's problems.

Registration Lag in D. C.

The response of Washingtonians to their opportunity to vote in the primary on May 3 is very disappointing. Only about 6000 names have been added to the rolls despite some drum-beating by the Board of Elections, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the press. Carry-over registrations from 1956 number 58,500, although some of these citizens presumably have died or moved away. The total number qualified to vote may thus be in the neighborhood of 60,000. If voters here showed the same interest in going to the polls that is manifested in the country as a whole, registration here probably would be 350,000 or more.

There is a vast difference, of course, between voting in a primary for only party officials and convention delegates and full participation in local, state and national governments. The relatively minor issues at stake in the May 3 primary have not aroused local citizens. Many advocates of full suffrage here had hoped, however, that there would be a heavy registration of voters as a sort of symbolic demand for home rule and national representation.

Well, District voters have one more chance to demonstrate their interest in going to the polls. Today (Saturday) between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. they will have their last chance to register in the 22 neighborhood polling places. Next week it will still be possible to register, but at the District Building. Citizens who are eager to demonstrate their interest in more meaningful voting ought to be flocking to the registration booths by the thousands.

House Seeks Voter Power For D.C. Residents

WASHHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — By a voice vote, the House passed a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to give residents of the Districts of Columbia the right to vote for President and Vice President.

The resolution is distinct from a bill which is bottled up in a House District of Columbia subcommittee to give the people of the District of Columbia home rule so that they may elect their own officials.

A petition to discharge the subcommittee from further considera-

tion of the home-rule bill lacks 16 signatures. A total of 219 are required. Representative James C. Davis of Georgia, a former member of the Ku Klux Klan, is chairman of the subcommittee.

Dixiecrat members of the House have fought home-rule legislation on the ground that its adoption would result in colored people running the District of Columbia government.

The proposed constitutional amendment would permit District residents to elect Presidential electors who would be in addition to the electors from the States and who would participate in electing the President and the Vice President.

The House Judiciary Committee, in reporting the bill, noted that the District of Columbia, with more than 800,000 people, has a greater number of persons than the population of each of 13 of the states.

It was pointed out that District residents have all the obligations of citizenship, including the payment of Federal and local taxes and service in the Armed Forces. But they cannot vote in national elections because the Constitution has restricted that privilege to citizens who reside in the states.

The Senate must concur in the House - approved resolution. The resolution approved by the Senate and sent to the House went beyond giving residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for President and Vice President. It proposed amendments to the Constitution to authorize the Governors to fill temporary vacancies in the House of Representatives and to abolish the poll-tax as a condition for voting in Federal elections.

The House Judiciary Committee struck out the Senate provisions and re-wrote the resolution restricting it to a single constitutional amendment to give the residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Senate Democratic leader, has indicated that the Senate will act quickly to accept the House changes in the resolution.

The fight on the House floor for adoption of the resolution was led by Representatives Emanuel Celler of New York, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and William M. McCullochof, Ohio, its ranking Republican member.

D.C. Voting Rights Pass Final Congressional Hurdle

Washington, June 16 — Senate approval completed congressional action Thursday night on a proposed constitutional amendment to give District of Columbia residents the right to vote for president and vice-president.

The resolution was passed by voice vote. The presiding officer ruled it had received more than the required two-thirds majority.

The amendment, which does not require the President's signature, now will be submitted to the states. To become effective it must be approved by three fourths, or 38, of the 50 states within seven years.

The proposed amendment, as originally passed by the senate early in the session, would have outlawed poll tax payments as a requirement for voting in presidential and congressional elections and empowered governors to fill House vacancies temporarily in case a disaster wiped out a majority of the representatives.

The House knocked out both these latter provisions.

In its final form, the amendment limits the District's votes in the Electoral College to three—the number to which the least populous state is entitled.

Senator Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.) said this amounted to giving District residents "fractional citizenship" since the capital would be entitled by its population to four or possibly five electoral votes if it were treated as a state.

Voteless D.C.

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON.

WHILE most Americans are trying to decide how to vote in the forthcoming election, nearly 1,000,000 residents of the nation's capital are looking ahead to 1964 when they too might be permitted to cast their ballots for president and vice president.

Washingtonians have been denied this right for 160 years.

Currently pending before Congress are two separate, but related, proposals dealing with the voting rights of the citizens of the District of Columbia. The first would provide capital residents with national suffrage, the right to vote for president and vice president. The second deals with local suffrage, more popularly known as "home rule." Of the two, the national suffrage proposal appears to have the better chance of enactment.

In authorizing the formation of a federal seat of government, the Constitution gave to Congress the power of ". . . exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district . . ." It made no provision for voting machinery in the district.

Many students of constitutional law feel that the denial of national suffrage to Washingtonians was never intended by the framers of the Constitution. They regard it as an oversight that should have been corrected long before the city of Washington had grown to its present size and importance.

Pro-suffrage forces feel the only way to give Washingtonians a vote in national elections would be to amend the Constitution, a procedure requiring approval by two-thirds of the House and Senate and ratification by three-fourths of the states in the Union.

Early in 1960 the Senate passed a resolution containing three proposed constitutional amendments, one of which would give the District of Columbia representation in the electoral college and non-voting delegates to the House.

ENCOURAGED BY COMMITTEE

The House Judiciary Committee lifted the hopes of many Washington residents May 17 when it approved an amended version of the Senate-passed resolution. The committee streamlined the measure to make it more acceptable to House conservatives. It dropped the provision for non-voting delegates to the House and limited to three the number of District of Columbia representatives in the electoral college, the same number allotted to the least populous state in the Union.

The resolution now faces the House Rules Committee whose chairman, Howard W. Smith (D-Va), has said he was not opposed to a limited voting rights bill. It is expected to meet little opposition on the House floor. If the House passes the measure by a two-thirds majority, it would go back to the Senate which would then vote on agreeing to the amended House version. Following

this, the resolution would be sent to the legislatures of the states for ratification.

If ratified by three-fourths, or 38, of the states within seven years, it would become the 23rd amendment to the Constitution.

The second of Washington's two suffrage proposals—a so-called home rule bill—faces tougher sledding.

Under the current system of government, Congress has complete jurisdiction over District affairs. Each year it must approve the city's budget, provide appropriations from local tax revenues and pass on changes in municipal law.

Advocates of self-government long have maintained that Washingtonians would do a better job of handling local affairs than a generally disinterested Congress. Home rule proposals have attracted wide support in recent years, but the Southern-dominated House District Committee has successfully stifled every measure that has come before it. Five times within the past decade the committee has blocked House action on Senate-passed home rule bills.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST IT

Opponents of home rule cite four major arguments: (1) That the Constitution does not sanction self-government in the District; (2) that home rule would conflict with the concept of a federal city; (3) that it would impair fiscal relationships between the District and the federal government; (4) that the District now enjoys exceptionally clean government as compared with most other large cities.

An additional reason for opposition to home rule, strongly felt by Southerners in Congress, is that self-government would mean a government controlled or powerfully influenced by the District's Negro residents, who now constitute a majority of the population.

Immediately following Senate approval of a home rule bill in 1959, Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D-NY) filed a discharge petition in the House to force a bill to the floor, bypassing the District committee. As of May 26, the petition had about 200 of the 219 signatures required.

Time is running out for home rule legislation in 1960. The principle of self-government for the District has been endorsed by President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon and by many other leading government figures, but with Congress scheduled for adjournment in early July, its prospects are dim.

Rising 'Tide of Color'

GOP's 'Dirty Pool' Blocks Home Rule

WASHINGTON—While the Republican Attorney General William Rogers, under cover of the latest civil rights bill, goes into more and more counties in Southern states to pave the way for Negro voters, Northern Republican leaders are working their feverish heads off to keep the citizens of the District of Columbia from voting.

Why? Too many Negroes (at least 53 per cent) live there and could vote.

The rules committee of the House is sitting tight on the so-called "home rule" bill. For two weeks, Representatives favoring the bill have had about 200 votes of the necessary 219 garnered to force discharge of the bill from the rules committee.

But those in favor of the bill have reckoned without those Northern Republicans who work out deals with their Southern Democratic brethren. One of the leaders among those seeking to keep the bill bottled up is Leslie Arends, Illinois Republican, who graced the Un-American Activities Committee.

How un-American can you get when you work to deprive a half million citizens from voting?

Also trying to scuttle the bill is James Broyhill, Virginia Republican.

Both Arends and Broyhill are charged with trying to induce Republicans who have already signed the discharge petition to remove their names.

These Republican are playing "dirty pool," and everybody knows it.

Vice President Nixon has been asked for help, but he seems powerless to influence Republican members of the House.

These legislators unite with the followers of Jefferson Davis on the basic prejudice that there are too many Negroes in the District of Columbia to give white residents of the District the right to vote.

Case Urges N. J. Ratify Vote for D. C.

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) yesteeday urged that New Jersey act promptly to ratify the proposed Constitutional amendment which would give District citizens the right to vote for President and Vice President.

The New Jersey legislature will reionvene in September for a brie fspeiial session. Its next regular session is in January.

Case, in letters to Gov. Robert B. Meyner and legislative officials, said it would be "an appropriate tribute to the voteless District should New Jersey act with dispatch in ratifying this Constitutional amendment."

The resolution proposing the amendment cleared Congress June 16 and was ratified Thursday by Hawaii, the first state to act. It provides for three District votes in the Electoral College.

To become law, the resolution requires ratification by three-fourths—or 38—of the 50 states. Forty-seven state legislatures convene next year.

Supreme Court Faces Issue Of State Voting Distribution

By CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON
United Press International Staff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Supreme Court faces the thorny issue of whether to examine the way in which states set up their legislative districts when the justices reconvene for their new term in October.

The case, started by a group of Tennessee voters, could have an important impact in a number of other states in which the question has become an issue.

Briefly, city dwellers complain that rural voters, although far fewer in number, control state Legislatures because redistricting has failed to keep up with population shifts.

The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers has urged the high court to hear and decide the Tennessee case.

It said "conservative thinking dominates the legislative atmosphere, making it impossible for cities to effectively cope with such staggering problems as slum clearance, the need for new schools, or urban development in this unfair and frustrating atmosphere."

Will Announce

The court's first business day of the new term is Oct. 10. The justices will announce then or soon thereafter whether they will schedule arguments and hand down a written opinion.

Defendants in the case are Joe C. Carr, Tennessee Secretary of State; state Atty. Gen. George F. McCanless; the coordinator of elections and the members of the elections board. They asked the high court to dismiss the suit.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court after a special three-judge panel in Nashville dismissed the complaint for lack of jurisdiction.

Tennessee's constitution directs the Legislature at 10-year intervals to count the qualified voters and revise accordingly the election districts of the state's 99 representatives and 33 senators.

The complaining voters said, however, that no reapportionment has been enacted by the Legislature since 1901, and even then the voters weren't counted properly.

They said the result was "a debasement of the voting rights of large numbers of citizens."

Their suit also said 37 per cent of the voting population now controls 20 of the 33 members of the senate. This, it said, results in tax discrimination against the majority, particularly as to funds for schools and highways.

The lower court said, however, "the distrilbution of political strength for legislative purposes" has been before the Supreme Court on numerous occasions.

Test Dismissed

A previous test of Tennessee's apportionment filed in state courts was dismissed by the Supreme Court in 1956.

The three-judge panel hailed the "wisdom and soundness" of the non-intervention rule. It said a declaration of unconstitutionality, with nothing more to go with it, would destroy the state Government because present legislators could not remain in office and there would be no valid Apportionment Act to fall back on.

The voters suggested the Federal court to go further and devise a remedy; but the lower court ruled the suggestions "neither feasible nor legally possible."

Alternatives suggested were an election at large or an election based on a count of voters recorded in the last Federal census. The lower court also found these unacceptable.

The leading Supreme Court precedent on reapportionment is a 1946 case, decided 4 to 3, dealing with Illinois congressional districts which had not been redrawn since 1901.

The high court has since heard no arguments on the subject but has adhered to the 1946 approach in disposing of appeals.

The membership on the court has so changed in the past 14 years that only three justices who participated in the decision are still on the bench. They are Justices Felix Frankfurter, Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas. Justices Black and Douglas both dissented.

Elections Political

Speaking for the dissenters, Justice Black said "it is true that voting is a part of elections and that elections are 'political.'"

"But as this court said in (a previous case), it is a mere 'play upon words' to refer to a controversy such as this as 'political' in the sense that court have nothing to do with protecting and vindicating this right of a voter to cast an effective ballot."

Voter Registration Open Monday

Shoppers coming downtown tomorrow for Washington's birthday sales can stop at the District Building to register to vote in the Presidential primary May 3.

Board chairman Joseph G. Fairbanks said yesterday the Board Office in Room 8 of the building will be open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. to sign up voters. More than 200 District residents have registered since the beginning of the year.

Anyone who has registered for the District's first primary in 1956 will be eligible to vote in the 1960 election unless he has moved into another precinct. Anyone who has moved is required to notify the Board of his current address.

Some 59,000 persons registered for the 1956 election. Early next month, the Board plans to mail cards to all of them on which they may fill out a change of address. The cards will also go to those who have registered during the intervening four years.

The Board Office downtown, at 14th st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., will also be open the next three Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., as well as on week days, to register primary voters.

The Elections Board also has scheduled branch office registration for March 17, 18 and 19 and April 7, 8 and 9. On these dates, District residents may sign up at offices to be opened up in schools and public libraries. The branch registration offices will be open from noon to 9 p.m. on March 17 and 18 and April 7 and 8, and from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on March 19 and April 9.

BALLOT SLATED AT WASHINGTON

Humphrey, Morse, Stevenson Have Delegates

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON (AP) — District of Columbia residents get a rare chance to vote Tuesday when they take part in primaries to elect presidential nominating delegates.

Fewer than 50,000 of an estimated registration of 65,000 are expected to decide a Democratic presidential preference contest between Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Wayne Morse of Oregon.

It will be Morse's first primary test. He also is entered in Maryland and Oregon.

Slates of delegates pledged to Humphrey, Morse and Adlai E. Stevenson also are on the Democratic ballot, but delegate preferences are not listed except on sample ballots which voters will be allowed to take into booths for guidance.

BALLOT COMPLICATED

Except for primaries such as this, District citizens do not vote for president or for any other public office. In addition to picking convention delegates, they will choose party national and district committee members.

Both ballots are long and complicated with 159 names on the Democratic one and 46 on the Republican.

Besides voting for individuals, Democrats will decide whether to bind their delegates and whether the unit rule shall apply as it did in 1956.

Stevenson is not on the preference part of the ballot and his delegate slate was filed against his wishes. He has asked voters not to mark his slate.

The district will have nine votes at the Democratic National Convention.

NO GOP ENTRIES

Republicans have no entries on their preference ballot, but nine candidates are running for eight convention delegate seats. All are committed to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who has 328 delegates assured for the GOP nomination out of 476 named so far.

Tuesday will mark the second legal balloting in the nation's capital in about 85 years. The first official primary was held here in 1956.

The District of Columbia has a population of around 850,000. About 55 per cent are Negro, according to Board of Trade estimates.

Morse is reputed to have much support among Negro voters, although Humphrey is expected to poll many Negro votes, too. This is partly by reason of Humphrey's backing Frank D. Reeves, a Negro attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, for national committeeman.

BOTH IN ADA

Both Humphrey and Morse are vice chairmen of the Americans for Democratic Action.

With small turnout of voters expected, predictions of a winner are scarce. As four years ago, Democratic registrations outnumbered Republican.

In 1956, only 46,000 voted out of a registration of 58,408. There was no preference vote then, but a Stevenson slate of delegates polled twice as many votes as a slate supporting Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn).

The district's GOP delegates in 1956 favored President Eisenhower.

Election Aides to Study 1500 Challenged Votes

By JULIUS DUSCHA
Staff Reporter

The District Board of Elections will set up procedures today for checking 1500 challenged ballots cast in the District primary Tuesday.

It is expected that 90 per cent of the ballots will be validated and counted. Nearly all the challenges were made by election officials, and involved persons who went to the wrong polling places.

The challenged ballots could change the outcome of the close contest for Democratic National Committeeman. Complete but unofficial returns gave Frank D. Reeves 9261 votes, a margin of 365 over the 8896 votes cast for his opponent, J. C. Turner.

The ballots also could change the outcome of one Democratic delegate contest and one District Democratic Central Committee contest.

Margaret Just Butcher, a supporter of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), won places on both the convention delegation and the Central Committee.

All the other places on the delegate and committee lists were won by backers of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.). Humphrey defeated Morse by a vote of 7831 to 5866 in the presidential preference balloting.

Mrs. Butcher had 202 more votes than Gerhard A. Gesell, a Humphrey supporter, in the delegate race. In the Central Committee contest she had 227 more votes than Joseph L. Rauh Jr., a Humphrey adviser.

The total vote in the primary was 29,048 compared with 45,00 in 1956. The Democratic vote was 19,436 this year and 24,00 four years ago. This year only 10,048 Republicans voted, compared with 21,000 in 1956.

A check of returns precinct-by-precinct showed that Humphrey and his supporters generally outran Morse in both white and Negro areas of the city.

Supporters of the movement to draft Adlai E. Stevenson for the presidential nomination got most of their votes in white neighborhoods.

Reeves, who is a Negro, ran well in almost every Negro precinct as well as in some white precincts, while Turner, who was supported by both the Morse and Stevenson backers, ran well in most white neighborhoods. Mrs. Butcher, a Negro, also ran well in Negro areas.

All the Negroes among all three groups of candidates ran well in Nergo areas. The Washington Afro-American, a Negro newspaper, published an editorial last week listing all the Negro candidates n the primary. Many of the Negro candidates are well-known leaders in the Negro community.

House Committee Studying District Suffrage Issues

By GRACE BASSETT
Star Staff Writer

The House Judiciary Committee for the last week has given intensive study to detailed legal aspects of the constitutional amendment to grant national suffrage to the District of Columbia.

Lawyers from congressional staffs, the Library of Congress and the Washington community have offered their opinions. Their suggestions will figure largely in the decision expected Tuesday by the committee on the precise form of the amendment.

Forms of the amendment already have been approved by the Senate and a House Judiciary subcommittee.

Now before the full House committee, as a result of its legal study, is modified language intended to clarify the two national voting rights to grants of two national voting rights to citizens of the Nation's Capital.

The rights it deals with are: (1) a vote for President and Vice President and (2) a vote for delegates to the House of Representatives.

No Statehood Provisions

The language does not make the District a State.

It does not make it constitutionally possible for the District to become a State.

It does not alter the District's unique status — unlike both States and territories — as a permanent Federal city governed exclusively by Congress.

It does not give the District home rule or any form of local government.

It does not give District delegates voting powers in the House.

It does vest in future Congresses, however, power to grant or refuse to grant District delegates the right to vote in the House.

The question of expanding congressional powers to determine whether or not District delegates should vote is one of the key matters under study. Lawyers believe this power would require a constitutional amendment. A simple law granting Congress such powers would be held unconstitutional, they say.

This is because the Constitution, in effect, is based on the existence of States, not the will of Congress, as the central requirement for full or voting membership in the House. And a law, of course, cannot contradict the Constitution.

The requirement of statehood is found in two constitutional clauses:

1. "The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several *States*. . . ."

2. "No person shall be a Representative . . . who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that *State* in which he shall be chosen."

The District is not a State. It never was intended to be a State. It was carved out of Maryland and Virginia so that it would be a Federal entity, not a State. Nobody favoring the amendment wants the District to be a State.

Legislative Vote Denied

Yet framers of the Constitution never indicated they meant to subject Americans living in the permanent Federal city to laws enacted by a legislature in which they have no voice. Such founders as George Mason and James Madison of Virginia and John Langdon of New Hampshire wrote that Federal power was lodged here mainly to eliminate encroachment by States.

So the amendment is aimed at gaining for Washingtonians whatever voice in their legislature Congress would allow, without statehood.

Lawyers caution that the amendment, if it gives Congress power to bestow attributes of membership on District delegates, must specify what attributes are to be bestowed.

Constitutional amendment language suggested by constitutional experts is that delegates will "serve during each Congress with such qualifications and rights and privileges of membership as the Congress provides."

This language, in the opinion of the lawyers, satisfies an important legal point — that Congress is to give District delegates "privileges" of members without making them members in the sense representatives of the States are members, under the Constitution.

Distinction Cited

Why the distinction between "privileges" of membership and membership itself? Because the distinction perpetuates the distinction made in the Constitution between the District and States. Without it, the Constitution's distinction might be damaged rather than maintained.

And the District-State distinction of the Constitution was aimed at eliminating from the District any sovereignty that could compete with Federal authority. The Constitution says:

"The Congress shall have power . . . to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District . . . as may become the Seat of Government of the United States."

Lawyers call this the "District clause" of the Constitution. It recognizes a unique status for the District. It rules out statehood for the District.

Suffrage Amendment

The District suffrage amendment would perpetuate this unique status. It would not allow statehood. As such, it is aligned to the most basic "District clause" of the Constitution.

Some members have wondered why voting privileges, if extended to District delegates, would not be granted, by the House, instead of by the full Congress. This question arises because the Constitution says the House shall make its own "rules of procedure."

Is the decision about District delegates voting such a "rule of procedure"?

Students of the law say "No." The power to make the decision about voting of District delegates is a power beyond "procedures." This power is inseparable from Congress' exclusive power over the District. As such, the power is vested appropriately by the amendment in the full Congress.

In simpler terms, the House decides in its rules of procedure "how" to do things. The Congress would decide under the amendment "what" to do.

High Court Rulings

Another question before the committee is why the District is any different from a territory as far as the grant of voting rights is concerned?

The Supreme Court has made a distinction between the District and territories in a series of decisions since 1804.

Perhaps the purest definition came from Justice Jackson in O'Donoghue v. United States in 1934. He called territories "ephemeral" and "transitory," bound for eventual admission as States. Their very existence is limited to a period of "pupilage" for statehood, he wrote.

"How different are the status and characteristics of the District?" he went on. He said the District was "as lasting as the States from which it was carved or the union whose permanent capital it became."

Comments on District

Justice Jackson wrote that the Constitution gave an "unqualified grant of permanent legislative power over a selected area set apart for the enduring purposes of the general government, to which the administration of purely local affairs is obviously subordinate and incidental.

"The District is not an 'ephemeral' subdivision of the 'outlying dominion of the United States,' but the capital —the very heart—of the Union itself . . . to be maintained . . . for a future immeasurable beyond the prophetic vision of those who designed and created it."

But some lawyers still ask, "Why not let Americans in territories vote anyway? We know some territories never will become States."

The answers lawyers give is that linking territorial with District voting rights would connect two entirely divergent propositions.

They get back to the central requirement for representation now — statehood.. Territories always have been regarded as impermanent. The District is permanent.

New Kind of Status

Lawyers also question the prudence of barring any territories from statehood. At the same time, they have no doubt the District is and should be barred from statehood.

And which territories, by creating a new kind of status for them, should be barred? If it seems inconceivable today that Guam or the Virgin Islands could become States, was it equally inconceivable in the past that the vast Northwest Territory and even Hawaii and Alaska would become States?

Also, lawyers note, a territory need not become a State. It could become independent. It also could be sold. But the District can follow none of these paths.

Any alteration of the "transitory" characteristics of territories estabilshed by the Constitution would contravene constitutional concepts upheld for years by the Supreme Court. The District suffrage amendment upholds constitutional concepts as interpreted by the court.

And this is one of the brightest hopes which District suffrage sponsors hold for their measure. It changes nothing in the Constitution. It simply extends a basic right of representation to the only group of citizens in the continental United States who are denied that right.

The amendment, above all, retains exclusive control over the District for Congress. Thus it is separate and distinct from home rule legislation, which would create a municipal government free of day-to-day control by Congress.

Voter Rolls Top 2 Million
1st Time in Florida History

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Florida's voter registration became official today at 2,015,970. Secretary of State R. A. Gray immediately predicted between 1,250,000 and 1,300,000 of them will go to the polls Nov. 8 to elect a president.

Two weeks ago Gray had forecast the total vote would be fewer than the 1,124,220 cast in 1956.

Voter turnout in the past two presidential elections averaged 63 per cent, but Gray said today increased interest in the race between Richard Nixon and John Kennedy will attract more to the polls this year.

The registration, which exceeds the two million mark for the first time, represents an increase of 409,220 over the 1956 general election and a jump of 252,544 over this year's spring primaries.

Overwhelmingly Democratic

The registration includes 1,655,407 Democrats, 338,340 Republicans and 22,223 independents.

A more detailed breakdown shows: 1,487,941 white Democrats, 167,466 Negro Democrats, 322,726 white Republicans, 15,614 Negro Republicans. Independents were not broken down by race.

The new figures show Republican voters have increased their strength in Florida, but are still far outnumbered.

The ratio of Democrats to Republicans now is just short of 5 to 1, compared to 6 to 1 four years ago.

Negroes Swell List

Negro voters also added to their voting strength, signing up a total of 183,080 to represent about 9 per cent of the total. Only 148,636 Negroes were registered in 1956.

There are now only two counties, Lafayette and Liberty, without a Negro on the voting lists.

Biggest increase in GOP strength came in Sarasota County, which has 16,230 Republicans to 16,315 Democrats. Four years ago, Democrats had a 1,500-vote edge there.

Pinellas continues as the GOP stronghold numberwise, with 86,798 registered in the GOP ranks against 97,269 Democrats.

Duval Counts 159,997

The 10 biggest counties voterwise are:

Dade 407,888, Pinellas 189,065, Duval 159,997, Hillsborough 149,-, Broward 139,142, Palm Beach 101,844, Orange, 83,356, Polk 74,-328 Escambia 63,013 and Volusia 60,909.

The secretary of state also disclosed there has been a slight reduction in the number of voting precincts for a new statewide total of 1,969, or two less than the 1,971 in the primaries.

Biggest increase was in Dade which now has 210 precincts. Biggest consolidation was in Okaloosa which reported 20 precincts compared to 37 previously.

County Registrations

By The Associated Press

The number of registered voters by counties in Florida:

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alachua	19,678	2,612	1,300	274
Baker	3,888	564	5	0
Bay	20,944	2,558	506	14
Bradford	4,539	835	34	14
Brevard	27,755	1,743	8,166	259
Broward	83,530	8,173	42,436	1,497
Calhoun	4,697	231	8	0
Charlotte	4,612	223	1,148	6
Citrus	4,397	452	262	53
Clay	6,312	853	350	8
Collier	4,609	391	1,107	17
Columbia	7,036	1,642	69	62
Dade	325,120	23,656	51,257	4,042
DeSoto	3,785	807	152	147
Dixie	2,393	198	5	4
Duval	120,228	28,488	7,952	2,178
Escambia	51,950	8,789	1,590	344
Flagler	1,688	50	41	0
Franklin	3,195	566	82	5
Gadsden	7,035	269	62	86
Gilchrist	1,697	49	7	2
Glades	919	253	6	0
Gulf	3,515	527	18	34
Hamilton	2,588	625	11	37
Hardee	5,070	295	140	13
Hendry	2,750	783	30	9
Hernando	4,148	580	307	0
Highlands	9,298	1,171	956	33
Hillsborough	119,658	14,721	13,427	1,046
Holmes	6,548	156	14	1
Indian River	7,425	548	2,088	38
Jackson	11,819	2,858	81	101
Jefferson	2,218	294	12	25
Lafayette	1,989	0	6	0
Lake	19,436	1,199	3,223	66
Lee	17,942	1,478	3,491	106
Leon	19,613	5,541	733	252
Levy	3,804	315	49	41
Liberty	1,943	0	5	0
Madison	4,178	1,084	22	40
Manatee	20,828	1,499	8,337	155
Marion	14,770	3,653	672	154
Martin	6,271	690	921	12
Monroe	13,468	1,939	495	21
Nassau	5,679	1,280	63	20
Okaloosa	20,331	924	709	9
Okeechobee	2,660	417	25	6
Orange	61,353	3,445	17,091	472
Osceola	7,404	384	1,638	39
Palm Beach	69,336	8,159	21,328	901
Pasco	13,817	888	3,044	7
Pinellas	92,768	4,501	85,636	1,162
Polk	59,234	6,225	8,326	514
Putnam	9,240	1,665	351	145
St. Johns	9,862	1,704	704	183
St. Lucie	12,179	2,218	1,882	106
Santa Rosa	10,627	684	352	12
Sarasota	15,598	717	16,010	220
Seminole	12,467	2,112	2,111	134
Sumter	4,887	674	156	15
Suwannee	6,170	470	3	45
Taylor	5,049	72	22	5
Union	1,838	5	3	1
Volusia	43,430	5,468	11,116	390
Wakulla	2,288	404	14	13
Walton	7,366	781	70	18
Washington	5,977	862	39	8
Total	1,487,941	167,466	322,726	15,614
Grand Total	2,015,970			

(including independents and others)

RIGHTS LAW CREDITED

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Nov 10-20-60

State Negro Voter Rolls Up 25 Per Cent Since '56

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Negroes increased their voter registration in Florida by nearly 25 per cent since the 1956 presidential election, a tabulation showed today.

The increase since April is about 12 per cent.

Officials attributed the increase to organized drives to register Negroes and national legislation to protect Negro voting rights.

A compilation by UPI shows a total registered vote in Florida of about 2,011,000, of which 183,203 are Negroes.

This compares with 148,636 Negro voters in November 1956 and 163,128 just prior to the April primaries this year.

Two North Florida counties, Liberty and Lafayete, reported not a single Negro signed up to vote. Liberty had one registered in 1956, but Lafayete has never had one on the rolls.

Union County, which had none in 1956 and three last April, reported six Negroes on the current voter rolls.

Gadsden, which had 3 in 1956, jumped to 334 last April and has 355 currently.

Union was listed as one of the counties the Justice Department is investigating for alleged violations of Negro voting rights. Gadsden was singled out by the Federal Civil Rights Commission a year ago as one where Negroes allegedly were afraid to register.

One Third Eligible Voters In Florida Unregistered

The Miami Herald P. 12-A

Miami Fla.

JACKSONVILLE — (UPI) — Nearly one-third of Florida residents of voting age failed to register this year, the Florida State Chamber of Commerce revealed Saturday.

The state chamber said Floridians of voting age now number more than three million, or 63 per cent of the state's total population of 4,886,000.

But a full million failed to register, the chamber said.

M Mon. 10-31-60

"The registration figure stands at 2,016,000, or 65 per cent of the residents who are old enough to vote," the chamber said in its weekly business review.

"The proportion in 1956 was 69 per cent, indicating that many new residents moving into the state during the past four years — plus young people coming of age during that time — have not registered," the report noted.

The chamber said the voting age population of the state, excluding military personnel, increased by about 30 per cent from 1956 to 1960, while registration gained by only 25 per cent.

In 1956, a total of 1,607,000 Floridians were registered and 1,124,000, or 70 per cent, cast votes, the chamber added.

"It the same proportion goes to the polls next month, the votes cast will come to 1,411,000," the report predicted.

The chamber said Democrats accounted for 86 per cent of the total number registered in 1956, and 82 per cent now, according to figures released by the secretary of state.

Bryant Sees Negro Votes Helping Foe

Candidate Addresses Luncheon in City Goes on Tour

By The Associated Press

Farris Bryant said here yesterday that if Negroes throughout Florida voted for his opponent Doyle E. Carlton Jr. as they did in Duval County, Carlton "has the Negro vote to thank for putting him in the second primary."

The Ocala attorney made the statement at a news conference in his temporary headquarters in the same hotel where Carlton is quartered for his Jacksonville stay.

The two candidates for the Democratic governorship nomination in the May 24 runoff primary came to Jacksonville for the second of their joint television appearances since the May 3 voting.

Bryant talked to a luncheon of labor leaders and went on a hand-shaking tour in other activities during his day of vote seeking.

Opposes Price Fixing

In answer to news conference questions, Bryant said he was opposed to price fixing and against repeal of the so-called right to work amendment in the Florida Constitution.

Carlton was also accused of misstating facts on the effect of Virginia's interposition resolution. Carlton has said the resolution caused the courts to throw out Virginia laws aimed at stalling integration.

This was not true, Bryant said. What the federal court struck down was massive segregation and the court said the resolution had no bearing on the decision, Bryant went on.

Strawman Issue

"What he's trying to do is set up a strawman and then knock him down," Bryant said.

Discussing what he said was evidence of Negro bloc voting, Bryant said if Negro support had been split among the candidates as the white vote had been, Carlton would not even be in the second primary.

"He would be fourth instead of second," Bryant asserted. "He has the Negro people to thank for his success to date."

Asked if he would accept the Negro vote, Bryant replied, "I have made a complete, all-Florida campaign. I do not seek either bloc or sectional votes."

Bryant, in first mentioning Negro bloc voting Wednesday night, referred to 15 Duval precincts which he said had 18,500 registered Negro Democrats and 27 white Democrats.

In these precincts, Bryant said Carlton received 6,304 votes while only 880 persons voted for Bryant. Carlton beat Jacksonville Mayor Haydon Burns by substantial margins and the mayor has always carried these precincts, Bryant said.

At the news conference, Bryant also struck back at a smear tactics accusation by the Carlton camp. He said Carlton had "called me a race baiter but he hasn't shown any evidence of race baiting by me.

"He called my a demagogue but it is he who is continually inflaming this issue," Bryant added.

Realignment of Florida congressional districts for new House seats the state is expected to receive on basis of the 1960 census is a problem that has received little attention in the campaign.

Reapportionment for House

"We have reapportionment of first importance and unless we elect a governor who has demonstrated capacity to achieve reapportionment, as I have, we can have five or all congressmen running at large," he said.

The Legislature fixes the congressional district boundaries and Flordia may get four or five more House seats. "The problem is to secure equal representation population-wise and that is what I would try to achieve," Bryant said.

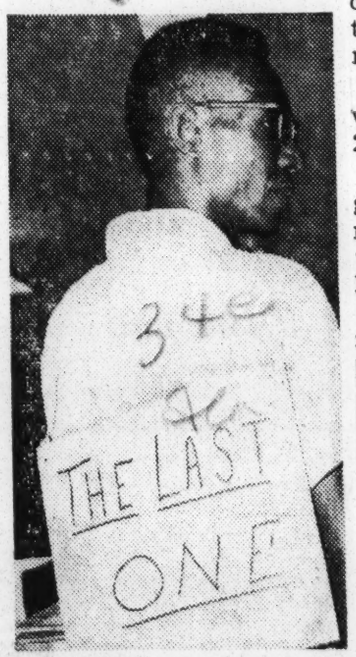
Bryant led a fight in 1955 for passage of a legislative reapportionment bill which the Ocala attorney said was called fair by the governor and newspapers. The measures, however, died in the Senate.

5,000 Beat Deadline

Tempers Flare at Vote Wire

By DOM BONAFEDE
Herald Staff Writer

Some 5,000 voters got under the wire Saturday in time to register for the November elections.



The Last One
... Sonnie McFarley

But Claude Brown, Dade County supervisor of registration, who was pooped by the last-minute rush, almost got popped by irate voters who failed to make the line by the 9 p.m. deadline.

In a heated argument, two men claimed they had a right to register since there were others waiting in line. Brown — wearing a badge that said "Smile" — stood fast and refused to let them sign up.

One of the men threatened to throw a punch at Brown but was hustled out before any damage was inflicted.

"I'm glad this is over," muttered Brown, wiping his brow.

For the last two weeks, Brown's office has been besieged by Dade residents who intend to cast a ballot for Kennedy or Nixon.

The estimated 5,000 who signed up Saturday was the most recorded for any one day. It took almost 100 clerks to take care of them.

Courthouse observers are confident that this year's total will far surpass the 1956 registration of 329,960.

The last citizen to register was Sonnie McFarley, 40, of 2140 NW 74th St.

"I haven't decided who I'm going to vote for yet," commented McFarley, "But my intentions tell me it will be Kennedy."

Asked why he thought Kennedy was the better man, McFarley replied:

"I didn't say he was the better man. I just like his appearance better. It seems to me that people down here talk more about him than about Nixon."

McFarley, who is a plaster tender, said he works six days a week and was unable to get down earlier to the registration office.

"My wife told me I'd better hurry if I want to vote," he said.

Outside the registration offices at 116 W. Flagler, several latecomers grumbled **about being locked out.**

Duval Vote Rolls Soar To 160,024

Registration Record Set; Books Closed for Election

By JOHN R. BARRY
Times-Union Staff Writer

Duval County closed its registration books yesterday with a record 160,024 voters eligible to go to the polls Nov. 8 and cast ballots on almost every office from constable to president of the United States. Also on the ballot will be the county's $35-million school bond question and six state constitutional amendments.

Supervisor of Registration Fleming H. Bowden estimated that 120,000 voters will cast ballots in the county on Nov. 8. Of these about 100,000 will be freeholders eligible to say yea or nay to the school bond question.

Peak on Final Day

The final day of registration was by far the peak day. Thirty-five clerks accepted applications from 3,194 persons—250 of whom were still awaiting their chance when the doors closed at 5 p.m.

That was nearly double the registration for all of August and a little less than half that for September.

The registration supervisor nearly made a direct hit in predicting six months ago that Duval County would have 160,000 registered voters when the books closed in October. He missed by 24.

Final official figures on the registration breakdown will not be available for a few weeks, Bowden said.

Previous High 144,248

The current registration is the greatest in the county's history and tops the previous high of 144,248 on the books in the presidential election of 1956 by more than 15,000. In that year 113,619 voted in Duval.

To approve the school bonds the law requires two things as far as counting the needed majority goes. First, a majority of the freeholders must vote on the question; and, second, a majority of those who do vote must vote in favor of the bonds for them to be approved.

The first majority—whether 51 per cent or more of the county's freeholders participate — will be determined by comparing the total vote cast on the question with the official freeholder registration figures.

If 100,000 freeholders are registered, 50,001 must cast ballots on the bond question.

Second Majority

The second majority—determining if the bonds are approved or not—merely requires one vote more than half the total vote cast on the question. If 50,001 vote on the question, 25,001 will approve or defeat the bonds.

The wording on the ballot on the bond question will be "For Bonds" or "Against Bonds."

There will be 48 unopposed Democratic candidates on the ballot. These will be listed toward the end of the ballot.

There will be 13 Democratic-Republican contests for state, congressional district or county-wide offices, and two justice of the peace district contests at the head of the ballot.

Outside of the presidential and statewide contests, of particular interest to local voters will be the following:

Second Congressional District (Duval and Clay counties), Democrat Charles E. Bennett and Republican J. Edward Musser.

State House of Representatives (Duval), Democrat Harry Westberry and Republican William S. Taylor Jr.

School Board Posts

Duval County Board of Public Instruction, District 1, Democrat Raymond A. David and Republican Mrs. Gretchen I. Carpenter; District 3, Democrat A. E. Gene Stokes and Republican Chauncey (Cy) Crawford; and District 5, Democrat Ned P. Searcy and Republican Stephen D. Walsh.

Duval County Civil Service

Board, District 4, Democrat Paul R. Akin and Republican Frank P. Kincade.

All the incumbents are Democrats.

In JP District 5, Democrat William S. Gufford faces Republican Franz E. Lindeberg, and in JP District 9, Democrat Mrs. Genevieve K. Medlock faces O. H. Hofstetter.

Four of the six constitutional amendments have statewide application and two of them deal with the Circuit Courts of Volusia and Highlands counties and the court in Brevard County.

Additional Judges

Proposed amendment one would permit the addition of two judges to any of the three District Courts of Appeal; two would permit Florida members of the armed forces and their spouses out of the state to register for voting by mail; three calls for revamping the organization of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and four would provide that not less than 45 per cent of pari-mutuel betting taxes shall be distributed equally to all counties.

As it stands now, the betting distribution is not spelled out in the Constitution, but this is provided in the statute on racing.

Amendment five will permit civil jury trials in cities other than the county seats of Volusia and Highlands counties as designated by a judge of those circuits, and six provides for civil jury trials in branch courthouses in Brevard County.

Florida group launches voter registration drive

The Afro-American
Baltimore

TAMPA, Fla. — The Non-Partisan Voter Registration Committee of Hillsborough County last Monday launched a drive to register 10,000 voters in 90 days.

W. C. Pattern of Memphis, Tenn., NAACP field secretary who successfully conducted a registration campaign in Memphis where 14,000 new persons were registered as voters in 90 days, will conduct the drive.

* * *

MR. PATTON also was the guest speaker at the organization's first public meeting at Mt. Zion Baptist Church recently. Some 250 precinct chairmen and blockworkers attended the session and received final instructions for carrying out the campaign.

Blockworkers began ringing doorbells last Monday. Those without transportation were taken to the courthouse to register in taxi cabs and by private citizens who volunteered to lend assistance.

* * *

JAMES HAMMOND is president of the sponsoring group which was organized by Young Adults for Progressive Action. Dr. Andrew Jackson is finance chairman. He reports that $2,500 has been raised to underwrite the campaign.

Some 25,000 colored citizens are eligible to vote in Hillsborough County. Some 87 percent of the registered colored voters cast ballots in the last election.

FLORIDA A. AND M.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Department of Mathematics of Florida A. and M. University will present its third lecture conference series Feb. 15-16.

Visiting lecturer will be Dr. David Blackwell, head of the Mathematics Statistics Department at the University of California in Berkeley.

VOTE CAMPAIGN—This group of Tampa, Fla., ministers includes a few of the pastors of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance who knocked on doors in the current voter registration campaign to add 10,000 new Negro names to the voting list under the sponsorship of the Hillsborough committee, as directed by W. C. Patton. Left to right: The Revs. M. L. Newman, I. Anderson, R. Williams, F. G. Hilton, J. C. Robinson, R. L. Lacy, T. J. James, Albert Fowler, S. M. Peck, C. L. Walker, W. S. Bansfield, John Willis, H. W. Wilburn, L. K. Williams and A. L. Lowry.

POLITICAL BRIEFS

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Wed. 4-13-60 P. 24.

Registration Is Up By Quarter Million

TALLAHASSEE, April 12 (AP)—With five counties still to report, there already are a quarter-million more voters eligible to vote in the Democratic primary May 3 then when Florida last selected a governor in 1956.

Reports from 62 of the 67 counties, filed with the secretary of state's office, show 1,505,763 white Democrats registered this year. This is 259,184 more than the 1,246,579 white Democrats registered four years ago.

Among the counties still to report is Polk which is expected to have about 50,000 qualified Democratic voters.

Other counties still to report are Union, Wakulla, St. Johns and Okaloosa.

Negro registration appears certain to exceed the 137,868 Negro Democrats eligible to vote for governor four years ago. The Negro registration in the 60 counties that have reported totals 130,075.

Last fall, Polk had about 5,300 Negro Democrats registered. St. Johns County had more than 1,800 Negro Democrats last fall; Okaloosa 644; Wakulla 421 and Union, none. If these figures are matched this spring, a record Negro registration is assured.

Education Needs Cited

DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, April 12 (UPI)—Adequate funds for higher education is one of the most serious challenges facing state government, Rep. Doyle Conner said today.

Conner told supporters in Milton and DeFuniak Springs that if elected commissioner of agriculture he would use his position on the Cabinet Budget Commission to improve facilities to meet mushrooming college enrollment.

The Starke legislator said he co-sponsored the bill setting up the University of South Florida at Tampa and supported legislation to establish future universities in Boca Raton and Pensacola.

"Higher education is no longer a luxury," he said. "It is a virtual necessity to making a living.

In an indirect reference to opponent W. R. Hancock, Conner said "my support of education is proven by the record, and nothing the fertilizer lobbiest may say can take away from that record."

600 Register At Night Polling

Chicago Defender

TAMPA, Fla. — Last Thursday night upward of 600 persons turned out at the office of the Supervisor of Registration to add their names to the roll of first-class citizens.

A local citizens group known as the Hillborough County Non-Partisan Registration Committee headed by James A. Hammond, assisted by the County Commissioners, Democratic Executive Committee, the Tampa Tribune, brought pressure on the Supervisor of Registration John C. Dekle to open the books at night for the benefit of the working people.

Dekle had originally refused to provide night registration, giving as an excuse it was too expensive for the few that would take advantage of the opportunity.

A long line began to form at 5:00 p.m., composed of both white and Negroes. However, the Negroes out numbered the whites by three to one. Several hundred stood in line for hours, with many of the women with babies in their arms.

The huge crowd required the registrars to remain on duty until 11:45 p.m. that night to register all who were in the court house by 9:00 p.m.

Irked by the large turn out of Negroes, Dekle said there would be no future night registration. W. C. Patton is directing the campaign.

600 new voters on Tampa books

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

TAMPA, Fla. — Some 600 persons recently turned up at the office of the Supervisor of Registration and were sworn in as qualified voters.

John C. Dekle, supervisor of registration, was pressured to keeping the books open at night for the benefit of the working people.

His excuse for not offering night registration was that it would be too expensive to keep the books open for the few that would take advantage of the opportunity.

* * *

A LONG LINE of applicants, however began to form at 5 p.m. Included among the several hundred were mothers with babies in their arms. The huge crowed, in the courthouse by 9 a.m., required registrars to stay on duty until 11:45 p.m.

Sponsors of the drive was the Hillborough County Non-Partisan Registration Committee, headed by James A. Hammond.

* * *

ASSISTING THE committee in bringing pressure on Dekle were the County Commissioners Democratic Executive Committee, League of Women Voters and the Tampa Tribune.

Irked by the large turn out of colored persons, Dekle declared that there will be no future night rgistration.

Leon County Voter Total Sets Record

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

The Times-Union Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, April 6 — A record 22,893 persons registered to vote in Leon County before the books closed last Saturday, Supervisor of Registration Hattie Coles reported today.

Included in the total are 17,106 white Democrats, 339 white Republicans, and 16 white independents. Last fall, there were 15,808 white Democrats, 300 white Republicans and 7 white independents registered.

A total of 5,872 Negroes registered, an increase of about 25 per cent over last year, Miss Coles said.

Of this figure, 5,137 are reg-

istered as Democrats and 235 as Republicans. This compares with 4,314 Negroes registered for last fall's general election.

Negroes make up about one third of the county's estimated population of 62,500.

600 Join Tampa Vote List

TAMPA, Fla.—More than 600 persons turned out at the office of the Supervisor of Registration to add their names to the roll of first-class citizens here last week.

A local citizens' group, known as the Hillborough County Non-Partisan Registration Committee, headed by James A. Hanbacker, assisted by the County Commissioners, Democratic Executive Committee, the League of Women Voters and the Tampa Tribune, brought pressure on the Supervisor of Registration, John C. Dekle, to open the books at night for the benefit of the working people.

Dekle, originally, had refused to provide night registration, giving as an excuse it was too expensive for the few that would take advantage of the opportunity.

■

A LONG LINE began to form at 5 P.M., composed of both white and Negroes.

However, the Negroes out-numbered the whites by three to one Several hundred stood in line for hours, with many of the women with babies in their arms, to become "first class."

The huge crowd required the registrars to remain on duty until 11:45 P.M., that night, to register all who were in the court house by 9 P.M.

Irked by the large turn-out of Negroes, Dekle said there would be no future night registration. W. C. Patton is directing the campaign.

Voters Increase In Fla. County Where Fear Ruled

TALLAHASSEE (UPI) — A record total of 335 Negroes have signed up to vote in rural Gadsden County where the federal Civil Rights Commission said recently Negroes were "afraid" to register.

A total of 250 Negro Democrats, 80 Republicans and one independent is the largest number ever registered in this small tobacco county where Negroes outnumber whites nearly two-to-one.

Registration supervisor J. Love Hutchinson attributed the upsurge to the furor in Washington and congress over Negro voting.

In nearby Jefferson County, only other Florida county where Negroes outnumber whites, Negro registration increased only slightly, from 301 in October, 1959, to 325 now.

In Lafayette County, also in rural North Florida, supervisor Lavern Hicks reported no change in the Negro voting picture. No Negro has ever registered in this county, according to the Secretary of State's records.

Hicks said none had tried to register by the time the books closed Saturday.

Nor did any Negroes register in nearby Liberty County, only other Florida county which had none last fall.

The Board of Health's latest population estimate showed only 100 Negroes in Lafayette, compared to 2,900 whites.

The estimate for Gadsden County is 13,600 whites to 24,300 Negroes, and in Jefferson County, 3,500 whites and 6,000 Negroes.

The Civil Rights Commission, eyeing this Gadsden County population and the total of from five to 12 Negroes registered over the past 10 years, said in a report that Negroes feared economic reprisals if they tried to vote.

County officals denied this, asserting that Negroes have always been able to vote there, but up until recently had not been interested.

PRECINCT SURVEY

Negroes Top Duval Voting Percentage

By JOHN R. BARRY
Times-Union Staff Writer

Duval County Negro Democratic voters as a group surpassed the overall county turnout in balloting in Tuesday's record-breaking first primary voting.

A sampling of the 15 precincts with an overwhelming majority of Negro voters showed that 80 per cent of those registered voted.

The entire county Democratic turnout Tuesday was 78.4 per cent of the total registration of 130,061 Democrats of both races. Based on a total registration figure of 137,425 for all parties and races, the 101,972 votes cast Tuesday were 72.4 per cent of the registration.

102,000 Negroes

Duval County has the highest Negro voter registration in the state. Duval with 102,000 Negro citizens, according to latest State Chamber of Commerce information has 24,812 registered Negro Democrats and 26,599 Negro voters of all parties.

Dade County with an estimated 129,000 Negroes has only 19,190 Negro Democratic voeters; Hillsborough with a Negro population of 57,200 has 13,830 Negro Democrats, and Pinellas with 33,000 Negroes has only 3,798 Negro Democrats.

Duval's Negro Democratic registration is 16.3 per cent of the total 1960 statewide record Negro registration of 163,128. The state Negro registration climbed from 137,535 in 1956.

to the Expressway construction,

Steady Growth

Duval's Negro registration has grown steadily with the county's general population over the past 15 years from 6,758 in 1945 to the current 26,599. Prior to biennial purge of all voting records in January, 1956, it had been as high as 27,047.

First primary and general election voting from 1954 through Tuesday's first primary show no conclusive general trend in Negro voting patterns except the general increase that follows the population growth of the county at large.

Population shifts, primarily due to the Expressway construction, break the general trend of increase in some precincts but other precincts show this deviation from the over-all county growth is exceptional.

Negro voting patterns on candidates, though more easily identified than block groups among white voters,, indicate the Negroes like other groups, vote for the candidates they feel would be most sympathetic to their problems.

Have Yet to Be Wooed and Won!

Negro Votes Must Be Courted - - Not Counted

The Courier P. 6 Sat. 10-29-60

Pittsburgh, Pa

WASHINGTON, D.C.—When the Census Bureau released figures to show that more than 10,000,000 Negro Americans werre eligible to vote, they spearheaded a chain reaction which pin-pointed the "Non-Partisan Crusade to Mobilize Negro Voters."

This crusade, under the aegis of A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., could become a vital, dramatic, far-reaching force in the Nov. 8 elections.

The organization is what it says . . . non-partisan!

Influential Negro leaders of both political parties are backing the movement. The facts which have been released are highly significant.

Their motto, "The Negro vote is yet to be courted, not counted," should give pause to both parties now striving hard for victory.

Their campaign literature once again assays the main factors of concern to Negro voters and comes up with this issue of civil rights as the No. 1 issue.

■

THEIR "FACT SHEET" on Negro registration and voting is studded with the following (1960) information:

1. **Negroes eligible to vote: 10,500,000**
2. **Negroes registered to vote: 5,500,000**
3. **Negro vote in ten "key states": 3,700,000**

The fact sheet further emphasizes that the Negro vote is to be wooed and won. In addition to the ten "pivotal" states . . . California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, with 232 electoral votes . . . Texas and Tennessee are also important. More than 185,000 Negroes can vote in Tennessee; 227,000 in Texas.

■

BACK IN 1948, The Courier was the first newspaper to declare without reservation that the Negro vote in three pivotal states elected Harry Truman.

The non-partisan fact sheet re-emphasizes The Courier figures as follows:

California: Truman won by 17,865 populuar votes. Negroes in one Los Angeles Assembly district alone gave him 30,742 votes, or 76 per cent of their vote.

Illinois: Truman carried Illinois by 33,612 votes. Negroes in Chicago alone cast 84,262 votes for him.

Ohio: Truman carried Ohio by 7,107 votes. Negro voters in four Ohio cities, Cincinnati, Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, and three small towns outside of Cincinnati, gave him 80,423 votes.

■

FURTHER, THE fact sheet reveals that Lyndon Johnson, when first elected to the U. S. Senate in 1948, won by the incredibly narrow margin of 88 votes. But he received almost solid support from the 100,000 Negro registered voters in his state at that time.

In 1955, Averill Harriman won out as Governor of New York State by some 11,000 votes. Four Harlem districts gave him a plurality of 57,000 votes.

Today, Negro registration drives in four cities have increased Negro voting substantially.

Cincinnati: 51,000 out of 60,906 Negroes over 21 are registered to vote.

Baltimore: Over 20,000 Negroes have been recently added to voting lists, bringing total Negro registration to more than 108,000, or 65 per cent of potential.

Memphis: 14,000 additional Negro voters are registered.

Philadelphia: Negro registration has reached an astronomical 285,000, or 83 per cent of the Negro potential.

■

OF THE ten strategic states where the Negro vote will be fought for with no holds barred, the statistics follow:

State	Electoral Vote	Potential Negro Vote
California	32	425,000
Illinois	27	500,000
Indiana	13	128,500
Maryland	9	270,000
Michigan	20	340,000
Missouri	13	225,000
New Jersey	16	240,000
New York	45	750,000
Ohio	25	390,000
Pennsylvania	32	475,000
TOTALS	**232**	**3,763,000**

In order of their importance, are New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, California and Ohio.

■

IN EXPLAINING the purpose of the non-partisan crusade, Mr. Randolph said:

"America is about to choose a new leader to guide this country during the next four years. It is our duty to participate . . .

"Decades of disfranchisement have proved that human dignity requires that man participate in his self-government.

"In parts of our country, force and violence bar our path to the polls. Elsewhere nothing but apathy prevents us from registering and voting.

"In a democracy, a man's freedom is to be found with his ballot! The 'Crusade' is saying to Negroes: VOTE!"

Wooing the Negroes

24e Newsweek Mon., 12-31-60 P. 17 Lawyer's Guide

In the closing weeks, the Republican campaign will lay heavy stress on winning the Negro vote. Vice Presidential nominee Lodge will carry the load, devoting himself almost exclusively to such Negro centers as New York's Harlem, Detroit, and Philadelphia.

34e 1960 GENERAL

Both Parties Must Work Harder

The Pittsburgh Courier 8/8

Analysis Shows Negroes Undecided on Candidate

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-1-60

34e

By WILLIAM G. NUNN
(Executive Editor)

General

Now will Negro America vote on Nov. 8, 1960?

Nobody knows!

Not the political expert . . . not the pollster . . . not the professional politician . . . not the Negro himself!

This fact is becoming more and more evident, as forces which are an intangible factor to others . . . assume more and more importance in the urban centers, the ghettoes, the rural areas, where Negroes live, gather, discuss and vote.

This writer has watched the renaissance of the Negro voter, and has evaluated the role he has played in elections since 1932.

• Contrary to general belief, the Negro DID NOT vote the Democratic ticket in 1932. It was not until "The Great White Father" made Negro citizens the doubtful recipients of the dole, that Negroes moved into the Roosevelt camp in overwhelming numbers.

Those were the days of relief checks, the WPA, the Black Cabinet.

Roosevelt . . . who was all things to all people . . . moved Negro voters into the Democratic party, and they have remained there ever since.

■

IN '36, '40, '44 . . . no one could convince Negroes that any other party was good for them.

• The records will show that in 1948, when Mr. Truman was elected President for the first time, the Negro vote in four pivotal states . . . Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and California . . . turned the tide for the party of Roosevelt.

In 1952, when General Eisenhower rode into office for the first time on the wave of popular sentiment wrapped up in his famous "I Will Go To Korea" statement, he appealed to every segment of the electorate but the American Negro voter.

By 1956, Eisenhower's Administration had provided these positive results for the Negro voter to consider:

(1) Wiped out every vestige of discrimination in the nation's capital.

(2) Appointed Governer Earl Warren of California as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court . . . a court which had voted 9-0 to abolish segregation in the nation's public schools.

(3) Sent U. S. troops into Little Rock, Ark., to protect Negro children going to a former all-white high school.

■

BUT IN THE elections of 1956 . . . 72 out of every 100 Negro voters pulled the Democratic lever, despite the fact that Eisenhower won by the largest majority in history.

• The Republicans didn't need the Negro vote in 1956.

• But in 1960 . . . the Eisenhower symbol will be missing!

• In his place will be two earnest young men . . . both products of the 20th century . . . who will be out for every vote they can garner.

Both men know they have the political fights of their lives on their hands.

Both men know that this election will be close . . . a throwback to the Truman-Dewey race of '48.

■

IT IS IN a political climate such as this, that the Negro vote becomes an important vote . . . a decisive vote!

• Negroes might not know it, but their votes are being sought as they haven't been for years.

The Democrats need the Negro vote if they are to retain a majority of the electoral votes which the South ordinarity gives them.

Factors which Negroes are acutely aware of . . . as well as seasoned politicoes . . . can very easily swerve the delicate balance which now prevails.

• Believe it or not . . . but the Negro vote in such Southern states as Texas, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina . . . can determine which party will chalk up the electoral votes of those states.

In order to win, both parties must carry a majority of such states as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and California.

■

IN MOST of these states, where the going will be rough, the way the Negro vote goes, can make the difference.

• This is a grave responsibility . . . and a controversial challenge.

• The Negro voter, who has supported the Democratic party for 27 years, finds himself sitting in the driver's seat, and waiting to be convinced.

• He knows his importance as a U. S. citizen!

• He is aware of the role of the black man in the turbulent continent of Africa.

He knows that college youth, through thier sit-in demonstrations, forced both parties to go farther in civil rights platform planks, than ever before.

But he knows that planks are mere promises. He's seen them placed across his neck and used as bridges to political security.

■

HE'S AWARE of the fact . . . keenly cognizant . . . that he has been "used" . . . and he doesn't intend to be "used" again.

The Nixon-Lodge duo and the Kennedy-Johnson ticket must convince them, by words and by deeds, between now and Nov. 8, that they WANT his vote, and are willing to pay the price . . . FIRST-CLASS CITIZENSHIP.

This he wants . . . and this he is determined to get!

The candidates who convince him that they can best do the job for him, will and should get his vote.

Wanted: One Million New Negro Voters

The Courier

The "Crusade For Freedom" slogan has been given a mass Negro registration drive launched last week as the 3-Partisan Crusade to Register One Million New Negro Voters.

Announcement of the move was made at a press conference called at the Overseas Press Club.

Initiators representing wide non-partisan groups and individuals were Rev. Martin Luther King, president, Southern Leadership Conference and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP.

A. Philip Randolph, vice president AFL-CIO, also billed as a convener, was unable to attend because of urgent union business in Chicago.

The organization, which has its headquarters at 8 W. 40th St., described its efforts as an open-door undertaking willing to accept assistance from any political group. The organization was announced as having no political flavor. It's only aim will be to get an increase in Negro registration.

Mr. Wilkins gave the picture of stumbling blocks being placed in the way of Negro registration in the South, and apathy and indifference keeping down registration in the North.

■

IT IS ESTIMATED that the potential voting strength of the Negro over the nation is around 10,000,000, but today only approximately 5,000,000 are registered. It is felt that the million registration target set by the movement will substantially improve the position of Negroes in the coming election.

Backers of the campaign feel that a maximum turn-out of Negroes in six major states, with a total electoral vote of 181, could determine the final electoral outcome.

The potential Negro vote ranges from 345,000 to 700,000 in the six states: New York (with 700,000), Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan (with 345,000).

CHURCHES in Negro communities are expected to play an important role in the registration campaign. Sunday before the registration deadline in each state will be designated "Registration Sunday," and many ministers have declared their intention of giving special sermons on the right and duty to vote on that day.

A resolution supporting the move was passed unanimously by the board of directors at the recent National Baptist Convention held in Philadelphia.

Backers of the campaign make a blue-ribbon line-up of Negroes prominent in the fight for civil rights. Among them are Adam Clayton Powell, Jackie Robinson, Charles Diggs, Lester Granger, William Dawson, and Jack Sengstack.

Mr. Wilkins and Rev. Mr. King agreed that either way, the election will be close and this is a good opportunity for Negroes to concentrate on exercising their franchise.

2 Labor Groups Endorse Call For 1 Million Negro Voters

The Voice Bystander

New York, N.Y.—The Civil Rights Conference of the New York City Central Labor Council (AFL-CIO) endorsed the CALL to register one million new Negro voters on Saturday, September 17th.

The conference, the first organized by New York's labor leaders to deal with civil rights problems, was attended by more than 500 delegates at New York's Manhattan Hotel.

34e

Unions

The CALL, announced last week by A. Philip Randolph, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Roy Wilkins, was introduced at the labor conference by Cleveland Robinson, Secretary-Treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Drygoods Workers Union. On Robinson's motion, the CALL was unanimously and enthusiastically approved by the delegates.

Pledged Support

On the same day the newly-established New York Council of the Negro American Labor Council also endorsed the CALL. At its inaugural meeting, the new labor group pledged its fullest support to the drive to register one million new Negro voters and to bring to the polls a maximum turnout of Negro citizens on November 8th.

Initiated by Randolph, Wilkins and King, the CALL was signed by twenty outstanding Negro leaders, including Jackie Robinson, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Lester Granger, Bishop W. Y. Bell, Archibald Carey, Rev. Drs. Joseph Jackson and Gardner Taylor, Miss Dorothy Height, and Dr. Rosa Gragg.

Negro Vote Vital Factor In Campaign

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 10-8-60

By LYLE C. WILSON

WASHINGTON (UPI) — James A. Farley was easy in his mind during political campaigns if there was evidence that the Negro vote was going for his candidate.

Farley was chief engineer of the New Deal political machine created by Franklin D. Roosevelt. He estimated that the Negro vote was the balance of power between the major parties in 17 substantially industrial states outside the South.

POLITICAL managers in this presidential campaign go along with Farley's estimate of the strategic importance of colored voters. Ashift of Negro voters from the party of Abraham Lincoln to the party of Roosevelt was basic in 1936 when FDR won all states but two, Maine and Vermont. The Democratic congressional victory was equally impressive.

Roosevelt and the Democrats would have lost the 1944 election but for the Negro vote. Political statisticians here determined the 1944 winner in 10 states - New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, New Jersey and Ohio.

Norfolk, Va.

COLORED VOTES are likely to be equally decisive this year if the politicians are correct in their belief that this will be an unusually close election. A bloc vote becomes a decisive balance - of - power vote only in close elections. The farm vote used to get the most attention. The Negro vote gets the most attention now, at least in terms of platform promises.

There is not much the pliticians could have promised colored voters that this year which is not pledged in one or both of the major party platforms. The suspicion that more has been promised than can be delivered is inescapable. The parties are committed, however, and an effort will be made.

THERE IS NOT a great deal of difference between the platform promises of the Democrats and Republicans. The differences mostly are in degree of emphasis or in he extent to wich the planks are specific.

Negroes numbered more than 15 million in the 159 census. The Negro vote is concentrated in large states which cast a substantial electoral vote. The Negro vote is tomorrow's plitical power - house, and on the order of nuclear power to boot. Only in a close election, however, may such a bloc obtain full impact.

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People checked the 1952 Negro vote in 50 cities. The survey indicated that about 75 per cent of Negroes voted for Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate. Ike was not hurt because his lead was too great in the North to be cut down even by a big minority Opposition.

...ar Squeeze Charged

U.S. Hits Bank On Negro Voting

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department Tuesday charged 27 persons and two banks in Haywood County, Tennessee, with using economic pressures to keep Negroes from voting.

The department brought suit in Federal District Court in Memphis under the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It asked for an injunction prohibiting the defendants from using any threats, intimidation or coercion intended to discourage Negro voting.

This was the first use of the 1957 act to stop alleged economic pressures by private individuals against would-be Negro voters. Earlier suits under the act charged state officials, alone or in concert with others, with refusing to register Negroes or stripping their names from the rolls.

Tuesday's action is a significant one because Negroes in many Southern areas, particularly rural sections, are almost entirely dependent economically on the white community. For this reason, various studies have said, Negroes are afraid to assert their rights.

The defendants in the suit included farmers, grocers, bankers, salesmen, a lawyer and a local sheriff. The two banks named were the First State Bank of Brownsville and the Peoples Bank of Stanton.

The Justice Department charged that the defendants had done these things, among others:

INDUCED wholesalers not to deal with Negro merchants "believed to be sympathetic to registration and voting by Negroes."

REFUSED to sell food and other goods and services, even for cash, to certain Negroes.

REFUSED to deal with white merchants suspected of selling to Negroes, and induced suppliers not to deal with these merchants.

DISMISSED Negroes from their jobs.

ENDED sharecropping and tenant farming agreements with Negroes.

REFUSED to extend credit or make loans to Negroes, though they were economically qualified and had been given credit in the past.

Haywood County is in West Tennessee, near the Mississippi border. It and neighboring Fayette County have traditionally shared the racial attitudes of the Deep South.

Negro Vote — Deciding Factor

A determined drive is being pushed to add a million Negroes to voter registration lists around the country. Viewed in the perspective of the Presidential contest, such a drive is of unquestioned wisdom and timeliness.

Since the curtain fell upon the stage of the two major political conventions, there has been something akin to a hush-hush collusion on civil rights. Yet two months ago it was the central issue that actuated the mind and conscience of the leadership of both parties.

Now that only seven weeks remain before the final count down, discussion of the Negro question recedes into the background more and more. In its stead is the religious issue which is erupting everywhere. Politicians have somehow contrived to bring it in to the fore; and even the ministers get into the act under one plea or another.

However, the religious question is in truth not a fundamental question. It does not keep a candidate, let's say of an unpopular sectarian faith from being the standard bearer of his party or from bidding for the highest office of the land — the Presidency.

His disciples, those who truly believe in him, will vote for him. Whether he wins or loses is a matter of destiny. And man has never been able to reduce destiny to a mathematical formula or control it through sheer physical laws.

What matters at all is that a political candidate whatever may be his religious affiliation does have a chance with the voters; and the democratic process is not arbitrarily suspended or sacked. On the other hand the Negro question is at the very heart of the democratic ideology which is based upon the principle that all men are created equal.

It is this basic tenent of equality which does not exist in reality and which people who are honest and consistent, besides the Negro, are attempting to establish in the image of democracy.

This is important if for nothing else than the preservation of our form of government. When citizens are denied the right to vote, as Negroes are denied in many segments of the Southland; if they are separated or isolated from the rest of the community by rigid social customs; if justice is not exercised in their behalf; if they are segregated at work and in school or prevented from earning a decent livelihood — there is then nothing to recommend democracy to the future generations and to the uncommitted nations. Besides, the whole process of representative government becomes a sham.

It is therefore the more imperative that Negro voters throw their full organized strength in the November election. There are today approximately 5 million Negroes who have registered. It is estimated that 9,500,000 Negroes were eligible to vote in the 1956 Presidential election, while only 3,500,000 actually went to the polls and cast their votes.

This constituted 37 per cent of the Negro voting potential, compared with 58 per cent for white voters.

A maximum turn-out of Negro voters could determine the final electoral outcome in six major states with a total electoral vote of 181. New York heads the list with an estimated potential Negro vote of 700,000. The others are Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan.

We repeat, the issue is Civil Rights and not Catholicism.

34e 1960 GENERAL

Negro Vote Is Unpredictable

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
Feb 26 60

New York, N. Y.—Negro support of the national Democratic ticket declined markedly between 1952 and 1956 and the Negroes today represent a voting bloc which politicians consider "one of the largest and, this year, one of the least predictable," James Q. Wilson said today in THE REPORTER.

In his copyrighted article, "How Will the Negroes Vote?" Wilson, Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago, attributes the expected continued decline in support of the Democrats to the civil-rights issue, the role Negro politicians are playing in the campaign, and the religious issue.

There is a threat frequently heard among Negroes these days, he adds, that "the Democrats better not take us for granted." It arises "not so much out of any strong admiration for Nixon or dislike of Kennedy as out a deeper and largely inexplicable restlessness and discontent."

Negro leaders are "convinced that the recent special session of Congress was a fiasco for the Democrats." Although they realize that "additional civil-rights legislation could not reasonably be expected from such a session," they are amazed at the "ineptitude of the Democratic leadership in scheduling a session which (at least in hindsight) offered the Republicans such an opportunity to embarrass the Democrats with dramatic demands for impossible legislation," Wilson writes.

The religious issue, meanwhile, is raising many unvoiced doubts about the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in the minds of Negro politicians, Wilson reports.

A high proportion of Negroes with church membership are affiliated with the Baptist Church, and "most of these Baptist churches are rooted in the rural South and retain a very conservative theology," he says.

"Negro Baptists like their white counterparts, often look upon the Catholic Church as a hostile, alien influence filled with immigrants and under the domination of a foreign power. Among many Negro Baptist preachers, an anti-Catholic sermon is part of the stock in trade."

Competition between the Roman Catholic Church and established Protestant sects in many Northern, urban. Negro communities has also contributed to anti-Catholic sentiment.

"With heavy investments in church, school, and convent property in areas that are changing from white to Negro, the Catholic clergy may well feel an economic as well as religious motivation of converting Negroes. Negro ministers, faced with such a rival and burdened with heavy mortgages on their own churches, occasionally feel that they are in competition not only over theologies but over members and Sunday collections as well," Wilson writes.

Interracial conflict and violence in cities were whites have been resisting the entry of Negroes into their neighborhoods account, in part, for the Negro's anti-Catholic feeling, Wilson adds. The whites who opposed Negroes in areas like Chicago and Detroit were predominantly Irish, Italian, or Polish, and virtually all Catholic. "Many Negroes became convinced that the two factors were related."

"Catholicism has been a heated issue for some time in communities where the advancement of Negro politicians has appeared to depend in part on their faith. Rightly or wrongly, many Protestant Negroes in New York and Chicago have felt that their Catholic brothers were given special consideration in nominations for or appointments to higher office," Wilson says.

He reports further that "there are growing signs that many Negroes are becoming restless within the Democratic Party, at least at the national level. . . . Negro politicians are unhappy that they do not play a greater role in Kennedy's national organization and that Kennedy's Negro advisers are what the politicians describe as nobodies."

Dixie Suffers House Setbacks In Fight Over Vote Referees; Liberal Plan Tabled In Senate

Issue Unresolved

More Southerners Join In Whitten Attempt To Curb Democrats

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18. — A Dixie-backed move to exempt state and local elections from the Administration's Negro voting referee plan was defeated 137 to 134 Friday by a House coalition of Republicans and liberal Democrats.

The coalition also scored two more victories over the Southerners as the house quit for the week-end with the final form of the Administration's plan to assure Negroes voting privileges still unresolved.

Whitten Gains Support

The Dixie defeats encouraged five additional Southern House members to pledge their support to a proposal by representative Jamie L. Whitten (D., Miss.) that could block Democratic control of the House next year.

The Mississippian said 37 Southern House members have now promised they will attend a meeting here Nov. 11 to consider establishment of a Dixie "bargaining bloc" for the organization and control of the House in the next Congress. He would not release the names of the recruits.

If the November elections produce only a narrow Democratic majority in the House next year, the 37 Dixie Democrats already pledged could be enough to deny the Democrats control and topple Representative Sam Rayburn (D., Texas) as speaker, unless liberal Democrats made concessions to the South.

Conservative GOP Elated

Conservative Republicans privately were elated over the prospect of an alignment with Southern Democratic conservatives.

Publicly, however, House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana said only, "We'll cross that bridge when we get to it.'

Liberal Democrats also maintained a public posture of unconcern.

Democrats now control the House by a margin of 280 to 152 with five vacancies. The Democratic majority hinges upon the support of about 100 Southern Democrats.

The amendment to exempt state and Federal elections from the Negro voting scheme was offered by Representative Hamer H. Budge (R., Ohio).

Republicans present divided fairly evenly on the vote with 44 joining the Southerners in support.

Some Southerners Absent

Other Republicans, led by Mr. Halleck, and liberal Democrats, supplied the votes to defeat it.

Twenty-two Southern Democrats, including about 15 from the Texas delegation, did not participate in the vote. All Mid-Southerners participated.

The Southerners were visibly irked at their absent colleagues, considering the three-vote margin by which the amendment was defeated.

Also defeated in the House Friday were:

1. An amendment by Representative George Meader (R., Mich.), which would have given the Federal voting referees additional discretion in accepting rebuttal testimony to complaints by Negroes they had been denied cvoting privileges. It was defeated 119 to 91.

2. A motion by Representative Paul C. Jones (D., Mo.) to kill the whole civil rights bill before the House. It was downed 159 to 101.

Negro Leadership Sees Record Vote

By RICHARD ASHWORTH

An Atlanta Negro voters' group is organizing down to the city block level in an attempt to turn out the largest percentage of Negro voters ever for Wednesday's Fulton County primary.

One source said the Atlanta Negro Voters League hopes to get 80 to 85 per cent of the 32,064 qualified Negroes out to vote.

But the league, oldest of the local Negro voter organizations, isn't confining its goal to the coming primary. It is keeping an eye on the 1961 city primary and is organizing its forces to meet a planned goal of registering 50,000 Negroes by then.

And the organization being completed now is regarded by some of its members as one which some day will be the master group to represent all Negro voters in Atlanta.

One source said the group ultimately hopes to bring into its organization all other Negro voter groups to form "one composite Negro voice in Atlanta."

Once this organization is perfected, it will be able to "touch every Negro voter in Atlanta within a matter of hours," the source said.

To do this has meant organizing on the ward, precinct and block level—and that's just what is being done, even to naming block captains. Once this is set up, Negro leaders feel they will be able to know the name of every registered Negro voter in the city.

The high percentage increase in Negro registrations is indicative of what has been accomplished so far. The Metropolitan Voting Council—a white organization—reported last month that Negro registrations have jumped 33.4 per cent in the last four years.

White registrations went up only 2.8 per cent in the same period, although there are still about three white voters for every Negro registered.

12 TO 50 PER CENT GAINS

Gains of 12 to 50 per cent in Negro registrations in seven of the city's wards were reported, while white registrations went down in three of them.

As the primary registration deadline closed in May, there were a total of 33,197 Negroes registered in the city and county, but only 1,133 were from outside Atlanta. There were 72,128 white voters in Atlanta and 24,144 outside Atlanta.

Evidence that the registration drive isn't aimed solely at the primary is found in later figures available at the Fulton registrar's office. As of July 31, white registrations in Atlanta had climbed to 82,825 and Negro registrations went to 34,528.

In the county, white registration went up to 26,104 and Negro registrations went to 1,256.

Negro leaders have used the somewhat dull Fulton primary campaign as a lever to perfect their organization. Because there was "no real issue involved," a series of mass meetings was set up all over the city—up to the night before the election—so Negro citizens could see and hear the candidates.

But these meetings also were used to recruit new league members and to organize for the get-out-the-vote effort.

SEEK 85 PCT.

A league member said that while Negro groups had got as high as 80 per cent of the Negroes to the polls in previous elections—the 1957 mayor's race was cited—the hope Wednesday is to turn out possibly 85 per cent.

And the machinery which is being set up will be used to help the organization meet its goal of 50,000 Negro registrations by the city primary deadline. League members say it can be done easily once the machinery is perfected.

Negro leaders deny that this means a "bloc vote" is being organized. But they do say that Negroes will vote "together in support of people who have been friendly toward them.

TO VOTE FOR FRIENDS

"We do not advocate bloc voting as a matter of fact, but we do candidly tell our people to vote for people who not only are friendly toward them, but who treat them with respect and dignity," a spokesman said.

A Constitution story last week disclosed that the Negro vote could mean the balance of power in the coming primary—if there is a light vote and if a high percentage of Negroes vote in support of candidates they are backing.

The story also said "relatively few" rallies for white citizens had been held prior to the primary. The Atlanta League of Women Voters said this prompted them to "check with the men who are running for office."

VERY FEW RALLIES

"We found the charge was true," said Mrs. Ray Mitchell, president. She said the league found that "very few public rallies have been held, attended by only a small number of voters and that little thought had been given to the geographic location of each.

"We found that the candidates had been harassed and over-burdened with time-consuming appearances before countless meetings of small private organizations." Mrs. Mitchell said.

According to Census Bureau—

107 million will be old enough to vote...only half will do so

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—(AP)—Nearly 107 million American civilians will be old enough to vote in the November general election, the Census Bureau estimates.

But only about 64½ million actually will vote, the bureau said Saturday, if the same proportion of voting-age men and women casts ballots as in 1956.

The total presidential vote four years ago was 62,027,000, or 60.4 per cent of the 102,726,000 civilians who were then of voting age.

THE CENSUS ESTIMATE of the number who will be of voting age on Nov. 8—106,974,000—excludes about 1.9 million members of the armed forces at home and abroad and an unknown number of civilians abroad, some of whom would be eligible to vote.

Women of voting age, estimated at 56.1 million, will outnumber men by about 5.2 million. If members of the armed forces were included, the difference would be cut to about 3.4 million.

Census said its total includes "a great many persons who, although old enough to vote, cannot do so." Among the latter are about 2.75 million aliens; residents of jails, mental hospitals and the District of Columbia; and some who have not satisfied state requirements as to residence, registration or poll-tax payment.

THE ESTIMATED total of voting-age persons includes all civilians 21 years old and over in the 50 states and District of Columbia, as well as civilians 18 to 20 years old in Georgia and Kentucky; those 19 and 20 years old in Alaska, and those 20 years old in Hawaii. These four states permit persons under 21 to vote.

THE NEGRO'S EMERGENCE

The American Negro's emergence as an economic and political force—coupled with his determination to fight for equality—has signaled the beginning of the end of second-class citizenship. Increased Negro voting registration—in the South as well as the North, the steady shift of Negroes from rural areas to urban centers, and a purchasing power that now makes up an important part of the domestic market, have combined to give force to Negro demands for full civil rights.

The Negro can no longer be ignored. His "sit-ins" and economic boycotts have demonstrated his demand for social justice. His voting power—both present and potential—serves as a warning to both major political parties that the days of either outright rejection or meaningless lip-service to equality are now past.

The growth of articulate Negro leadership alongside significant voting blocs in Northern industrial cities has forced both Democrats and Republicans to reevaluate their past performances and plan new strategies.

For the Democrats—long used to Franklin D. Roosevelt's appeal to minority groups—the last decade has witnessed an erosion of strength. Accustomed to three-to-one majorities from Negro precincts, they have seen many of these heavy pluralities dwindle election after election. In the South, despite increased state party resistance. Negro registration has continued to grow in every state except Mississippi.

The Southern Negro is faced with the dilemma of that region's one-party system. Nevertheless, his steady migration to the Atlantas, Birminghams, and Richmonds spell unmistakable future problems for the Southern segregationist politican.

For the Republicans, the increased power of the Negro vote presents a troublesome paradox. Recent elections have shown that the GOP can successfully woo minority groups by promising civil rights progress. But for the Republicans to capture these votes permanently, they must perform and such performance is impossible at the national level as long as the party's economic programs are safeguarded by maintaining a coalition with the Southern Democrats.

At the state and local levels, the GOP problem is even worse. Business dominated state machines have considered civil rights issues unprofitable. Re-publican-dominated legislatures have consistently rejected fair employment practices statutes. State Chambers of Commerce, local branches of the National Association of Manufacturers, State Farm Bureaus, and other backbones of GOP support have, time and again, gone on record in opposition to laws seeking equal opportunity for all.
power and the Negro's understandable impatience with

Despite past performance, the growth of Negro voting undelivered promises have forced both parties to adopt stronger programs and give proof of accomplishment.

REGISTRATION CRUSADE RECORDS DISTRIBUTED

NEW YORK — A record containing appeals for Negro registration and voting by seven nationally-known personalities has been prepared and distributed free of charge to over 200 radio stations in key cities throughout the country by the Non-Partisan Crusade To Register One Million New Negro Voters.

The record contains appeals of varying lengths by the following individuals: Rev. Martin Luther King, President Southern Christian Leadership Conference;

Roy Wilkins, Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sidney Poitier, Movie Actor;

Cassius Clay, Olympic Boxing Champion;

A. Philip Randolph, President Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters;

Archie Moore, Light-Heavyweight Boxing Champion.

Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, Outstanding Woman Civic Leader.

A. Philip Randolph, Chairman of the Crusade, in commenting on the record preparation and distribution said , "We are hopeful that substantial public service time will be given by these radio stations for the use of these most important announcements. Increased Negro registration and voting is of paramount importance and those stations which direct their programing to our communities have the obligation to cooperate with us in this effort."

Randolph indicated that radio stations desiring copies of the record, which have not received it, may obtain one of the discs by writing to the Crusade headquarters, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

NEGROES VOTING DRIVE LAUNCHED

Registration of 1,000,000 New Electors Aimed

NEW YORK (UPI) — Negro leaders have stressed the "crucial" importance of the potential Negro vote in calling for a non-partisan drive to register 1,000,000 new Negro voters for the elections.

"Negro Americans are 18,000,000 strong—more than 10,000,000 are of voting age," "Non-Partisan Crusade to Register One Million New Negro Voters" announced.

However, only 5,000,000 of these are registered or about to be registered, crusade leaders said.

Crusade plans were announced at a news conference called by officers of the group, who include Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Southern integration leader Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

"WILL BE CRUCIAL"

"If it is a close election then the vote of Negroes will be crucial," Wilkins said. He said maximum Negro voter turnout could well determine the outcome of the election on both presidential and congressional levels in several key areas throughout the country.

He called on Negro organizations of all political persuasions to join in the crusade.

"The problem of the registration of Negro voters is a problem for the North as well as for the South," Wilkins said. "Southern Negroes have been restricted in their right to vote by trickery, intimidation . . . Northern Negroes have been restricted by apathy," neglect by political organizations and lack of faith in the election process, he said.

CHURCH AID URGED

His view was seconded by King who urged churches to take an active part in the drive.

"It is our hope that churches will become registration centers," he said. He called for car pools and polling of churchgoers to promote registration.

Wilkins and King stressed that the crusade was non-partisan, listing several members of the group who are of opposing political parties.

These include former baseball star Jackie Robinson, who is supporting the GOP presidential ticket and U.S. Rep. William Dawson of Illinois, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

34e 1960

A.F.L.-C.I.O. Plans Vote-Registration Drive

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.

By The United Press

Chicago, Aug. 17.—The A.F.L.-C.I.O. executive council Wednesday authorized a registration drive to get its own members and others to vote in the November election.

George Meany, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., announced the registration drive at a news conference after the close of the executive council's three-day meeting.

Meany denied that the purpose of the drive was to influence the vote of union members. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. has not yet endorsed a presidential candidate, but is expected to do so August 26 when its general board meets in Washington.

Wants Records Considered

"I don't believe there is such a thing as a labor vote in America," Meany said. He said any trade-union claiming to control any votes is "full of bunk."

But Meany said he hopes union members will consider the labor records of each party.

"For every four union members who vote, I think three will vote in this way," he said.

Needs About $500,000

Meany said the $500,000 to $600,000 needed for the registration drive would be raised through voluntary contributions of 5 cents each from A.F.L.-C.I.O. members.

He proposed this registration, he said, because he was appalled at the low percentage of eligible voters, including union members, who actually voted.

Meany said the A.F.L.-C.I.O. drive would work through citizens committees in local communities and that it would be strictly nonpartisan.

"Republicans are welcome on these committees," he said.

CORE Sets November Vote Drive

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Wed. 8-24-60

Trainees of the Congress of Racial Equality held a business meeting and planned a voter registration drive Tuesday.

Gordon Carey, CORE field director who is running the group's Interracial Training Institute in the absence of Executive Secretary James Robinson, said house to house visits would be made later in the week to urge Negroes to register to vote in November.

Robinson is still in jail with seven other CORE members who refused to post bond following their arrest in a sit-in demonstration. Their trial is set for Friday.

NEGRO VOTE HELD VITAL TO KENNEDY

The N. Y. Times

Dramatic Shift in South—

Senator Widens Margins

Scored by Stevenson

New York

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 — New analyses of the election just made by party experts emphasize the importance of the Negro vote in the victory of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Nor is the significance of Negro votes for Senator Kennedy confined to the big Northern cities. It is a matter of some irony that the Democratic ticket carried at least two Southern states by margins smaller than the number of Negro votes for the ticket.

The shift of Negro voters to the Democrats between 1956 and 1960 was especially dramatic in the South.

In Houston, for example, twenty-three predominantly Negro districts went for Adlai Stevenson in 1956 by 11,592 to 3,006. This year the vote there was 22,156 for Senator Kennedy and 3,393 for Vice President Nixon.

Three districts in Tampa, Fla., went for Mr. Stevenson over President Eisenhower in 1956 by the paper-thin margin of 1,011 to 995. This year the vote was 1,980 for Mr. Kennedy, 558 for Mr. Nixon.

Switch in Louisville

President Eisenhower carried five Negro wards in Louisville, Ky., in 1956 by 26,183 to 23,067. These wards went to Senator Kennedy this year, 28,613 to 23,405.

In Nashville, Tenn., three Negro wards were carried by President Eisenhower in 1956 by 3,258 to 2,861. The vote this year was 5,710 for Mr. Kennedy and 2,529 for Mr. Nixon.

Finally, among these Southern examples, there are three solidly Negro districts in Richmond, Va. They went for President Eisenhower in 1956 by 1,287 to 588 but for Senator Kennedy this year, 1,286 to 762.

The two Southern states in which Negroes can be clearly said to have accounted for the Kennedy victory — along with other blocs of votes, of course — are Texas and South Carolina.

The state-wide Kennedy margin in Texas was only 45,000. He is estimated to have pulled more than 100,000 Negro votes. In South Carolina he squeaked through by less than 10,000. Here he drew more than 40,000 Negro votes.

North Carolina is another Southern state where the Negro vote was critical. Senator Kennedy won by 58,000 and is estimated to have had 70,000 Negro votes.

The same sort of statement can be made about some Northern states, notably Illinois, New Jersey and Michigan. Senator Kennedy's narrow margins in those states were far exceeded by his votes from Negroes. The same is true, though less dramatically so, in Missouri and Pennsylvania.

Negroes in Northern cities have voted overwhelmingly Democratic in recent years, so Senator Kennedy had less room for improvement there. Nevertheless, he did better in most of these areas than Mr. Stevenson had done.

Eight Negro districts in Cleveland gave Mr. Stevenson a margin of 1,231 to 993 in 1956. This year the vote was 1,992 to 506 for Senator Kennedy.

In East St. Louis, Ill., four districts went 2,342 to 761 for Mr. Stevenson and 2,734 to 534 for Senator Kennedy. In two Pittsburgh wards it was 13,940 to 8,922 Democratic in 1956 and 14,892 to 5,272 this year.

In Buffalo, four heavily Negro wards went for President Eisenhower in 1956 by 14,850 to 12,119. A big switch this year gave Senator Kennedy an edge of 21,712 to 7,329.

In New York, Manhattan's Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts produced a Stevenson margin of 36,527 to 32,356. This year they went for Senator Kennedy, according to figures available here, by 71,445 to 20,367.

Gets Brooklyn Vote

In Brooklyn's largely Negro Sixth Assembly District, the vote was 13,754 to 8,973 Democratic in 1956 and 22,777 to 5,808 this year.

In some Northern cities the total vote in Negro areas was lower this year than in 1956, perhaps partly because of migration due to slum clearance. Examples of such districts are those in Manhattan and Pittsburgh. But in other areas, such as Brooklyn, Buffalo and East St. Louis, the total vote was up.

Similar gains for Senator Kennedy were reported in the other big cities, though actual voting figure comparisons could not be obtained here. The Democratic percentage of the vote rose from 74 to 84 per cent in a key Philadelphia ward, from an average of 85 to 90 per cent in four Detroit wards, from 66 to 80 per cent in six Chicago wards.

One question raised by the figures is, how did Senator Kennedy do it? Why did Negro voters shift to him?

Most analysts give a mixed answer. They think that the economic motive was one reason. Negroes have been hurt worst by unemployment, and since New Deal days they have voted for the Democrats as the party favoring the lower economic groups.

But civil rights also played an important part, most observers agree. The feeling is that Vice President Nixon did very little to identify himself with the Negro cause in the campaign and that Senator Kennedy did a great deal.

The most important single campaign move was undoubtedly Senator Kennedy's telephone call of sympathy to the wife of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. when the Southern integration leader was briefly in a Georgia prison on a traffic charge. Mr. Nixon made no comment on the King episode.

In the last week of the campaign, various committees and groups favoring Senator Kennedy printed and distributed 2,000,000 copies of a four-page pamphlet headed: "'No Comment' Nixon Versus a Candidate With a Heart, Senator Kennedy." It simply gave some quotes on the affair from Dr. and Mrs. King and others.

In Chicago alone, 250,000 copies of the pamphlet were handed out in the last few days before election. It could well have had a big influence on the size of the Negro turnout for Senator Kennedy in a state that he carried by 8,000 votes.

Interestingly, in one particular area where the Eisenhower Administration could claim a dramatic effort for Negro rights, the Republicans got Negro votes. Reports are that most of some 1,500 Negroes added to the registration books in Fayette County, Tenn., this year, as a result of a Justice Department suit, voted for M Nixon.

Another major question su gested by the returns is h the Democrats should approacn the South.

Clearly, the traditionally Democratic votes of most white Southerners were critical to Senator Kennedy. But the returns also indicate that the Democrats could profit from increasing Negro registration in the South.

In Louisiana, for example, of four parishes that have no Negro voters registered, three showed majorities for a States' rights ticket and the fourth went for Mr. Nixon. Where Negroes could vote in Louisiana, they went heavily for Senator Kennedy.

Apparently Senator Kennedy, perhaps in part because of the King episode, overcame in part the recent tactic of some more sophisticated Negroes in Southern urban areas who vote Republican to protest the segregationist views of local Democrats.

In Atlanta, a key Negro district gave only an astonishingly small 15 per cent of its votes to the Democrats in 1956. The percentage rose to 42 this year, still a mintority but a large rise —especially considering the fact that the ballot showed not Senator Kennedy's name but the names of electors known as segregationists.

Negro Votes Pocketbook, Rights—And Democratic

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Nov 13 1960

Third of Four Articles

By DON SHOEMAKER
Editor of the Editorial Page

WELL, MORE than one million Negroes in the old Confederacy were registered and eligible to vote in the 1960 Presidential election.

How many did? Where were they effective? What comes of the issue in which they are most interested: the extension of civil rights and desegregation of the schools affected by the 17-state decision in Brown vs. Topeka?

Shoemaker

I asked each of my sample poll of Southern political experts to comment on this issue and to reflect on the 1960 Negro vote in the 11 Southern states under consideration.

As all Southerners — native and professional — well know this region is the most identifiable in the nation. It is also the most introspective and self-critical. Further, it alternately amuses and intrigues the Yankees, who find us a special breed apart.

Thank you. We are.

★ ★ ★

ONE REASON for this is not - the mere preoccupation with race, which is a bi-racial concern, but the presence of a racial problem associated with history and with law.

The Southern Negro in the main does not consider himself a Southerner as the white Southerner does, but an ingredient in the whole melting pot. Because the pot has boiled over an accepted recognition nationally of equal rights, the Negro is an issue where he is, and in still relatively abundant numbers he is in the South.

In the big industrial centers of the North where John F. Kennedy persevered, the Negro could have been the margin of several victories. But this will have to await a cool dissection of the precinct returns, area by area, state by state.

Very many of the more than one million Negroes on the Southern registration books voted in this year's Presidential election. The preliminary evidence is that many, maybe most, voted for Sen. Kennedy.

★ ★ ★

W. D. WORKMAN points to a "typical" Negro ward in South Carolina.

In 1952 it went 90 per cent for Adlai Stevenson. In 1956 it split, with only 60 to 70 per cent for Stevenson. This year the same ward went 80 per cent for Kennedy.

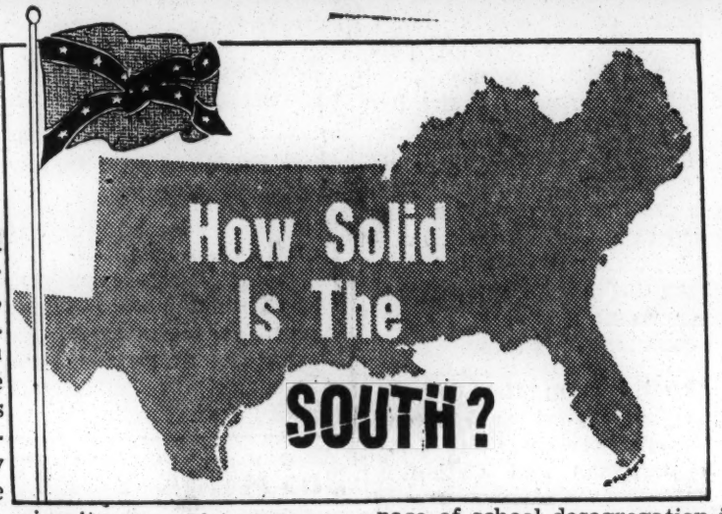
I do not contend this is the picture generally, for I do not know. There are some contrary illustrations, notably in Atlanta where a Negro daily newspaper favored Nixon, drawing its readers along.

John Popham credits the Negro vote in large Tennessee cities with blocking a landslide in the land of Old Hickory for Nixon, who did 12 times the business of Dwight Eisenhower in 1956. Jonathan Daniels points to the "urbanization" of the Southern Negro population. This could have been decisive locally in New Orleans and Miami (this is my view, not Daniels') and other cities, perhaps diluting the heavy white pro-Nixon vote in Richmond, Nashville, Memphis and areas where newly-won registration rights were exercised at the polls.

★ ★ ★

THE VERY size of the Negro registration in the South suggests, moreover, that voting rights — or rather the denial of them — have become a dead issue in the last four years.

But Vice President Nixon has long been regarded as a special political friend of the minority race. If it failed him, as it seems to have done, why did it do so?



Perhaps the "pocketbook" issues were as compelling here as matters of civil rights. The Eisenhower administration had extended them. Politically again, Sen. Kennedy capitalized in the North on his intervention in the DeKalb County (Georgia) jailing of Dr. Martin Luther King. As our Ed Lahey reported the day after the election in an acute analysis of the major issues, Jack sprung Martin with a $5 telephone call and triggered a heavy Northern Negro vote which had swung over to the Republicans in the Eisenhower era after severing its allegiance to the Democrats.

But the Martin Luther King intercession in Georgia did no appreciable harm there to the white vote. Paradoxically, Atlanta was already lost to the minority vote. Georgia just up and gave Kennedy a 153,000-vote majority. Another Southern paradox.

★ ★ ★

THE SOUTH of course is paradoxes. As such it is many Souths. The school desegregation issue has preoccupied it politically because, of all political issues, it is the most understandable, the easiest to come down on the side of emotionalism, and therefore potent.

What does the future hold here? How will the Kennedy election influence the creeping pace of school desegregation in the very region where Negro children remain in the majority nationwide — and remain for the most part segregated?

Editor Popham thinks that despite Kennedy's stand on platform and in speeches, the new administration may go slowly. "I am inclined," he says, "to believe that there will be some probing to see what squeals they will get (from white Southerners)."

Dr. Heard doesn't think this election "will affect the school problem" — not in the ways many anticipate. "We may get some federal aid," he believes. This may wind up in the direction of more school construction funds, chanelled locally. That is to say, there will be more building, and the buildings may have a separate-but-equal political architecture. "This may take the pressure out of integration."

★ ★ ★

EDITOR DANIELS believes that the "South has got to recognize at the very least they have got to get what Lyndon Johnson put in this campaign, such as going down the line for justice for all the people and the Kennedy program for integration. . . There is growing recognition that they have got to obey the law of the land."

Bill Workman would seem to demur, according to the hard political realities. "The fact that some Southern governors went to bat for Kennedy," he points out, "may mean that he would be held in check by them if he tried to go too far on this."

During the campaign the Eisenhower-Nixon administration laid claim to a successful stewardship on behalf of civil rights, including school desegregation. In Kennedy's case Daniels believes that this would not mean more Little Rocks with paratroops, but in extremities obedience to "the law of the land" with the help of federal marshals — in any case a less riotous resolution of the school problem.

★ ★ ★

TODAY, ONLY 1,526 Negro children of the 2,667,000 in the 11 traditional Southern states are in mixed classes, though many thousands are in "integrated situations." Whether this balance is changed measureably is now largely in the hands of the courts, with the Negroes as plaintiffs — but in fewer cases than most suspect.

What happens next in the South may be influenced by the strength — probably reinvigorated — of the Northern Republican-Southern Democratic coalition, and of the Southern statesmen-politicians who contributed to the Kennedy victory.

In the meantime the new President, who made foreign policy, defense and economic "growth" the issues, may be preoccupied with these issues alone.

Next: The political future of the congressional coalition.

Ten Million Eligible To Vote For President On November 8

53 per cent of tan voters cast ballots from '48-'54

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Of the 107 million civilians who will be old enough to vote in the Nov. 8 Presidential election, about 10 million are colored, according to estimates of the voting - age population released Sunday by the Census Bureau.

These figures include civilians 21 years of age and over for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, as well as civilians 18 to 20 years of age in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 and 20 years of age for Alaska, and 20 years of age for Hawaii.

These four states permit persons under 21, in the ages given, to vote. Not included in the figures are members of the Armed Forces of voting age.

The civilian population of voting age includes a great many persons who are old enough to vote but cannot do so. There are a variety of reasons, apathy is part of the answer. Polls indicate that outside the South the voting turnout of colored citizens is less than that of whites.

* * *

GALLUP POLLS indicate that an average of 53 per cent of colored voters voted in the four national elections from 1948 to 1954, compared with a white average of 61 per cent.

Some of the statistics on their face, and known facts, indicate widespread denial of the right to vote in some Southern states. Economic reprisals, intimidation and threats are some of the means used to keep colored persons from registering to vote.

In Louisiana, the White Citizens Councils in cooperation with state officials engaged in wholesale purges of colored voters. As a result, registration of colored voters dropped in to 132,506 in 1958.

Literacy tests also are widely used in Southern states to keep colored persons from registering.

A colored applicant for registration is required to read and interpret a clause or section of the Federal or State constitution. Such tests are seldom, if ever, applied to white applicants.

* * *

IN NEW YORK there is the language barrier of voting by citizens of Puerto Rican origin.

In addition to these reasons, the poll tax also operates as a deterrent to voting in five states — Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

Some persons are disfranchised because they have served time in prison or have been committed to mental hospitals. A large number of persons living in the District of Columbia do not vote because they lack voting residence in any State.

* * *

THE ESTIMATED colored civilian population of voting age for geographic divisions and selected states follows:

New England (131,000) — Massachusetts, 62,000; Connecticut, 58,000; Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, 11,000.

Middle Atlantic (1,543,000) — New York, 761,000; New Jersey, 283,000; Pennsylvania, 499,000.

East North Central (1,577,000)—Ohio, 432,000; Indiana, 155,000; Illinois, 567,000; Michigan, 386,000; Wisconsin, 36,000.

West North Central (3,068,000)—Missouri, 2332,000; Kansas, 52,000; Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, 45,000.

South Atlantic (3,068,000) — Maryland, 286,000; District of Columbia, 244,000; Virginia, 439,000; North Carolina, 547,000, South Carolina, 379,000; Georgia, 613,000; Florida, 477,000; Delaware and West Virginia, 83,000.

East South Central (1,363,000) — Kentucky, 136,000; Tennessee, 298,000; Alabama, 506,000; Mississippi, 423,000.

West South Central (1,421,000)—Arkansas, 19,000; Liuisiana, 518,000; Oklahoma, 82,000; Texas, 624,000.

Mountain (Montana, Idaho, Wyomin, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada), 64,000.

Pacific (502,000) — California, 465,000; Washington, Organ, Alaska and Hawaii, 38,000.

Ten Southern states show the effects of various devices to restrict registration of colored citizens. They are:

Arkansas, which had a total voting-age population in 1950 of 1,108,36. Of this total, 880,675 were white and 227,691 were colored. In 1958 the total number of registered voters in Arkansas was 563,978, of whom 499,955 were white and 64,023 or 11.4 per cent were colored.

Florida had a total 1950 voting - age population of 1,825,513, of whom 1,458,716 were white and 366,797 or 20.1 per cent were colored. Of the total registered of 1,593,453 in 1958, 1,448,643 were white and 144,810 or 9.1 per cent were colored.

* * *

GEORGIA HAD a total 1950 voting-age population of 2,178,242, of whom 1,544,784 were white and 623,458, 28.6 per cent were colored. Of the 1958 total registration of 1,291,597, 1,130,515 were white and 161,082 or 12.5 per cent were colored.

Louisiana had a total 1950 voting-age population of 1,587,145, of whom 1,105,861 were white and 481,284 or 30.3 per cent were colored. In 1959 the total number of registered voters was 961,192, of whom 828,-68 6were white and 132,506 or 13.8 per cent were colored.

North Carolina had a total 1950 voting - age population of 2,311,081, of whom 1,761,330 were white and 549,751 or 23.8 per cent were colored. In 1958 the total registered voters were 1,547,822, of whom 1,389,831 were white and 157,991 or 10.2 per cent were colored.

* * *

SOUTH CAROLINA had a total 1950 voting - age population of 1,150,787, of whom 760,763 were white and 390,024 or 33.9 per cent were colored. In 1958 the total number of registered voters was 57,689, of whom 479,711 were white and 57,978 of 10.8 per cent were colored.

Virginia had a total 1950 voting - age population of 2,036,468 of whom 1,606,669 were white and 429,799 or 21.1 per cent were colored. In 1958 the total number of registered voters was 958,342, of whom 864,863 were white and 93,479 or 9.8 per cent were colored.

Alabama had a total 1950 voting-age population of 1,747,759, of whom 1,231,514 were white and 516,245 or 29.5 per cent were colored. In 1959 the total registered voters were 902,218, of whom 828,946 were white and 73,272 or 8.1 per cent were colored.

* * *

MISSISSIPPI HAD a total 1950 voting-age population of 1,208,063, of whom 710,709 were white and 497,354 or 41 per cent were colored.

In 1954 the total number of colored registered voters was 22,000 or 3.89 per cent of the total colored 1950 population of voting age. White registration figures were unavailable.

Texas had a total voting-age population in 1950 of 4,737,734, of whom 4,154,790 were white and 582,944 or 12.3 per cent were colored. In 1956-58 the known total registered voters in Texas was 1,716,336, of whom 1,489,841 (1956) were white and 226,495, 13.5 per cent (1958) were colored.

Negroes' Vote Seen as Factor In Election

Negroes could hold the balance of voting power in New York and several other key States on election day, Census Bureau figures indicated yesterday.

The bureau estimated that 9,988,000 Negroes throughout the Nation will be old enough to vote November 8. That's 9.3 per cent of the 106,974,000 civilians of all races who will be of voting age.

In New York, 761,000 of the 10,788,000 civilians of voting age are Negroes. If the race between Senator Kennedy and Vice President Nixon is close, any pronounced swing of Negroes to either candidate could be decisive.

Senator Kennedy and Mr. Nixon are emphasizing civil rights in a bid for Negro votes in New York and some other States.

The Census Bureau made these estimates of voting-age Negroes in other States: Texas 624,000, out of a total of 5,329,000; Georgia 613,000, of 2,342,000; Illinois 567,000, of 6,244,000; North Carolina 547,000, of 2,521,000; Louisiana 518,000, of 1,770,000; Alabama 506,000, of 1,825,00; Pennsylvania 499,000, of 7,102,000; Florida 477,000, of 3,099,000; California 465,000, of 9,219,000; Virginia 439,000, of 2,244,000; Ohio 432,000, of 5,833,000; Mississippi 423,000, of 1,163,000; Michigan 386,000, of 4,519,000; South Carolina 379,000, of 1,227,000; Tennessee 298,000, of 2,079,000; Maryland 286,000, of 1,819,000; New Jersey 283,000, of 3,827,000; Missouri 222,000, of 2,651,000.

Many persons who are old enough to vote cannot because they fail to register or pay poll taxes or because they are inmates of institutions and for other reasons. Civil rights groups contend Negroes in many Southern communities are illegally prevented from voting or are coerced.

N. Y. Negro Vote Could Top Any Southern State's

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—New York will have more Negroes of voting age on Election Day than any of the Southern states, a Census Bureau study disclosed today. And the actual Negro vote in New York probably will be far higher than in any Southern state.

The report showed that of the 107,000,000 civilians in the country who will be old enough to vote on Nov. 8, some 9,988,000 are Negroes.

The voting-age Negro population of New York will be 761,000, the bureau said. Texas will have 624,000 Negroes of voting age.

In third place is Georgia with 613,000 Negroes of the voting age—which in that state is eighteen, instead of twenty-one as in New York and Texas. Fourth is Illinois, with 567,000 voting-age Negroes.

The bureau noted that the voting-age population includes "many who, although old enough to vote, cannot do so." Eligibility is fixed by a variety of state laws and requirements as to residence, registration and payment of poll taxes.

REPORT FROM THE NATION: THREE AREAS

The N. Y. Times

The blow to United States prestige resulting from Japan's cancellation of the President's visit dominated the nation's press last week. Regional correspondents of The New York Times reported that headlines were only slightly smaller than those reserved for declarations of war. Stories linking the new setback with collapse of the summit talks were given prominence and there was deep concern for the future of U. S.-Japanese relations. Pre-convention jockeying was the other major national issue, prominent play being given to the question of Adlai Stevenson's and Governor Rockefeller's availability as candidates. In addition there were issues of broad regional interest that had national significance. What follows are articles on three of these issues:

FARM TEST

A Primary Vote Hinges on Agricultural Policies

Special to The New York Times.

BISMARCK, June 18—Interest in North Dakota's special Senate election on June 28, already high, will mount tomorrow with the arrival in the state of Vice President Nixon and Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The appearances of the front runners for the Republican and Democratic Presidential nominations are an indication of the national significance attached to the North Dakota election, which is expected to test the extent of rural discontent with the Administration's farm program.

This program, under Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, is viewed by many wheat farmers of North Dakota as aimed at reducing crop price supports at a time when net farm income has dipped sharply.

The farm vote in North Dakota, traditionally Republican, has become more and more Democratic since Mr. Benson took office. The election provides a choice between a Democrat who is outspokenly anti-Benson and a Republican who is cautiously anti-Benson.

Davis vs. Burdick

The election pits Gov. John E. Davis, a Republican serving his second two-year term, against Representative Quentin N. Burdick, who in 1958 became the first Democrat ever elected to the House from North Dakota.

Mr. Burdick previously served for several years as counsel for the Farmers Union, strongest farm organization in North Dakota and bitter foe of Secretary Benson. He has keyed his campaign to the proposition that a Republican victory would "tell the nation that the farmers are willing to live under a Benson program."

Governor Davis' only campaign reference to the Secretary, in mid-April, praised him as "a man of ability and conviction" who had made "notable contributions to American agriculture" but who had lost the confidence of the farmers and therefore should not hold the post.

So far Mr. Nixon has been even more cautious on where he differs with the Administration's farm program. Tomorrow night and Monday, in appearances in three North Dakota cities, he will run into a barrage of questions about his farm views.

Many North Dakota Republicans feel that his visit to a Great Plains state provides the ideal opportunity for the Vice President to separate himself from the Benson program and perhaps propel Governor Davis into the Senate as a result.

The contest is for the remaining four and a half years of the term to which the late Senator William Langer, a maverick Republican, was elected. Since local cross-currents are subordinate to the farm issue, the election may prove to be a good indication of the political pulse throughout the plains states.

CAPITAL BALLOT

Washington's Voteless Win A Step Toward Franchise

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 18—The right to vote, that most basic of democratic civil rights was finally approved for the citizens of the District of Columbia this week.

In an historic vote on Tuesday, the House of Representatives—traditional graveyard for all franchise efforts for Washingtonians—approved a constitutional amendment granting suffrage in Presidential elections. The Senate on Thursday acceded to the House version and sent the Twenty-third Amendment to the Constitution on its way to the states for ratification.

Vote by '64 Seen

The hope is that by 1964, Washingtonians can do something more about politics than talk about it. Local residents still find it hard to believe that their 160-year-old drive for the vote is about to pay off.

The absence of voting rights for residents of the Capital stems from the Constitution and the provisos by which land was set aside for the establishment of the Federal city. The Constitution gave the Congress the power of "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district." There was simply no mention of voting machinery for residents of the not-yet-established seat of government.

For a while, Washingtonians did elect their own municipal government, but in the Eighteen Seventies Congress stopped it because the post-war government was plunging the city into debt. Since then, there has been nothing.

In recent years, renewed drives have been undertaken for both "home rule," and for the right to vote in national elections. It is this latter, in a form unassailable by even the stanchest "home rule" opponent, that has completed the legislative process.

But home rule itself is still a long way off, and as controversial as ever. Local self-government is and has been opposed for many complex reasons. Currently the most obvious one, displayed by the Southern-dominated House District Committee, has been the racial one. With the population of the District of Columbia now more than 50 per cent colored, the possibility of Negro dominance at the polls is one that few Southerners in Congress can view without alarm.

Other Arguments

Among other arguments against home rule are these: business apprehension that taxes might be increased; a feeling that the Constitution clearly does not sanction self-government in the city; worry that a change would interfere with the concept of a Federal city.

Of all of these, the Southern fear is the most potent. Five times, the Senate has passed a "home rule" bill and five times, the legislation has been buried in the House. For years both Democratic and Republican platforms have endorsed District self-government; for years, top leaders of both parties have advocated it. And for just as long, nothing has happened in the House.

Today, there is a discharge petition, with some 206 names on it, to remove a home-rule bill from the custody of the House District Committee. It would be hard to find anyone who will bet that the thirteen additional signatures needed to make the petition will be forthcoming in this Congress.

VOTE PRESSURE

Economic Sanctions Keep Negroes From the Polls

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 18—Another challenge has been raised to the somewhat popular theory that voting rights can be guaranteed by simply passing a new law The challenge carries added significance because it comes from the Old Plantation Belt, the most intransigent area on the issue.

Fayette County, Tenn., continued to hold "white primaries" long after they had been outlawed by the Supreme Court. But the first consent decree negotiated under the 1957 Civil Rights Act brought an end to the practice.

This action, with the psychological effects of repeated inquiries by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Civil Rights Commission, tended to soften resistance to Negro registration. Some 385 are now on the rolls, still a far cry from the approximately 4,300 potential votes held by whites.

Negroes predominate in the county's total population, 14,000 to 10,000. It is doubtful, however, that they will become a major political force in the near future. One reason is apathy, but the greatest barrier is economic pressure.

Reprisals Made

The chief targets of this pressure have been the leaders of a voter registration drive. Some of them, operate their own farms and stores. But they are still dependent in many respects upon the local economy, which is controlled by whites.

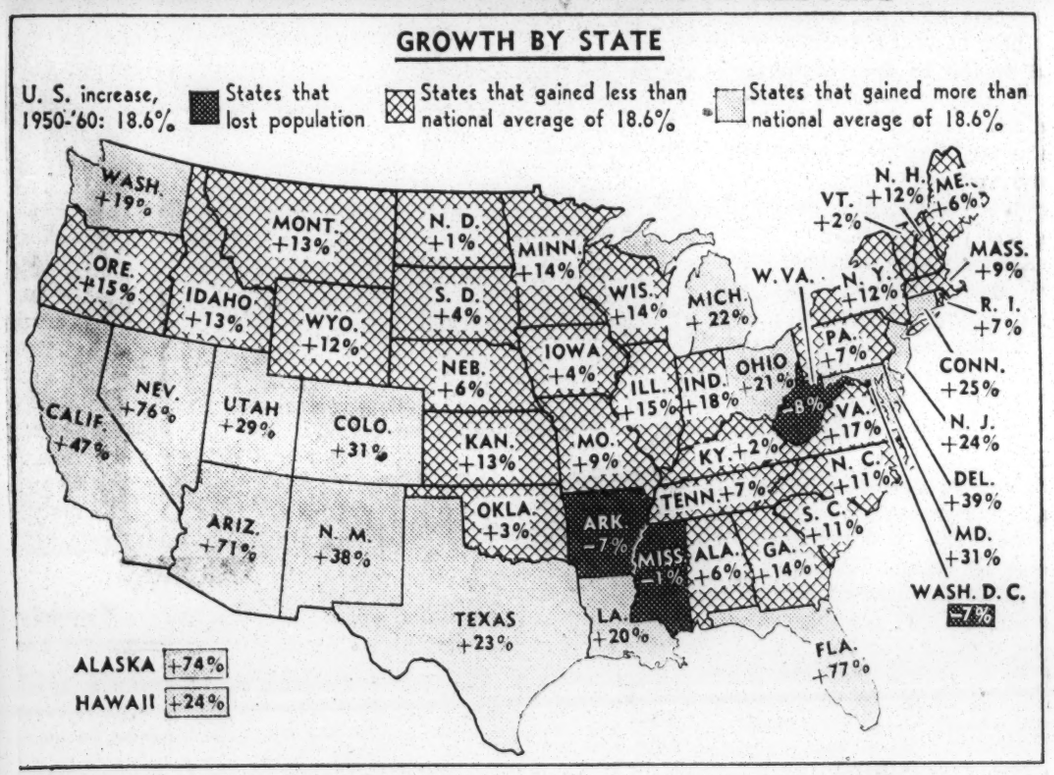
Apparently a blacklist, made up of the names of those who have registered, has been circulated. Many Negroes, particularly in the leadership, are denied supplies and services throughout the county and even as far away as Memphis, forty miles to the west.

The area in which voting rights have been consistently denied is made up, with some minor exceptions, of just such counties as Fayette. The 1960 Civil Rights Act and previous legislation may assure access to the ballot box in these counties. But it offers no shelter from the reprisals likely to follow.

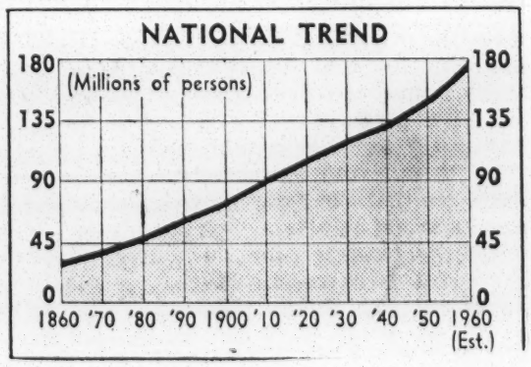
The Negro's hope may well lie in another direction. Sweeping changes are taking place in the rural South, largely as the result of farm mechanization. One of the most siginificant has been the migration of Negroes and the striking of a more even balance of the racial make-up of the area.

Administration Farm Policy Faces Primary Test —Economic Pressure Keeps Negroes Voteless

THE FIRST NATION-WIDE CENSUS RESULTS



Last week the Census Bureau released preliminary figures for 1960: on April 1 the population of United States was about 179,500,000. The United States as a whole has grown by 18.6 per cent since 1950 (including Alaska and Hawaii in 1950 as well as 1960); four states have lost, twenty-nine have grown at less than the national rate and seventeen at a higher rate. A trend to the West is clear: aside from Florida, the fast-growing state, the leaders in rate of growth were in the Far West.



Negro Vote To Be Courted, Not Counted

More than one-tenth of those Americans eligible to vote in the coming national election are voters to be courted, not counted. Of the total national population over 21, of 104,000,000 more than 10,500,000 are Negro-Americans! Of this number it is conservatively estimated that more than 5,500,000 are registered.

More than 3,700,000 Negroes live in ten pivotal states with a total of 232 electoral votes. In a close election they can tip the scale in any or all of them.

These strategic states and the estimated number of Negroes of voting age in each are as follows:

California, 425,000 Illinois, 500,000; Indiana, 128,500; Maryland, 270,000; Michigan, 340,000; Missouri. 225,000; New Jersey, 240,000; New York, 750,000; Ohio, 390,000; and Pennsylvania, 475,000.

In addition to these, there are two Southern states in which the registered Negro vote now amounts to more than 14 per cent of the total—adequate to swing any close election. There are more than 185,000 Negroes registered to vote in Tennessee and an additional 227,000 in Texas.

A 1955 survey of Negro voting by the Congressional Quarterly indicated that 35 non-Southern congressional districts had 10 percent or more Negro population. There are an additional 37 districts with a five to 10 per cent Negro population. In these 72 districts, Negro voters can significantly influence the outcome of elections in tight contests. The 1960 census will undoubtedly show more non-Southern districts in which the potential Negro vote is an important factor.

This great potential does not constitute a bloc vote! Negroes, as other Americans, respond to election issues as businessmen, union members, housewives, or any of a dozen other interest groups to which they belong. They are acutely aware of their stake in every major political decision which will be made by the next administration.

One issue, however, will inevitably color the choice of the Negro voter whether he is a farmer or a missile expert. That issue is civil rights.

Record Vote Due By Negroes in 10 Key States

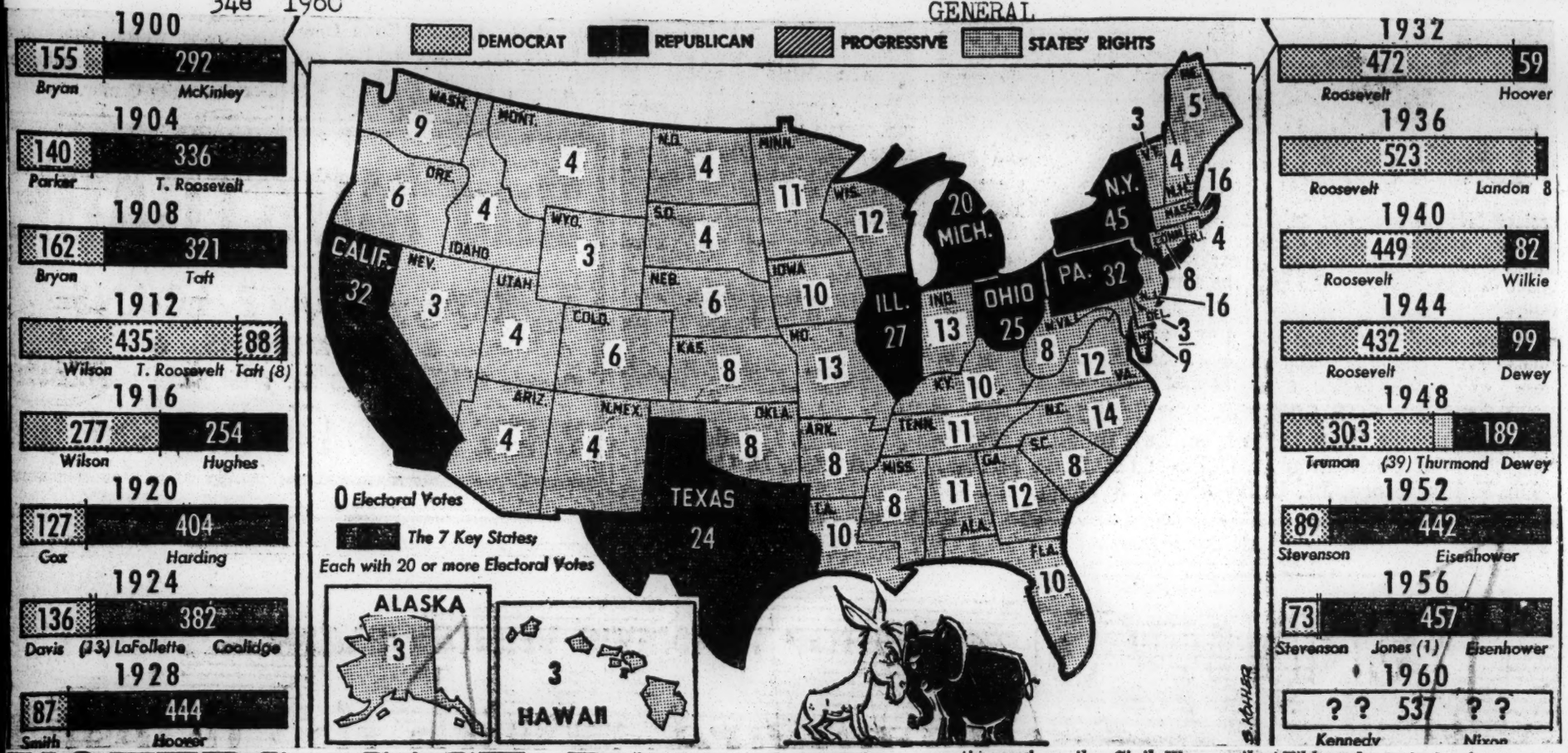
NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP). The nonpartisan Crusade to Mobilize Negro Voters says reports indicate a record-breaking registration of Negro voters for the November 8 presidential election.

The organization says that as an example more than 5.5 million Negroes are registered to vote in 10 States that have a total of 323 electoral votes. It takes 269 to elect a President.

But A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the group, said yesterday that the Negro vote is "yet to be wooed and won—it is too early for either party to count it." He added:

"Negroes, as other Americans, respond to election issues as businessmen, union members, housewives or any of a dozen other interested groups to which they belong."

The organization reported this Negro registration in 10 key States: California, 425,000; Illinois, 500,000; Indiana, 128,500; Maryland, 270,000; Michigan, 340,000; Missouri, 225,000; New Jersey, 240,000; New York, 750,000; Ohio, 390,000, and Pennsylvania, 475,000.



VOTERS CAST BALLOTS BUT ELECTORS DECIDE

By JULES LOH
AP Newsfeatures Writer

As you watch the election returns roll in it will help you keep tally if you know where the power lies.

Whopping majorities for one candidate in as many as 19 states, for example, could be completely overshadowed by hairline decisions for the other candidate in two states.

This is because of our system of electing a president indirectly through an electoral college.

The men for whom you vote Nov. 8 might not even have their names on the ballot. They are electors, pledged (usually) to abide by the decision of the majority of voters in their states.

The number of electoral votes in each state is equal to the number of the state's senators and representatives.

STATES TO WATCH

As the accompanying map shows, seven states have more than 20 electoral votes each, and these are the states to watch on election day. Combined, they control 205 electoral votes. This year it takes 269 to win—a majority of the national total of 537. The side charts show how electoral votes have been divided in 20th century races.

A recent Associated Press survey scored the race currently a tossup in six of the seven key states. Vice President Nixon was given a slight edge in Illinois, the fourth most powerful state.

Here's a rundown on how each of the Big Seven has behaved in past presidential elections:

NEW YORK (45 votes)—Franklin Roosevelt carried his home state in each of his four elections, as Woodrow Wilson did in 1912. Eisenhower won by 1.5 million votes in 1956. It was a closer GOP victory in 1952, and closer still in 1948.

CALIFORNIA (32 votes)—Nixon's home state went Republican in both Eisenhower victories after backing Democrats the five previous elections. The GOP margin last time was 600,000 votes out of more than 5 million cast.

PENNSYLVANIA (32 votes) — Three Roosevelt victories are the only Democratic triumphs here since the Civil War. The state's congressional delegation currently is divided 16 Democrats and 14 Republician: and one senator is a Democrat, the other a Republican.

ILLINOIS (27 votes) — Illinois voters have been on the winning side of every 20th century presidential race except one—Wilson's 1916 Democratic victory.

OHIO (25 votes) — Republicans have won nine of the 15 elections since 1900, including the last two. Truman won in 1948, Roosevelt in his first three races, and Wilson in his two. Eisenhower got 61 per cent of the Ohio vote in 1956.

TEXAS (24 votes) — Republicans have won Texas only three times since the Civil War — the last two elections plus 1928. With favorite son Lyndon Johnson on the ticket, The Democrats hope to return the erstwhile "solid South" state to the fold.

MICHIGAN (20 votes) — Roosevelt scored the Democrats' only three victories here, in 1932, 1936 and 1944. Detroit's Wayne County is strongly Democratic, but the Republicans claim equal strength upstate.

The electoral college system of picking a president doesn't guarantee the man who wins the prize necessarily is the people's choice.

Three times in our history the man who won the popular vote failed to get the required electoral vote.

In 1888 incumbent Grover Cleveland got 90,728 more popular votes than Republican Benjamin Harrison. The electoral system gave Harrison the victory with 233 electoral votes to Cleveland's 168.

A similar thing happened in 1876, but not in such a clear cut way.

WON BY ONE VOTE

In that election Samuel Tilden polled 247,448 more votes than Republican Rutherford B. Hayes. Tilden also got 184 electoral votes to Hayes' 165, but 20 votes from four states were contested. Congress set up an electoral commission to decide who should get them, and Hayes won on an 8-7 party line vote. He was home safe with a one-vote majority.

In the election of 1824 the electoral vote was split four ways with no candidate claiming a majority. The House of Representatives voted John Quincy Adams into office, though Andrew Jackson had polled 153,544 votes to Adams' 108,740—a difference of 44,804.

Why does the constitution provide for an electoral system rather than a direct popular election?

It evolved as a compromise.

One group of statesmen at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 felt the common people didn't have the opportunity to know enough about presidential candidates to cast intelligent votes. Instead they would vote for electors who would decide on the President. There were no TV debates in those days.

Another group said it simply wasn't altogether sold on this "by the people" idea.

After all, it was revolutionary.

Negro Voting Bloc Declines In Southland

ATLANTA (UPI) — Out-migration has caused a slight decline in the number of southern Negroes who are eligible to vote in Tuesday's presidential election, U.S. Commerce Department figures disclosed Saturday.

Approximately one out of five persons in seven southeastern states eligible to vote are Negroes, by far the largest group of Negroes in this bracket in any region.

Almost 3,750,000 Negroes are of voting age in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, the agency said.

VOTING AGE

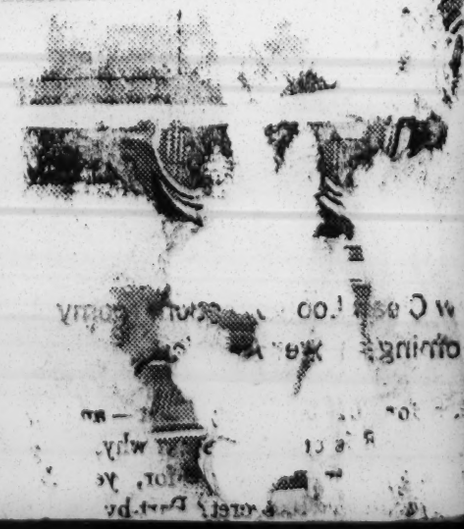
Georgia, because of its 18-year-old voting privileges, has the largest number of Negroes of voting age with 613,000.

Other states, according to the federal agency's figures, are:

North Carolina 547,000, Alabama 506,000, Florida 477,000, Mississippi 423,000, South Carolina 379,000, Tennessee 298,000.

The report showed that, while Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee have lost voting-age Negroes in the past decade, Georgia and Florida show increases.

Losses included 10,000 for Alabama, 74,000 for Mississippi, 3,000 for North Carolina, 11,000 for South Carolina and 21,000 for Tennessee.



Predicts Large Race GOP Vote

MADISON, Wis.—(UPI)—Dr Herman Long, director of the Race Relations department of the American Missionary Association, predicted that there will be a substantial Republican vote among southern Negroes Nov. 8.

Dr. Long said at an NAACP dinner that southern Negroes are tired of the "old leadership, which is unyielding, raises the old banners and looks to the past instead of the future."

Long said the Federal Civil Rights Commission, under the present administration, had obtained some substantial results and that this would help gain the Negro vote. Long said that if the commission's efforts to gain voting rights for Negroes continued at its present pace that it would take only about 10 years to break down the technical and legal racial barriers to voting in the South.

Rights Unit Put On Alert For Election

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department Wednesday alerted its field forces to be on the lookout election day for possible violations of voting rights because of race or color.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said he had instructed all U.S. attorneys to keep their offices open Nov. 8 until all polls in their jurisdictions are closed.

He said the department's Civil Rights Division will also be fully staffed that day.

Rogers said his department will be particularly alert to such violations as intimidation or coercion of voters, buying votes, and conspiracy to falsify votes because of a person's race, color or for any other reason.

Such violations are likely to be accompanied, Rogers said, by forged ballots, impersonation of voters, rigged voting machines, stuffed ballot boxes, fraudulent absentee ballots, and false returns.

Although the federal government has no authority to supervise balloting, Rogers said "where violations of federal statutes occur the Department of Justice will take immediate action and follow through with vigorous prosecutions wherever the complaints are established."

10 Million Old Enough To Vote

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — There will be nearly 10 Million Negroes of voting age by election day — mostly in the South — the census bureau estimated.

They will be part of 107 million civilian Americans meeting state age requirements for the ballot. In most states the voting age is 21. It is 18 in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 in Alaska, and 20 in Hawaii.

The greatest bloc of Negroes of voting age — 3,068,000 — is in the South Atlantic states. This area includes Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Delaware and West Virginia.

In the East South Central states — Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi — There are 1,363,000 Negroes of voting age.

Some 1,421,000 meet age requirements for the ballot in the West South Central states — Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

New York has the greatest bloc of Negro voters of eligible age, 761,000. Then comes Texas with 624,000; Georgia, 613,000; Illinois, 567,000; North Carolina, 547,000; Louisiana; 518,000 and Alabama, 506,000.

Migration Trend Cuts Southern Negro Vote

ATLANTA — (UPI) — Migration caused a slight decline in the number of southern Negroes who were eligible to vote in Tuesday's presidential election, U.S. Commerce Department figures disclosed.

Losses included 10,000 for Alabama, 74,000 for Mississippi, 3,000 for North Carolina 11,000 for South Carolina and 21,000 for Tennessee.

Florida picked up 11,000 Negroes in the voting age bracket and Georgia added 8,000. This gave the region a net loss of 1,000 voting age Negroes during the past 10 years.

Approximately one out of five persons in seven southeastern states eligible to vote are Negroes, by far the largest group of Negroes In this bracket in any region.

Almost 3,750,000 Negroes are of voting age in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, the agency said.

Georgia, because of its 18 year old voting privileges, has the largest number of Negroes of voting age — 613,000.

Other states, according to the federal agency, are:

North Carolina 547,000, Alabama 506,000, Florida 477,000, Mississippi 423,000, South Carolina 379,000, Tennessee 298,000.

The report showed that, while Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee have lost voting age Negroes in the past decade, Georgia and Florida showed increases.

Record Voter Turnout Of Negroes Predicted

Many Uncommitted, Randolph Asserts; 5,000,000 Are Registered

There will be a record turnout of Negro voters, many of them as yet uncommitted, in the coming national election, a prominent Negro leader predicted yesterday.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and chairman of a non-partisan group working to boost the Negro vote, said a survey indicated "record-breaking registration of potential Negro voters."

The survey conducted by the group, the "Non-Partisan Crusade to Mobilize Negro Voters," showed that in ten key industrial states with high Negro populations, 5,000,000 Negroes had registered.

This, the survey said, indicates "a potential vote of well over 3,500,000 in ten states possessing 323 electoral votes." Mr. Randolph said that Negroes, although vitally concerned with the civil rights issue, do not constitute a voting bloc. "The Negro vote is yet to be wooed and won," he said. "It is too early for either party to count it."

18,000,000 in Nation

There are some 18,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and of these, 9,500,000 were eligible to vote in 1956 Presidential election. Only 3,500,000 did vote, nowever. About 3,000,000 Negroes in the South in the last election who were qualified to vote by age did not go to the polls, and this situation is likely to be repeated Nov. 8.

Mr. Randolph said that to win the Negro vote, "the burden is on both parties and their candidates to provide convincing assurances that meaningful action on civil rights will come next year."

The report broke down the potential Negro vote in ten key states as follows: California 425,000; Illinois, 500,000; Indiana, 128,500; Maryland, 270,000; Michigan, 340,000; Missouri, 225,000; New Jersey, 240,000; New York, 750,000; Ohio, 390,000, and Pennsylvania, 457,000.

In the 1956 election, 58 per cent of white eligible voters went to the polls, while only 37 per cent of the potential Negro vote turned out.

VOTING RECORDS OF FOUR COUNTIES TO BE INSPECTED

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Jun. 5-10-60

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Attorney General William P. Rogers said Monday he will move immediately under the new civil rights law to inspect voting records in four Southern states as the first step in a "widespread" crackdown on violations of Negro voting rights.

He said FBI agents would ask Southern election officials immediately to make available for inspection all voting records of McCormick County, S. C.; East Carroll Parish, La.; Webster County, Ga.; and Wilcox County, Ala.

Rogers said the requests are "the forerunners of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed by discriminatory practices."

Under the new civil rights bill signed by President Eisenhower only last week, voting registrars must preserve voting records for at least 22 months and make them available for inspection by federal authorities.

The demand for voting records will be presented to the local boards of registrars in the four counties in the form of a letter from the attorney general.

It states that the demand "is based upon information . . . tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made without respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction."

Officials said there were no Negroes registered in any of the four counties although each has a large Negro population.

They said Justice Department civil rights officials would attempt to determine on the basis of the registration records whether Negroes had been excluded through the application of registration requirement not imposed on white voters.

Officials said there also would be other actions soon under the law, which also provides for a system of court-appointed voting referees to insure Negro voting rights.

The referee can be appointed following determination by the courts that there has been a pattern of discrimination.

The Justice Department made public the following information on voting records in the four Southern counties involved in Monday's action. It concludes:

Webster County, Ga.: "Has been described as having a long history of various forms of anti-Negro activity," the department said. Negroes of voting age total 1,296, with no registrations.

Among other things, federal authorities want to determine whether the so-called "voucher" practice is being used to disfranchise Negro voters. Under this practice, Negro applicants to vote must be vouched for by two, or sometimes more, local voters who are already registered.

More Than 1,000 Negroes Registered Last Week

34e

The non Partisan voters group composed of most Negro churches and clubs and sponsored by National Urban and NAACP reports more than 1000 one thousand new registrants on the books of Davidson County as of last week. The following ward clubs held meetings this week first ward Tuesday night at 1308 Jefferson Street. Second ward Friday night at Phillip Chapel C. M. E. Church. The third ward met Wednesday night at Bethel AME Church, South Street. The fifth ward was in session also Wednesday night at St. Luke CME Church 26th and Meharry. Cleveland Street Baptist Church was the sixth ward meeting place while the seventh ward convened at Sylvan Street Baptist Church, 526 Shelby Avenue.

May 17 will be students' day when the students will direct the registration efforts from downtown street corners and by a door to door survey. It is hoped that a minimum of 10,000 new names will be put on the registration book.

Dixie Bloc Loses Test Over Rights

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Jun. 3-22-60

Move To Confine Referees' Power Loses By 20 Votes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southern congressmen lost again in the House Monday, this time by 20 votes, in an effort to limit the authority proposed in civil rights legislation for voting referees.

A count of 157-137 rejected an amendment to confine the scope of these court-appointed officials to elections of federal officials. It would have exempted state and local elections.

The margin compared to the 137-134 vote by which the House turned down a similar proposal Friday. Both tallies were teller counts, in which individuals' votes are not recorded.

HELP FROM NORTH

The referees are proposed as a means for making sure that qualified Southern Negroes are allowed to vote. The referees would be appointed by federal judges.

Rep. August E. Johansen (R-Mich.), offered Monday's amendment, which was solidly backed by Southerners. The Friday amendment was also presented by a non-Southerner, Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R-Idaho).

Johansen called his a "stop-and-look amendment" against too much encroachment of federal authority in local affairs.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), retorted, "We cannot tolerate Jim Crow at the ballot box."

BLOCK BY CELLER

Celler tried to prevent a vote on the Johansen amendment, on the grounds the House had already voted on the issue.

However, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), presiding, ruled there was enough difference from Budge's proposal to let the new one go to a vote.

Both the Senate and House made slow progress on the legislation Monday. The House may get to a final vote Tuesday or Wednesday.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), the Senate majority leader, said he hopes that the Senate will vote on as many major points as possible before it gets a bill from the House.

There has been recurring talk, and denials, that the Senate may merely accept whatever bill the House passes, in order to bypass its Judiciary Committee which has a record for holding up action on civil rights bills.

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), announced he will fight any maneuver to shortcut the committee.

He said Vice President Richard M. Nixon and other backers of the legislation may be expected to try to "usurp the rules of the Senate in their drive to ram through a civil rights bill during the election year session."

Supreme Court Defeats South In Voting Row

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

Tues. 6 Jun 60

Tribunal Votes To Remove Block In Civil Rights Investigations

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By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 20. — The Supreme Court Monday blasted aside roadblocks which have stymied the Civil Rights Commission in its investigation of complaints of voting discrimination against Negroes in the South.

The court's 7-2 ruling put the commission in a position to resume hearings on such complaints, whether against voting registrars or private citizens.

Overturned were two injunctions issued in Federal District Court for Western Louisiana.

These had forced the commission to call off hearings in Shreveport, La., and to mark time with other investigations.

In an opinion by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Supreme Court specifically upheld commission rules which provide the identity of persons making complaints may not be disclosed, and that those summoned to testify, including persons against whom complaints had been made could not cross-examine the complainants.

Rulings Explained

Both the lower court rulings involved held, in essence, that the commission could not deny voting registrars or private citizens involved in complaints the right to confront their accusers and cross-examine them without specific congressional authorization.

One of the decisions was given last July by Chief Judge Ben. C. Dawkins of Western District of Louisiana in a suit brought by private citizens to halt the Shreveport hearings. Last October, a three-judge district court, of which he was a member, made a similar ruling in a case involving 17 voter registrars in several Louisiana parishes.

In disagreeing with the lower court, Warren said Congress authorized the commission to adopt the procedure in question.

Specific Question

Warren said the specific constitutional question is whether persons whose conduct is under investigation by a Government agency are entitled, by virtue of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, to know the specific causes that are being investigated as well as the identity of the complainants and to have the right to cross-examine those witnesses.

He said "due process" is an illusive concept, its exact boundaries undefinable, and its content varying according to specific contexts.

Judge William O. Douglas wrote a dissenting opinion in which Justice Hugo L. Black concurred.

Douglas took the view that "important as these civil rights are, it will not do to sacrifice other civil rights in order to protect them."

(Additional Story on Page 3)

Attorney General Decries Justices' Decision

BATON ROUGE, La., June 20.—(AP)—Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said Monday a United States Supreme Court decision authorized what he called a "Governmental Gestapo."

Gremillion commented after the Supreme Court knocked down Louisiana's constitutional objections to the Federal Civil Rights Commission in a 7-2 decision.

Southern Counties Blast Attorney General

Rogers Called 'Liar' on Discrimination

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Moving quickly under the new 1960 civil rights act, Attorney General William P. Rogers has asked to inspect voting records in four counties in four Southern states.

ROGERS

In letters to the county registration boards, Rogers said:

"This demand is based upon information in the possession of the attorney general tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction."

The Justice Department said that while thousands of Negroes live in the four counties, none are registered to vote. The counties are McCormick County, S.C., East Carroll Parish, La., Webster County, Ga., and Wilcox County, Ala.

TheMcCormick County attorney called Rogers a "liar" for charging there was discrimination there. "In the first place," said Attorney J. Fred Buzhardt, "we have four Negroes registered. Three registered last week and one last fall. In the second place, no Negro, to my knowledge, has ever been refused registration if they applied. None ever applied before."

H. Henderson Bruce, chairman of the Wilcox County Board of Registrars, said the board hasn't received any applications from Negroes since he was appointed chairman Nov. 16. Earlier records of the board, he said, were subpoenaed for a grand jury investigation and he has never seen them.

At Preston, Ga., Mrs. Florrie H. McKinnon, clerk of Superior Court in Webster County, said a complete list of registered voters is always open to inspection in her office.

"I doubt if we've got a dozen Negroes in this county who could qualify to vote," she said. "It's been over two years since any Negroes applied to register." The Justice Department said there are 1,296 Negroes of voting age in the county.

The 1960 Civil Rights Bill was signed into law by President Eisenhower last Friday. Rogers went into action on the first business day thereafter. He said the move was a forerunner "of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens have been infringed by discriminatory practices."

The key provision of the new law allows federal courts to appoint voting referees to handle registrations of eligible voters after a court finds a pattern of discrimination exists. It requires election officials to make their records available to the attorney general upon written demand. It also requires that voting records be preserved for 22 months.

FBI agents will deliver Rogers' letters to the registrars in each county.

4 MORE AREAS IN SOUTH FACE VOTE BIAS QUIZ

U.S. Acts Under 1960 Civil Rights Law

Washington, June 6 (UPI)—The justice department Monday called on four more southern counties to open their voting registration records for inspection by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine whether Negroes have been denied their rights.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers asked election officials in Clarendon and Hampton counties, S. C.; Sumter county, Ala., and Fayette county, Ga., to bare their registration and voting statistics. He acted under the 1960 civil rights act.

Four Challenge Law

The action brought to 12 the number of counties asked to open their records. Only three counties have complied. Four others have filed suits challenging the constitutionality of the law.

However, shortly after Rogers' announcement, FBI agents were given permission to examine the Sumter county records. Earl Godfrey, chairman of the county board, said they could look at anything they wanted to.

Rogers said the purpose of the actions was to determine whether Negroes were being denied their constitutional rights thru discriminatory practices by local officials. The justice department said only a few Negroes were registered in each county.

Only 324 Registered

In Clarendon county, the justice department said, only 324 of the 9,279 eligible Negroes were registered in 1958. There were 3,458 registered white voters.

In Hampton county, 250 Negroes were registered out of 4,607 eligible. There were 3,210 white voters registered out of a possible 4,617 in 1958.

Only 25 Negroes were registered in Fayette county out of a voting age population of 1,255 Negroes. This compared with 3,402 white voters registered.

175 of 8,700 Can Vote

The justice department said available statistics showed 8,700 Negroes of voting age in Sumter county and only 175 registered in 1958. There were 3,600 whites of voting age and 2,858 registered.

The three counties which have opened their records to the federal government were Early county, Ga.," McCormack county, S. C., and Webster county, Ga.

Montgomery county, Ala., has asked the justice department for more time to decide whether it will open its records or file suit.

Wilcox county, Ala., and three Louisiana parishes — Ouchipa, East Feliciana, and East Carroll — have filed suits challenging the act's constitutionality.

SOUTHERN POLITICS

Colored voters hold balance of power

ATLANTA, Ga. — If the vote is light, colored voters will have the balance of power in Fulton County's primary election Wednesday.

A successful vote registration campaign has brought the number of colored voters to 33,197, the highest in Fulton's history.

With only four offices contested, the campaign has been quiet and white voters are expected to stay away from the polls in large numbers. This would give the balance of power to the colored voters who normally turn out in large numbers on election day.

Total registration of both races in the county is 135,469. However, Neil Leach, secretary of the County Democratic Executive Committee, estimates there may be as few as 60,000 votes cast in the Sept. 14 balloting.

Colored political organizations have held a large number of rallies but relatively few rallies have been held by white organizations.

Sparkman sees split in 'solid south'

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Sen. John J. Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama, said this week religious and racial issues may cost Democratic presidential nominee Sen. John F. Kennedy some of the Democratic South.

However, Sparkman, the unsuccessful Democratic nominee for vice president in 1952, said he believes the Democratic presidential ticket will carry most of the South in the November election.

"I don't think the 'Solid South' will ever be solid again," Sparkman said.

Also in Washington, Horace E. Henderson, deputy assistant secretary of state for International Organization Affairs, has resigned from the Department of State to become the executive director of the American Nationalities for Nixon-Lodge program, being conducted under the auspices of the Volunteers for Nixon - Lodge in Washington.

* * *

FRANK D. REEVES, assistant to Sen. Kennedy who is on tour with the candidate, reports that colored Democratic leaders hailed the arrival of Sen. Kennedy in Anchorage, Alaska last week and gave him a tremendous ovation.

Mrs. Blanche McSmith, who is seeking re-election from the 10th District in the Alaska House of Representatives, led a delegation which met Sen. Kennedy at the Anchorage airport. Among the leaders was Lauree W. Watkins, a musician with T. Bone Walker's band; he is president of the Community Democratic Club.

Gov. Faubus supports Kennedy, not policy

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Gov. Orval E. Faubus said he would support Sen. John F. Kennedy, but disavowed the party's civil rights plank.

In a statement at a news conference, Faubus said:

"I am a Democratic office holder and the recipient of that party's confidence and trust. I am also a Democratic nominee which entitles the Democratic Party to my support."

In Arkansas' Democratic primary July 26, Faubus won renomination to a fourth term over four opponents.

Petitions filed in Fla. for Governor Faubus

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Supporters of Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus for president filed new petitions Tuesday from six counties seeking to have his name placed on the Florida ballot but were still far short of their goal.

A total of 527 names were on petitions from Bradford, Clay, Polk, Osceola, Hendry and Pinellas counties. This brought the total signatures so far to 2,809 from 22 counties. The law requires at least 7,500 names from 24 counties, with a minimum of 25 from a county.

Mississippi e blasts legislators

JACKSON, Miss. — An independent presidential elector urged an all-out fight against loyalist Democrats Wednesday in a sweeping denunciation that hit Sen. James Eastland and other Mississippi political leaders.

The elector, former gubernatorial candidate Charles Sullivan, did not mention any names but the reference to Eastland was obvious.

Both Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and Sen. John Stennis, among other state Democratic leaders, have announced their loyalist stand.

Politics Feels Impact Of Negroes' Migration

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The great migration of Negroes to the North, one of the most significant events of the past 20 years, has had its most pronounced impact in the area of politics, James Q. Wilson said last week in THE REPORTER.

In a copyrighted article, "How the Northern Negro Uses His Vote," Wilson points out that in certain political quarters, when the 1960 Department of Commerce decennial census is published, "the first page to which many will turn will be that showing the size of the Negro population of Northern cities."

In this new census, according to Wilson, some cities may find their Negro population amounting to more than half the total. He cites Washington, D. C., as an example adding that "this will increase resistance from Southern Congressional leaders to 'home rule' for Washington."

This new census will present hard facts with which the Negroes can demonstrate their numerical strength, giving sound basis for "renewed efforts by Negroes to assert their claims to political representation," Wilson writes.

At present, Negroes from four Northern cities have gone to Congress—William L. Dawson from Chicago; Adam Clayton Powell, jr., from New York; Charles C. Diggs, jr., from Detroit, and Robert N. C. Nix from Philadelphia, he reports. "Negroes sit in the councils of dozens of cities and in many state legislatures. Negro leaders are expecting to capture additional Congressional districts in the near future."

Although Negroes and whites both forsee the problems arising from the relatively high voting strength of the Northern Negroes, "many Negroes view this development with satisfaction," Wilson writes.

The future of Northern Liberals is one of the problems, according to Wilson. "In the past, congressmen and other elected officials from large Northern cities have been sensitive to the presumed demands of Negroes and other minority groups. But as Negroes move into formerly all-white political districts at an ever increasing rate, an effort is almost invariably made to replace the white elected officials with Negroes."

"Many white politicians, when

4 DIXIE COUNTIES

Rogers Asks Look At Voting Records

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, in the first use of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, today asked to inspect voting registration records in four counties in four Southern states.

Rogers announced the inspection requests are being presented to registration boards in McCormick County, S.C.; East Carroll Parish, La.; Webster County, Ga., and Wilcox County, Ala.

Each of these counties was described as having large numbers of Negroes of voting age, and no Negro registrations.

FBI agents will deliver the attorney general's letters to the registrars.

Rogers described his move as the forerunner "of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed by discriminatory practices."

The 1960 Civil Rights Act was signed into law by President Eisenhower last Friday.

One section requires election officials to make their records available for inspection on written demand of the attorney general. This section also requires that voting records be preserved for possible inspection for 22 months.

Another section—the key one of the new act—permits federal courts to appoint voting referees to handle registrations of eligible persons if there is a finding of a pattern of discrimination.

In his letters to the county boards, Rogers said:

"This (inspection) demand is based upon information in the possession of the attorney general tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction."

Probe Shows Lack Of Dixie Voting Records

ATLANTA — (UPI) — Inspection of voting records in four southern counties may be blocked by a lack of any records.

Officials in at least two of the four counties listed for checking by Federal officials said they probably have no records that would tell Atty. General William Rogers what he wants to know. The records in Webster County, Ga., are available but are supposed to be destroyed under local laws.

The new civil rights law, signed by President Eisenhower last week, makes it mandatory that voting records be kept at least 22 months.

The record in Wilcox County, Ala., were subpenaed by a circuit court in 1958 during a federal Civil Rights Commission investigation and have not been returned to the county. Registration chairman W. Henderson Bruce said he has no records.

Atlantan Sees Good In New Law

By AL KUETTNER

ATLANTA.—(UPI)— A fairly reliable formula is that the number of Negro voters declines in proportion to their distance from the big cities.

Will the new civil rights law, providing for federal voting referees and open inspection of precinct voting records, change that formula?

Negro leaders here, long in the forefront of a get-out-the-Negro-vote drive, believe the law will go a long way toward opening voting privileges for everyone who can qualify, regardless of race.

"Much of the responsibility from here on lies with the Negro people," said C. A. Scott, editor of the Atlanta Daily World, the nation's first Negro daily newspaper.

Scott feels the two big jobs now are dispelling Negro fears that they will suffer harm or boycott if they try to vote and convincing white people in the South that "Negroes are not trying to take over."

"The right to vote is a precious right and everybody should have it," Scott said. "I believe we've got a good voting law now and that both sides should fight for it and learn to trust each other."

At present there are 27 counties in the South where there are no Negro voters (some of them have no Negro residents). There are many others that have only a token Negro vote.

On the other hand, there is rural Liberty county, Ga., where the Negro registration often is higher than the white. Race relations in the county are exceptionally cordial and the chief deputy sheriff is a Negro.

On the other side of the scale is Webster county, Ga., which had at last count, 1,258 Negroes of voting age but no Negro voters.

Why?

"I guess some of them fear they'll be burnt out" if they register, the late Stanley Fussell. Webster county tax commissioner and keeper of voting records, told a reporter.

Fussell took his life May 12 for unexplained reasons that apparently did not concern the fact his county is under federal vote discrimination scrutiny.

"Negroes are told it would upset good race relations if they try to vote," another Webster official, Superior Court Judge Cleveland Rees, said.

It's this kind of apprehension that Scott feels should be lifted with all the backing of white and Negro leadership.

In most southern states the voting registrar is still boss of who gets registered and he can make it difficult or easy, all within the law.

Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia have literacy tests, with variations.

In Georgia, illiterates may choose to answer 20 of 30 questions about state and national government (the Secretary of State has duplicated copies of the answers for advance study on request.)

South Carolina applicants who can't read and write often can vote by proving payment of taxes on at least $300 worth of property but the registrar can still require a literacy test.

The Virginia legislature is considering repeal of a "blank sheet" voter registration form, now used on a local option basis. Under it, applicants can be handed a blank sheet of paper and required to answer constitutional questions.

Mississippi will vote this year on a constitutional amendment to allow registrars to reject applicants they consider not "of good moral character." The U. S. court of appeals has charged that Negroes are systematically excluded from registration rolls in that state. In the latest gubernatorial election only an estimated 30,000 of the 40,000 votes cast were by Negroes although they make up 40 per cent of the population.

In Alabama areas with the highest Negro population, the Negro vote is about .2 per cent compared with six per cent on a statewide basis.

Negro leaders see ahead a major job of education and a constant tub-thumping campaign to go along with the new federal law.

"Failure to vote, causing purges from county registration lists, is

even more serious than the appar en apathy of the non-registered citizens," according to a Georgia Negro registration committee.

Voters can be removed from the lists in Georgia for failure to vote in two statewide elections.

As a result of the voter drive in Georgia, spurred by annual Negro citizenship clinics, Negro registration between 1956 and 1958 rose from 160,018 to 161,958. There was a slight decline in white registration for the same period.

Negro college students in Raleigh, N. C., checked one precinct and found that only 27.3 per cent of its 736 Negroes were registered. After a whirlwind drive, Negro registration was up to 60 per cent.

South Moves To Stall Probe Of Vote Denial To Negroes

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—Loud protestations of persecutions arose from the state capital here last week as hard core segregationists resorted to their old techniques of name calling, stalling, and circumvention to keep from complying with the law of the land.

Gov. John Patterson started by calling U. S. Atty. General William Rogers an "outright liar."

Rogers invoked the 1960 civil rights act just signed by Eisenhower by asking to examine the voting records of four deep south counties - McCormick county, S. C.; East Carroll Parish, La.; Webster county, Ga., and Wilcox county, Ala.

The naming of Wilcox county made Patterson mad.

"Atty. Gen. Rogers accused our officials of violating the law and their oaths of office," Patterson declared. "He slanders the citizens of Alabama and smears the good name of our state."

He said the attorney general's charges were "deliberate fabrication. I know of my own knowledge that the public officials of Alabama and particularly Wilcox county are good, law-abiding citizens, are doing a good job and are upholding their oaths of office. I know for a fact that they treat all citizens fair and impartially."

"I deeply resent the charges made by Atty. Gen. Rogers," Patterson said. "His fake and malicious indictment of a whole region of our nation without one shred of evidence is in complete disregard of all sense of fairness and decency and is injurious to our nation as a whole.

"His motives are obviously political. He doesn't seek right for anyone, but he seeks only votes of minority groups for the Republican party. The Eisenhower administration has reached a new low."

Patterson said Rogers claimed to have evidence of law violations in Wilcox county.

"However, he refuses to inform us of the nature of the charges, he refuses to tell us the names of our accusers, he refuses to accord us any semblance of due process of law," the governor said.

Who charged that Negroes have been the targets of discrimination in East Carroll parish was the question La. Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion wanted answered last week.

Following the announcement by US Attorney Genral William P. Rogers that he would send agents to East Carroll to inspect voter records.

Later, the Louisiana Stat Attorney General in a mov designed to slow down Rogers civil rights march into Eas Carroll parish for a "FBI look' of voter records, asked the E. C parish voter registrar to clos the door to the US Attorne General's FBI men, unless th district attorney or a represen tative of the attorney genera is present.

The East Carroll registrar Cecil Manning and Gremillio both bald facedly denied tha there is any discrimination Manning said, "No Negroes ar on the rolls because none has met the qualifications.

But Rogers in calling for an inspection of the records pointed out the following:

Of the 8,218 Negroes of voting age in Wilcox County, none are registered. Of 3,056 white persons of voting age, 3,040 are registered.

Rogers' information about the other counties shows that McCormick County has an estimated 2,625 Negroes of voting age, with no registrations. The county has 2,077 white residents, of whom 1,399 are registered.

In East Carroll Parish there are 5,330 Negroes of voting age and none registered; 3,223 white persons of voting age and 2,212 registered.

THE GALLUP POLL

More Democratic Registered Voters

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute Of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J.—The problem which any Republican candidate faces in trying to win the Presidency is clearly demonstrated by these figures:

If every potential voter in the country had to re-register with either party, the figures — projected by survey findings—would be. . .

56,800,000 Democrats
40,400,000 Republicans
6,200,000 Undecided

The Republicans, in short, would be outnumbered by over 16 million voters.

These are the projected totals which a re-registration of all voters would produce — the total number of civilian citizens of voting age (excluding the institutional population) is estimated to be 103,400,000 persons. The results are based on a nationwide Gallup Poll in which persons were asked how they would sign up if they were required to register with either of the two major parties.

Since one year ago, both parties have gained a few adherents—a fact due both to a decrease in the proportion of voters who are undecided and an over-all increase in the U.S. population. In November, 1959, this was the estimated registration lineup:

RE-REGISTRATION
Nov. '59

Democrats	56,200,000
Republicans	37,600,000
Undecided	8,500,000

*Based on 102,300,000 civilian citizens of voting age in 1959.

TOTALS NOT KNOWN

Current national totals on registration are not known. In some areas, no registration is required to vote. Even in those areas where registration is required, voting rolls are often out-of-date. And the fact that a voter is registered does not necessarily mean he will get to the polls in any given election.

But the hypothetical re-registration gives some conception of the problems that the Republican party faces in the next few years —whether they win or lose the White House next month.

DEMOCRATS WOULD WIN

The GOP can be thankful, in fact, that there is no compulsory voting in this country such as exists in Argentina, Australia and the Netherlands.

The rationale in the Democratic drive to sign up non-registered voters this year shows up clearly in a breakdown of today's results by registered and non-registered voters.

Among those voters who are not presently registered and say they do not plan to register, the Democrats hold an edge of almost 2-to-1 as of today.

Here is the breakdown:

RE-REGISTRATION
— Now Registered or Planning to Register

Democratic	55%
Republican	40
Undecided	5

— Not Registered and Not Planning to Register

Democratic	58%
Republican	30
Undecided	12

AUDIT CONDUCTED

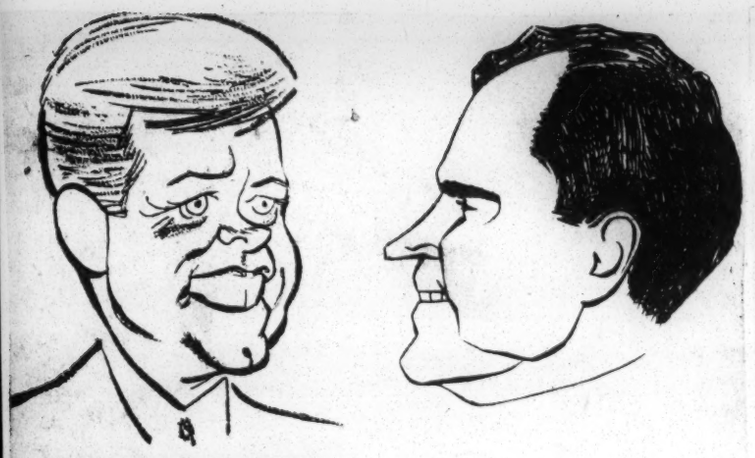
The Gallup Poll has asked this registration question at periodic intervals since the early years of the Eisenhower Administration.

The first audit — in September, 1954 — showed the Democrats with only a slightly larger margin over the Republicans than they have today. An estimated total of about 19 million more voters then indicated they would register Democratic than indicated they would register Republican. These were the 1954 figures:

Democrats	54,600,000
Republicans	35,100,000
Undecided	7,800,000

*Based on 97,500,000 civilian citizens of voting age in 1954.

The gap between the two parties has fluctuated in audits since then. At no point, however, have the Republicans come within 12 and a half million potential voters of the Democrats. The widest margin separating the two parties came in the spring of 1958 when — during the business slump — there were an estimated 22 million more Democratic registrants than there were Republicans.



★Gallup Poll★
EXCLUSIVE

Poll shows shifts in big voting blocs

BY GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 7—One of the best ways to understand present trends in the election race is to examine the shifts which have taken place within various population groups since the 1956 presidential election.

Immediately after each national election, the Gallup Poll makes a careful analysis of its election survey data to record how each major group in the population voted in that election.

COMPARISON OR SURVEY results of recent weeks with 1956 election figures reveals that Vice President Nixon is polling less in all groups than Eisenhower did in 1956. Although the losses are small in most groups, in six of these groups these losses run to 10 percentage points or more.

When figures from surveys taken before the conventions are compared with postconvention figures in the Nixon-Kennedy race, shifts are small, but generally in the direction of Nixon.

In 1956, President Eisenhower received 58 per cent of the popular vote, to Stevenson's 42 per cent. In the present campaign to date, Nixon and Kennedy are each getting approximately 50 per cent of the committed vote—which means a drop in the case of the Republican candidate, and a like gain of 8 percentage points for Kennedy over Stevenson.

The following table illustrates the shift by population groups in the vote for the 1956 and the 1960 Republican candidates:

Shift since 1956

(A comparison of the 1956 Eisenhower election vote with the present Nixon vote)

	Eisenhower 1956 election %	Nixon Present standing %	Shift in points
National	58	50	— 8
Men	55	49	— 6
Women	61	51	—10
White	59	51	— 8
Non-white	39	38	— 1
College	69	62	— 7
High School	58	48	—10
Grade School	50	45	— 5
Republicans	96	95	— 1
Democrats	15	14	— 1
Independents	70	57	—13
Prof. & Bus.	68	63	— 5
White-collar	63	55	— 8
Farmers	54	54	0
Man. Workers	50	39	—11
21-29 yrs.	57	42	—15
30-49 yrs.	55	47	— 8
50 yrs. & over	61	55	— 6
Protestants	63	61	— 2
Catholics	49	27	—22
Jews	25	19	— 6

Equally revealing are the shifts which have come about in this election year. A comparison of the standings of the two candidates in "trial heats," in the six month period prior to the national conventions, and their standings in August-September surveys, shows that the conventions did little to change their relative standings.

The shifts in most groups, as the table below ilustrates, are not large enough, in most cases, to have significance. Nixon, as these figures show, gained in 14 groups, lost in four.

Shift from pre-convention period

(A comparison of the pre-convention vote for Nixon with the present Nixon vote)

	Nixon Pre-convention Figure (Based on 6 months' surveys) %	Nixon present Standing (Based on Aug.-Sept. surveys) %	Shift in Points
National	48	50	+ 2
Men	47	49	+ 2
Women	49	51	+ 2
White	48	51	+ 3
Non-white	41	38	— 3
College	60	62	+ 2
High School	47	48	+ 1
Grade School	44	45	+ 1
Republican	91	95	+ 4
Democrat	16	14	— 2
Independent	53	57	+ 4
Prof. & Bus.	57	63	+ 6
White-collar	45	55	+10
Farmers	49	54	+ 5
Man. Workers	41	39	— 2
21-29 yrs.	44	42	— 2
30-49 yrs..	43	47	+ 4
50 yrs. & over	55	55	0
Protestant	61	61	0
Catholic	24	27	+ 3
Jews	14	19	+ 5

Georgia 3rd With Negroes Of Voting Age

ATLANTA (AP) — By virtue of its 18-year-ol- voting age, Georgia now has the nation's third largest number of Negroes of voting age.

The Atlanta office of the U.S. Department of Commerce said Saturday the 613,000 Negroes of voting age in Georgia is exceeded by the 761,000 in New York and the 624,000 in Texas.

An analysis of census figures, the department said, shows that Negroes of voting age now constitute 26 per cent of the state's 2,342,000 residents of voting age.

The department also reported there are 3,423,000 Negroes of voting age in the Southeastern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas. That figure represents 22.7 per cent of the area's voting age population.

In addition to Georgia's total, figures on Negroes of voting age in the other Southeastern states are 547,000 in North Carolina, 506,000 in Alabama, 477,000 in Florida, 423,000 in Mississippi, 379,000 in South Carolina and 298,000 in Tennessee.

The department said that since 1950 there has been a gradual reduction in the number of Negroes of voting age in all the Southeastern states except Georgia and Florida. Georgia gained 8,000 in the decade and Florida 110,000.

Mississippi has lost 74,000 Negroes of voting age in the last 10 years while the figure has dropped 21,000 in Tennessee, 10,000 in Alabama, 11,000 in South Carolina and 3,000 in North Carolina.

Negroes' Political Views

Majority Are Said to Back Democrats for Steps to Aid Them

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The majority of Negroes are Democrats because the Democratic party has made the Negro feel that he belongs. By "belong" I mean not only to the Democratic party but to America. This was begun during President Roosevelt's administration and was emphasized during President Truman's. Under both, Negroes not only received material benefits but recognition as citizens. The feeling of belonging to America is more important to the Negro than meat and potatoes.

Negroes, along with other Americans, know that Roosevelt and Truman were the first Presidents to initiate socio-economic policies which have enabled them to make tremendous strides, economically, socially and politically. They know that the minimum-wage laws and the growth of labor unions have benefited them, just as they have benefited the rest of the nation. They also know that the Republican party fought the minimum-wage laws and sought to cripple the unions. Negroes have profited, just like everybody else has profited, from Social Security and unemployment insurance, both Democratic measures.

More and more Negroes own their own homes because of F. H. A. and veterans' loans. More and more Negroes are moving from the slums into modern apartments because of the Federal housing program. Negroes know who supported this program and who opposed it.

Recognition in North

Negroes also know that in many Northern cities and states where the Democratic party is in power, they have been recognized and their support has been sought. This has been particularly true in New York City under Mayor Robert F. Wagner's administration.

Negroes know that President Eisenhower, with all his prestige,

has failed to take the leadership, even on moral grounds, in the school desegregation controversy and that Vice President Nixon, as the chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, has failed to reduce job discrimination one iota in those industries with Federal Government contracts.

Like all Americans, Negroes are concerned about foreign policy. When they look at the Republican party what do they see? They see a party which puts a price tag on national defense, because it worries more about taxes than it does about defense. They see a party which, in spite of the vital importance of the African nations to the Western democracies, refuses to send American Negroes as representatives even to these countries, although they could do more for the American cause than anybody else.

Negroes are bitter, however, about the denial of their civil rights. But they know that they have been denied them because of the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress. Many leaders of this, including Southerners, are supporting Mr. Nixon for President.

EARL BROWN,
Council of the City of New York.

New York Sept. 18, 1960

5,500,000 NEGRO VOTERS QUALIFY

NEW YORK (AP)—More than 5.5 million Negroes are registered to vote in the presidential election, the Non-Partisan Crusade to Mobilize Negro Voters reported.

A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the group, said more than 3.5 million Negroes could vote in 10 states that have a total of 323 electoral votes. It takes 269 electoral votes to elect a president.

"All reports received to date seem to indicate a record-breaking registration of potential Negro voters," said Randolph. "They further seem to show that a substantial portion of this potential is yet uncommitted."

He said Negro voters—which amount to 1 out of every 10 votes—do not constitute a voting bloc. He said they respond to election issues just like other individuals.

Randolph's group reported these potential Negro votes in key states: California, 425,000; Illinois, 500,000; Indiana, 128,500; Maryland, 270,000, Michigan, 340,000; Missouri, 225,000; New Jersey, 240,000; New York, 750,000; Ohio, 390,000; Pennsylvania, 475,000.

Which Party Is Making Best Effort to Grab Negro Vote?

By WILLIAM G. NUNN
(Executive Editor)

Which of the two major parties is making the "supreme effort" to corral the key Negro vote, come Nov. 8?

This question is a logical one, in view of the fact that most political experts view this vote as pivotal in a number of states, currently listed as "doubtful."

• From highly reliable sources, we are informed that Senator John Kennedy and his team are leaving no stone unturned to make the most favorable impression on Negro voters.

They have key men in strategic positions throughout the country . . . including Frank Reeves, Louis Martin, the full complement of Negro Congressmen, John Young III, and most of the Negro newspapers.

■

ALREADY THEY HAVE begun a tremendous campaign, aimed directly at Negro communities in the large urban areas, in which the Massachusetts Senator is being likened to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

They have started their intensive campaign . . . inviting Negro leaders by telephone, by wire, by personal contacts.

According to all indications, this campaign will be intensified as election day approaches. Particular appeal will be made to ministers of all denominations . . . based on the freedom of worship concept. People will be reminded that this was one of the basic freedom on which our nation was founded. Among Negroes, the religious issue **will not** have the same impact as among others.

■

FROM INSIDE Republican circles, there is a persistent rumor of growing discontent and internal bickering, which could just about wreck any pretense of concerted, unified action.

Is it true that Val Washington isn't too happy with current developments?

• IS IT TRUE that Philadelphia's Joe Baker, with his connections in the powerful Republican hierarchy of the Keystone State, is making promises to the powers-that-be, which could cause a serious rift?

Is there any truth to the rumor that Mr. Baker has told Republican leaders that he can "buy" column space in leading Negro publications for a mere pittance?

■

IS IT TRUE that Republican leaders in Washington, D. C. . . . the men who are running the Nixon campaign . . . are waiting for certain Negro leaders to "put up" the $150,000 which they pledged months ago?

Is it true that these same GOP leaders have "earmarked" $50,000 (quite a bit less than what was asked for) for Negro consumption?

• We can tell you NOW, that the Democrats will spend MANY TIMES $50,000 to influence Negro voters!

This we do know!

As of today, the Democrats have by far the better organizational structure to get the Negro vote. This is an incontrovertible fact.

■

Is it possible that Republicans are writing off the Negro vote this year?

Since 1936, the Negro vote has been anywhere from 68-32 to 72-28 Democratic.

In the elections of '52 and '56, these percentages did not change. This year, however, the Republicans have a golden opportunity to make definite inroads.

But it won't be done unless a sincere effort is made to "sell" the Nixon-Lodge ticket to Negroes, who still have to be "sold" on both major parties.

This won't be done, if there's penny-ante bickering for power, among top Negroes.

What about it, LEONARD HALL?

What have you to say . . . Val Washington?

From where we sit . . . the best salesman will collect the Negro vote!

34e 1960

Voting Records Sought In 4 More Counties

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

By The United Press

Washington, June 6.—The Justice Department Monday called on four more Southern counties to open voting records for inspection so the F.B.I. can determine whether Negroes have been denied suffrage rights.

Attorney General Rogers asked election officials in Clarendon and Hampton counties, South Carolina, Sumter County, Alabama, and Fayette County, Georgia, to show registration and voting statistics. He acted under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Tues. 6-7-60

Injunction Issued

Shortly afterward, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction in Montgomery, Ala., blocking an examination of records in Sumter or any other Alabama county. The order was sought by the Alabama attorney general's office.

Before the judge acted, the chairman of the Sumter County board, Earl Godfrey, had said the agents were free to examine the County records.

In the Senate, Senator Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) denounced as "cheap politics" the Justice Department's request to see the South Carolina records. He said Rogers decided to go into the two counties even though there had been no complaints.

Rogers' action brought to 12 the number of counties asked to open records since President Eisenhower signed the civil-rights law. Only three counties have complied. Others have filed suits challenging the constitutionality of the law.

To Block Action In Alabama

Tues. 6-7-60

By United Press International

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12 Counties Involved

Rogers' action brought to 12 the number of counties asked to open their records since President Eisenhower signed the civil rights law. Only three counties have complied. Some of the others have filed suits challenging the constitutionality of the law.

Rogers said purpose of the actions was to determine whether Negroes were being denied their constitutional rights through discriminatory practices by local officials. The Justice Department said only a few Negroes were registered in each county.

According to the 1950 census, Negroes comprise about one half of voting age population of Clarendon County. But the department said only 324 of the 9,279 eligible Negroes were registered in 1958. There were 3,458 registered white voters.

In Hampton County, 250 Negroes were registered out of 4,067 eligible. There were 3,210 white registered voters in 1958 and 4,617 whites of voting age, according to the 1950 census.

Only 25 Negroes were registered in Fayette County out of a voting age population of 1,255. This compared with 3,387 whites of voting age and 3,402 registrations in 1958.

Three Open Books

The Justice Department said available statistics showed 8,700 Negroes of voting age in Sumter County and only 175 registered in 1958. There were 3,600 whites of voting age and 2,858 registered.

The three counties which have opened their records to the Federal Government were Early County, Ga., McCormack County, S. C., and Webster County, Georgia.

Montgomery County, Ala., has asked the Justice Department for extra time to decide whether it will open its records or file suit.

Wilcox County, Ala., has challenged constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act in a state court. The Justice Department has filed a motion asking that the case be moved to a Federal court and then dismissed.

Three Louisiana parishes — Ouchipa, East Feliciana and East Carroll—have filed suits in Federal court challenging the act's constitutionality. The Justice Department has filed a motion to dismiss the suits.

4 New Counties Asked To Show Voting Records

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Judge Issues Injunction

2 More Counties Face Vote Probe

The News & Courier
Tues. 6/7/60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two more South Carolina counties — Hampton and Clarendon — have been asked to turn over to the federal government their records of voting registrations under the 1960 civil rights act.

In seeking the records, Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said in both counties Negroes account for about half of the voting age population, but not many are registered to vote.

He said available statistics show Clarendon has about 9,279 Negroes of voting age, with 324 on the books, and Hampton County has 4,607 of voting age, with 250 registered.

Orrie F. Varn, chairman of the Hampton County Board of Registration issued this statement Monday afternoon in regard to the arrival here today of two special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of examining the voter registration books of this county.

"I have been chairman of the Hampton County Board of Registration for the past eight years. I personally know that all Negroes who have applied for registration and are qualified under laws of the State of South Carolina have been registered. I can further state that not one eligible Negro applicant has been refused registration. As of today, there are 355 Negroes registered to vote in Hampton County, which is substantially more than 250 Negroes which Attorney General Rogers refers to in his press statement."

The Board of Registration of Hampton County was amazed to hear that its records were to be audited by the federal government and can attribute it only to the fact that 1960, is a presidential election year."

Miss Florida Nelson, member of the Clarendon Voting Registration Board for 18 years, said qualified Negroes are allowed to register and the investigation will disclose no irregularities.

She said about 50 Negroes applied in the most recent registration period.

State law says a voter must have lived in the state two years, the county one year and four months in the precinct. He must be 21, free of conviction of a felony, and must show that he can read and write a section of the state constitution if he does not have at least $300 in personal property upon which taxes have been paid.

FBI agents recently photographed McCormick County books and applications as the first step in an investigation in that county.

Three Louisiana counties are challenging the constitutionality of the law which makes the investigations possible. Wilcox County Alabama, has filed an injunction to prevent the investigation.

And Montgomery County, Ala., has asked for additional time to reply to the request for its records.

There has been no report as yet from the check made in McCormick.

4 More Counties Asked To Open Voting Records

The Washington Post
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By United Press

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In Hampton County, 250 Negroes were registered out of 4607 eligible. There were 3210 white registered voters in 1958 and 4617 whites of voting age, according to the 1950 census.

Only 25 Negroes were registered in Fayette County out of a voting-age population of 1255. This compared with 3387 whites of voting age and 3402 registrations.

The Justice Department said available statistics show-

ed 8700 Negroes of voting age in Sumter County and only 175 registered in 1958. There were 3600 whites of voting age and 2858 registered.

The three counties that have opened their records to the Federal Government are Early County, Ga., McCormack County, S. C., and Webster County, Ga.

Off World News Fronts

FBI Plans to Broaden Voting Record Probes

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Justice Department said Thursday it will inspect records in five more Southern counties to determine whether Negroes are prevented from registering and voting.

Attorney General William P. Rogers said the counties are in Georgia, Mississippi and Florida.

He identified them as Union County, Florida; Gwinnett County, Georgia; and Bolivar, Lefore, and Forrest counties in Msisissippi.

The addition of the five counties raised to 17 the total of counties where the FBI has inspected or will inspect voting and registration records.

Vote To Give Negro Full Rights, Rabbi Says

New York Official Of B'nai B'rith Speaks At Interracial Parley At College Of The Bible

The Courier-Journal Bureau

Lexington, Ky., July 19.—Once the Negro gets the franchise all rights will follow, Rabbi Arthur Gilbert said in an address here Tuesday night.

Rabbi Gilbert is national director of the department of interreligious co-operation of the Aantidefamation League of B'nai B'rith. He addressed the second annual Interracial Consultation on the Southern Church and Race Relations in session at the College of The Bible.

The consultation is sponsored by the Disciples of Christ (Christian Church) Seminary and the department of social welfare of the United Christian Missionary Society.

40 Ministers Invited

Forty white and Negro ministers were invited to the consultation to analyze the racial situation in the South and attempt to find courses of action for the ministers.

The New York rabbi said that fear of the power of the Negro vote and the need to maintain a sense of racial superiority are responsible "for the sustained efforts on the part of Southern politicians and diehard segregationists to maintain present patterns of discrimination."

He urged Negroes to seek registration in large numbers "and so reveal for what it was, the trickery and harassment employed to deny them their right as American citizens."

Negro Vote Could Elect Kennedy

Ballots Of Colored Citizens Hold Key To White House

WASHINGTON — The Negro vote may catapult Senator John F. Kennedy into the White House, according to a recent front page feature article in the Wall Street Journal.

Robert D. Novak, writer of the feature, predicted "Democratic candidate John F. Kennedy may capture a surprisingly fat majority of Northern Negro votes on Nov. 8, a development that could tip the balance in a close national election."

NOVAK WROTE: "It now seems certain that Vice President Richard Nixon will be unable to hold the gains scored by President Eisenhower in 1956 among Negroes, overwhelmingly Democratic since New Deal days."

According to Novak's findings around the nation "the Democratic candidate figures to snare well over the estimated 60 per cent of the Negro vote that Adlai Stevenson was able to pick up four years ago."

NOVAK FOUND that "Depite the politician's loud appeals for votes on the basis of civil rights, most Negroes are hardly listening. They're far more interested in bread-and-butter issues.

"And since many traditionly Democratic Negroes switched to Republican Eisenhower because of his personal magnetism, his departure and their underlying preoccupation with pocket - book problems are now sending them back to the Democratic fold."

ON THE QUESTION of Henry Cabot Lodge's Harlem promise of a Negro in the cabinet, Novak found that Negroes were apparently unmoved. He wrote: "But, so far, there is little reaction among Negroes were apparently unmoved. He wrote: "But, so far, there is little reaction among Negroes to Mr. Lodge's 'predicting' — not backed up by Mr. Nixon — that a G.O.P. victory would mean a Negro in the Nixon cabinet."

Novak concluded from "hundreds of interviews in major Northern Negro population centers from coast to coast" that religion is not a great factor among Negroes in this campaign.

He wrote: "Although Negores predominantly are Protestants, there is almost no discernible anti-Cahtolicism. Rather, a small bloc of Negro votes may swing to Senator Kennedy because of sympathy by members of a racial minority for a member of a religious minority.

Ballot Data Sought In 4 More Counties

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Denied Rights?

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Montgomery County, Ala., has asked the Justice Department for extra time to decide whether it will open its records or file suit.

Wilcox County, Ala., has challenged the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act in a state court. The Justice Department has filed a motion asking that the case be moved to a federal court and then dismissed.

Three Louisiana parishes — Ouachita, East Feliciana and East Carroll — have filed suits in federal court challenging the act's constitutionality. The Justice Department has filed a motion to dismiss the suits.

Counties Located In Mississippi, Georgia, Florida

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Justice Department said Thursday it will inspect records in five more Southern counties to determine whether Negroes are prevented from registering and voting.

Attorney General William P. Rogers said the counties are in Georgia, Mississippi and Florida.

He identified them as Union County, Florida; Gwinnett County, Georgia; and Bolivar, Leflore and Forrest counties in Mississippi.

The addition of the five counties raised to 17 the total of counties where the FBI has inspected or will inspect voting and registration records.

Inspection of the records was expected to be a preliminary step toward establishing a pattern of discrimination whereby the federal government could appoint referees to supervise registration and election as provided by the civil rights act passed by Congress earlier this year.

The Justice Department Wednesday filed with the Federal District Court at Macon a request for a voting referee in Terrell County to protect the right of Negroes to register and vote in November. The motion stated that there are grounds to believe Terrell registrars will continue to make it hard for Negroes to vote.

The Department specifically asked that the names of 20 Negroes be placed on the voter list. It also proposed that Terrell registrars cease using different colored cards for Negroes and whites and from keeping separate records on Negro and white voters.

In asking for equal treatment for Negro applicants the Justice Department called for no longer delays than white applicants; that Negroes be permitted to read aloud and write from dictation only if whites are required to do so; that testing Negroes individually and whites in groups be ended, and that higher literacy requiremtns for Negroes than whites cease.

Rogers gave this run-down on the new counties and the reasons for the inspection:

Union County, Fla. There are 2,453 Negroes living there, but Rogers said there are no known Negro voting registrants. There are 3,842 whites of whom 2,598 have registered. A few Negroes were registered in 1956, but none in 1958.

Gwinnet County, Ga. - The department was told that there may have been a recent purge of Negro voters. In 1958, 1,002 Negroes of the 1,745 of voting age were registered. This compares with 16,498 whites registered out of a population of 18,333.

Bolivar Count, Miss. - Only 511 of the 21,805 Negroes were registered. No figures were available for the number of registered whites, but there are twice as many Negroes as whites living in the county.

Leflore County, Mis. - Out of 17,893 potential Negroes voters, only 297 were registered. No white figures were available. The Civil Rights Commission published statistics suggesting that Negroes were denied the right to register.

Forrest County, Miss. - The Civil Rights Commission said in its 1959 report there were "numerous voting complaints" from the county. Only about 25 of 7,406 Negroes of voting age were registered compared to 2,195 whites out of a possible 19,708.

The inspections could be a preliminary step by the department toward attempting to establish a pattern of discrimination. Under the 1960 civil rights law, the federal government could appoint referees to supervise registration if such a situation is shown to exist.

Negro Vote May Determine State's Choice In Election

By CHARLES EDMUNDSON

With a close election predicted, the Negro vote, if it leans heavily to one side, may determine whether Tennessee goes for Senator John F. Kennedy or Vice President Richard M. Nixon Nov. 8.

Rgistration figures indicate that nearly one vote in three in Shelby County will be cast by a Negro. In the state as a whole, one vote in 10 is expected to be Negro.

In Washington the Census Bureau has just issued figures showing that 14 per cent of the state's population of voting age is Negro. But only in the four biggest cities do Negroes appear to have registered in about the same proportion as whites.

In Memphis, Republican leaders claim two-thirds of the Negro vote will go into the GOP column, compared to about 60 per cent in 1956. Negro Democratic leaders are more conservative.

Democrats Claim Majority

Jesse H. Turner, Negro banker and the first member of his race to be named to the Shelby County Democratic Committee since Reconstruction Days, contents himself with saying Negroes in Memphis and Shelby County will give Democratic candidates a majority.

He concedes Republicans in Shelby County are a solid and vigorous organization and does not deny this is important. But he says the Negro Democratic organization has been built up as never before and is strengthened by recognition it has received from white Democrats.

The Democratic cause among Memphis Negroes is aided, he says, by the desegregation of city libraries last week, by the announcement that one or more Negro sales tax supervisors will be appointed, and by the addition of Negro deputies to the sheriff's staff.

Political observers are watching closely the effect of the religious issue among Negro voters.

Anti-Catholicism Discounted

George W. Lee, Negro Republican leader, says the anti-Catholic issue plays little part. "Any anti-Catholic appeal is neutralized among Negroes by the fact that Negroes themselves represent a minority," he says.

About half of Negro church members in Memphis are said to be Baptists and there are reports that the opposition of some white Baptist leaders against Senator Kennedy, on the ground that election of a Catholic would weaken the separation of church and state, is reflected in Negro circles.

Several Negro ministers criticized the Rev. James H. Elder, pastor of Mullins Memorial Methodist Church, for the invocation he gave when Senator Kennedy spoke here Sept. 21.

The Rev. Mr. Elder prayed a "special prayer of thanksgiving for the church which nourishes the soul of Senator Kennedy."

One Negro pastor critical of the prayer, although moderately so, was Rev. S. A. Owen, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church.

Rev. B. L. Hooks, who is a minister as well as a lawyer and Negro poltical leader, said last night that he is in no sense anti-Catholic but that on "intellectual libertine grounds" he is opposed to electing a Catholic president.

Justice Department Seeks Voting Records Of 4 More Dixie Counties For Probe

The Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 6/7/60

Counties In Georgia, So. Carolina, Alabama

By STEVE GERSTEL
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Justice Department Monday called on four more Southern counties to open their voting records for inspection so the FBI can determine whether Negroes have been denied their suffrage rights.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers asked election officials in Clarendon and Hampton counties, S. C., Sumter County, Ala., and Fayette County, Ga. to bare their registration and voting statistics. He acted under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

The action brought to 12 the number of counties asked to open their records since President Eisenhower signed the civil rights law. Only three counties have complied. Some of the others have filed suits challenging the constitutionality of the law.

However, shortly after Rogers announced Monday's action, FBI Agents were Given Permission to Examine The Sumter County records. Earl Godfrey, chairman of the county board, said they could look at anything they wanted to.

NEGRO REGISTRATION LOW

Rogers said the purpose of the actions was to determine whether Negroes were being denied their constitutional rights through discriminatory practices by local officials. The Justice Department said only a few Negroes were registered in each county.

According to the 1950 census, Negroes comprise about one half of voting age population of Clarendon County. But the department said only 324 of the 9,279 eligible Negroes were registered in 1958. There were 3,458 registered white voters.

In Hampton County, 250 Negroes were registered out of 4,607 eligible. There were 3,210 white registered voters in 58 and 517 whites of voting age, according to the 1950 census.

Only 25 Negroes were registered in Fayette County out of a voting age population of 1,255. This compared with 3,387 whites of voting age and 3,402 registrations.

THREE COUNTIES COMPLY

The Justice Department said available statistics showed 8,700 Negroes of voting age in Sumter County and only 175 registered in 1958. There were 3,600 whites of voting age and 2,868 registered.

The three counties which have opened their records to the federal government were Early County, Ga., McCormack County, S. C., and Webster County, Ga.

Montgomery County, Ala., has asked the Justice Department for extra time to decide whether it will open its records or file suit.

Wilcox County, Ala., has challenged the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act in a state court. The Justice Department has filed a motion asking that the case be moved to a federal court and then dismissed.

Three Louisiana parishes-Ouachita, East Feliciana and East Carroll have filed suits in federal court challenging the act's constitutionality. The Justice Department has filed a motion to dismiss the suits.

N.Y. VOTE-AGE NEGROES TOP GEORGIA'

The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP) — New York will have more Negroes of voting age on election day than any of the Southern states, a Census Bureau study disclosed Saturday. And the actual Negro vote in New York probably will be far higher than in any Southern state.

The report showed that of the 107 million civilians in the country who will be old enough to vote on Nov. 8, some 9,988,000 are Negroes.

The voting-age Negro population of New York will be 761,000, Census said. Texas will have 624,000 Negroes of voting age.

In third place is Georgia with 613,000 Negroes of the voting age —which in that state is 18, instead of 21 as in New York and Texas. Fourth is Illinois, with 567,000 voting-age Negroes.

The bureau noted that the voting-age population includes "many who, although old enough to vote, cannot do so." Eligibility is fixed by a variety of state laws and requirements as to residence, registration and payment of poll taxes.

South To Get 50-City Vote Drive

SHREVEPORT, La. — In its three-day meeting starting here Tuesday, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be asked to endorse a "bold new program" of using the sitdown technique to win voting rights.

The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, SCLC staff director, will make the request after reporting on the 12 - city "pilot project" held last week.

The SCLC, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., convenes at Ebenezer Baptist Church here with the theme: "The Southern Struggle and the American Dilemma."

The NAACP will send experts to address the conference as will other civil rights workshops and discussion groups on nonviolence, voter registration and the sitdown movement.

Dr. King said of the meeting: "This will be the most significant conference of our organization to date. We are going to make a great turn toward the sun."

Among scheduled speakers are: Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, the Rev. James Lawson, expelled from Vanderbilt University for sitdown leadership; and two other sitdowners in addition to Dr. King and the Rev. Mr. Walker.

THE REV. MR. WALKER told the AFRO he will present to the Conference the possibility of using sitdown techniques in voter registration. He envisions a six - week project, possibly starting in the spring, to embrace 50 southern cities.

The purpose of the program, he said, will be "to keep before the American public the awareness of the need to register and to dramatize the difficulty of colored persons trying to vote."

* * *

THE "PILOT project" consisted of stand-ins at registration sites in 13 cities. They were Shreveport, La.; Montgomery, Ala.; Birmingham, Ala.; Nashvile, Tenn.; Tuskegee, Ala.; Petersburg, Va.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Columbia, S.C.; Durham, N.C.; Clarksdale, Miss.; Jackson, Miss., and, in Hopewell, Va. and Atlanta, sympathy demonstrations.

Atlanta officials protested the sympathy demonstration at the registrar's office. Saying that there was no restriction on voting in Atlanta, they stated the demonstration gave the city "a bad name."

In Clarksdale, Miss., the registrar reported that "hundreds" of colored persons "swamped" his office. Six were registered.

In Petersburg, demonstrators were threatened with arrest by the city manager, Roy Ash, who first asked the group to leave. No one was registered.

There was no registration in nearby Hopewell, Va. that day but a sympathy demonstration was also staged there by 15 persons.

FBI ends vote probe in Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — FBI agents completed a three-day inspection of voter records here Thursday and the registrar's office reopened.

The inspection was ordered by Atty. Gen. William Rogers after complaints that colored applicants for vote registration were being discriminated against.

Crum Dinkins, chairman of the registration board, admitted the agents "cheerfully" but posted a sign on the office door saying:

"This office will be closed to the public until federal police complete inspection and copying our records."

On admitting the agents, Mr. Dinkins was asked how could one tell which applications were from colored persons and which from white. He replied:

"There ain't no way."

Registrants defy pressure in Tenn.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn. — In Haywood County last week, 29 colored persons registered to vote. This brings the total to 541 sincce the registration drive started here last spring.

Widespread tension and economic retaliation have developed in this county since colored residents started the registration drive. There are 7,921 eligibles registered. Some 6,300 of the 6,500 white colored persons eligible to vote.

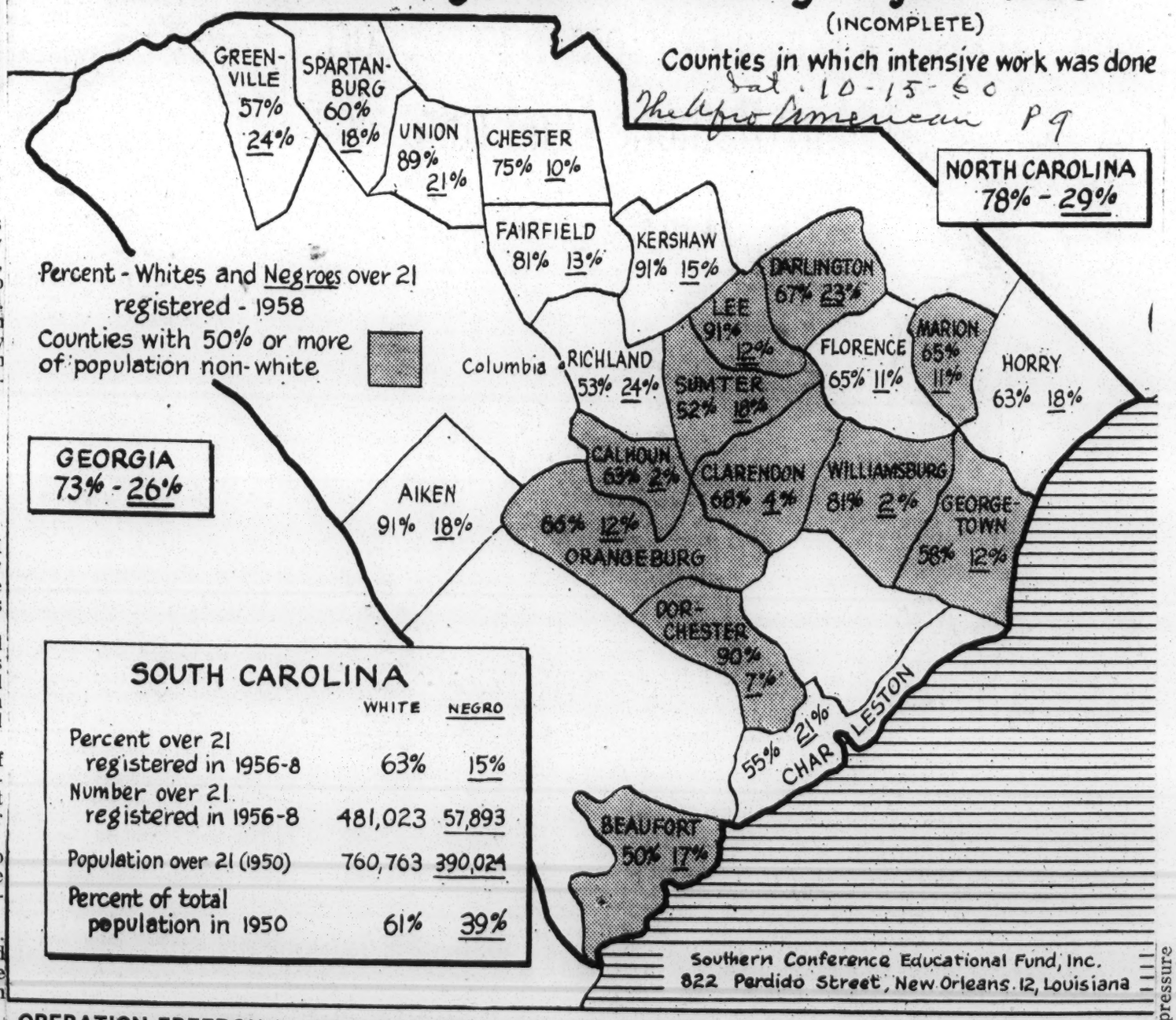
e federal government re- filed suit accusing 29 of s and private citizens of conspiring to put pressure against colored persons who registered.

OPERATION "FREEDOM NOW- THROUGH THE BALLOT"

South Carolina Registration & Voting Project - 1960

(INCOMPLETE)

Counties in which intensive work was done



SOUTH CAROLINA	WHITE	NEGRO
Percent over 21 registered in 1956-8	63%	15%
Number over 21 registered in 1956-8	481,023	57,893
Population over 21 (1950)	760,763	390,024
Percent of total population in 1950	61%	39%

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana

OPERATION FREEDOM is what the Southern Conference Educational Fund calls its pilot project to register colored voters in South Carolina. SCEF has had four full - time workers in the area for the past three months. They held institutes, organized ward and precinct committees and did door-to-door canvassing in more than 50 communities in 22 counties. Benjamin E. Smith, treasurer, says the organization needs $5,000 to continue the work. Send contributions to SCEF's headquarters, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans, La.

Crucial to winner—

Wooing of voters in South picks up

BY EARL MAZO
Herald Tribune News Service

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Not in 100 years have Southern voters been wooed so intensively by candidates for president. No state in the once solidly-Democratic region has been taken for granted by either party this year. If the race is close, as Vice President Nixon thinks, Dixie electoral votes will be crucial to the winner.

The 13-state region comprised of the Old Confederacy plus Kentucky and Oklahoma offers 146, or more than half the necessary majority of 269, and the 24-vote bloc from Texas is the biggest prize in the lot.

Both parties are directing at Dixie voters an appeal that is somewhat different from those they employ in other regions.

Republicans stress their party's relative conservatism. Former Sen. William Knowland of California, to whom the late Sen. Robert A. Taft bequeathed the conservative leadership, is stumping South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida and Alabama for the Nixon-Lodge ticket, and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, now the foremost conservative in Congress, has been his party's principal campaigner in the South, except for Mr. Nixon, himself.

The Democrats have been electioneering along considerably more diversified lines. They recognize, for instance, that Negroes now are voting in great numbers and may even make the difference between victory and defeat in some states. But the Democratic campaigns beamed to white and Negro voters are quite dissimilar.

TYPICAL of the approach to Negroes is a taped, five-minute radio program featuring Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate, Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers Union, and an unnamed ballad and gospel singer.

The pitch is that a victory for Sen. Kennedy and the Democratic Party would be a coup for civil rights, and would end racial discrimination, as Sen. Kennedy puts it, "everywhere in our society—in jobs, in housing, in voting, in lunch counters, in churches and in schools."

At the same time, a television interview program featuring Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, typifies one Democratic pitch to white voters in Dixie.

Sen. Eastland insists a Democratic victory would prevent the enactment of civil rights legislation, while the election of the Nixon-Lodge ticket could bring it about.

On the program, the Mississippi senator lauds Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, his running mate. He says the Democratic candidate is a better man than his Republican foe because Sen. Kennedy "voted with the South" to amend the voting rights bill in 1957, while Mr. Nixon, as presiding officer of the Senate, "invented a rule" that led to the bill's enactment, instead of being killed in committee.

DEVELOPING as a campaign-ending issue that might swing a state or two in the Deep South is the alleged intervention by Robert Kennedy, the presidential candidate's younger brother and campaign manager, in behalf of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the noted Negro leader of civil rights causes who was jailed in Georgia last week after a sit-in demonstration.

"Entry of the Kennedys into the Rev. King case has already cost the Democratic Party some white votes in Georgia, according to Charles Pou, political columnist for The Atlanta Journal, and "King's expected endorsement of the Democratic nominee (he'd certainly be an ingrate if he didn't now) is expected to cost more votes."

Mr. Pou adds that when a Georgia campaign leader complained to Mr. Kennedy that the King episode might cost the Democratic ticket his state's 12 electoral votes, the reply was that it had to be done to save and win many more electoral votes in the North.

Republicans, fearful that the incident might indeed multiply the Negro vote everywhere for Sen. Kennedy, took some solace in the belief it also cancels their Dixie troubles over vice presidential nominee Henry Cabot Lodge's declaration a couple of weeks ago that Mr. Nixon would appoint a Negro to his cabinet.

Sen. Kennedy's Catholic faith is still a vote-loser for him in certain Bible-belt areas of Dixie—and an asset in several metropolitan areas like New Orleans, Charleston, S. C., and Miami, where there are many Catholics.

Meanwhile, Sen. Johnson's weight is being felt as Sen. Kennedy's ticket-mate in the fact that practically every important Southern Democratic politician is working or to some extent endorsed the ticket, instead of opposing it.

A LARGE NUMBER of well-known Dixie Democrats actively or passively helped Gen. Eisenhower win five of their states in 1952 and seven in 1956. But thanks to the persuasive powers of Sen. Johnson, only former Govs. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, and Allan Shivers of Texas, now are actively supporting Mr. Nixon, and Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia is alone among the "passives."

Knowledgeable Democratic officials who conceded two months ago that the "liberal," "labor" and religious issues made it quite possible for the Republicans to sweep their entire region, believe now defections may be held to two or three states.

For their part, Republican strategists believe their ticket will carry Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, for a total of 82 electoral votes.

They contend the race currently is nip-and-tuck in Tennessee (11 votes) and North Carolina (14), though Mr. Nixon reportedly led in both of them four or five weeks ago.

Both Republican Nixon and Democrat Kennedy will make a final campaign foray through Texas Thursday. Nixon also will address a Southwide Nixon-Lodge rally in Columbia, S. C., earlier that day.

5.5 Million Negro Voters Registered

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—More than 5.5 million Negroes are registered to vote in the presidential election, the non-partisan Crusade To Mobilize Negro Voters reported today.

A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the group, said more than 3.5 million Negroes could vote in 10 states that have a total of 323 electoral votes. It takes 269 electoral votes to elect a president.

"All reports received to date seem to indicate a record-breaking registration of potential Negro voters," said Randolph. "They further seem to show that a substantial portion of this potential is yet uncommitted."

He said Negro voters — which amount to 1 out of every 10 votes —do not constitute a voting bloc.

"Negroes, as other Americans, respond to election issues as businessmen, union members, housewives or any of a dozen other interested groups to which they belong," Randolph said.

The organization reported these potential Negro votes in key states: California, 425,000; Illinois, 500,000; Indiana, 128,500; Maryland, 270,000; Michigan, 340,000; Missouri, 225,000; New Jersey, 240,000; New York, 750,000; Ohio, 390,000, and Pennsylvania, 475,000.

Group Finds 5.5 Million Negro Votes

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Negro Voters Set Registration High

Pass 5.5-Million Mark, Crusade Reports

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—(AP)—More than five and one half million Negroes are registered to vote in the presidential election, the non-partisan Crusade to Mobilize Negro Voters reported Sunday.

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Justice Department Asks Voting Records, But Alabama Says 'No.'

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction Monday preventing the Justice department from examining voter registration records in any county in Alabama.

Jones said his decision to issue the injunction, requested by the state attorney general's office, means civil rights inspectors for the U. S. Justice department cannot examine voting records in Montgomery and Sumter counties and "any other county in Alabama where demands are made for registration records."

Jones set July 7 as the date for the hearing on why a permanent injunction should not be granted.

The temporary restraining order prohibits any federal agent from "examining, inspecting, reproducing or copying the records and papers in the custody, possession and control of the several boards of registrars of the various counties of Alabama."

Nicholas Hare, chief Alabama assistant attorney general, said the temporary injunction "sets in motion the machinery by which all our local boards of registrars will be protected from federal interference while the entire matter is being litigated."

"Monday's action," Hare said, "was not precipitated by the demand made by the Justice department on Sumter county but it was prepared last week for filing.

By Steve Gerstel

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — The Justice department has called on four more southern counties to open their voting records for inspection so the FBI can determine whether Negroes have been denied their suffrage rights.

Attorney General William P. Rogers asked election officials in Clarendon and Hampton counties, S.C., Sumter county, Ala., and Fayette county, Ga., to bare their registration and voting statistics. He acted under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

The action brought to 12 the number of counties asked to open their records since President Eisenhower signed the Civil Rights law. Only three counties have complied. Some of the others have filed suits challenging the constitutionality of the law.

Rogers said the purpose of the actions was to determine whether Negroes were being denied their constitutional rights through discriminatory practices by local officials. The justice department said only a few Negroes were registered in each county.

According to the 1950 census, Negroes comprise about one half of voting age population of Clarendon county. But the department said only 324 of the 9,279 eligible Negroes were registered in 1958. There were 3,458 registered white voters.

In Hampton county, 250 Negroes were registered out of 4,607 eligible. There were 3,210 white registered voters in 1958 and 4,617 whites of voting age, according to the 1950 census.

Only 25 Negroes were registered in Fayette county out of a voting age population of 1,255. This compared with 3,387 whites of voting age and 3,402 registrations.

The Justice department said available statistics showed 8,700 Negroes of voting age in Sumter county and only 175 registered in 1958. There were 3,600 whites of voting age and 2,858 registered.

The three counties which have opened their records to the federal government were Early County, Ga., McCormack county, S.C., and Webster county, Ga.

Montgomery county, Ala., has asked the Justice department for extra time to decide whether it will open its records or file suit.

Wilcox county, Ala., has challenged the constitutionality of the civil rights act in a state court. The Justice department has filed a motion asking that the case be moved to a federal court and then dismissed.

Three Louisiana parishes—Ouachipa, East Feliciana and East Carroll—have filed suits in federal court challenging the act's constitutionality. The Justice department has filed a motion to dismiss the suits.

A Handbook For Voters

Each election year multitudes of "get out the vote" campaigns are conducted. This is all to the good, but one more thing is needed—namely, informed intelligent voting.

A new paperback by John A. Wells, entitled "The Voter's Presidential Handbook," (McDowell Obolensky, New York) does an excellent job of filling that need. Sponsored by the Committee to Inform the Voters, it provides in concise and readable form a history of the office of the president along with description of his powers, duties and responsibilities; biographies of the 1960 presidential possibilities of both parties; a discussion of how each individual can be active and effective in politics; the way the national party conventions operate in choosing their presidential and vice presidential candidates, and a wealth of other valuable matter.

Mr. Wells dedicates his book "to the independent voter who, even if a member of a political party, does not blindly follow party dogma or a party leader, but thinks for himself and votes for the candidate or proposition he believes best for the people." The country sorely needs more voters of that kind.

FBI Probes Vote Books In 12 Counties

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Justice Department asked four more southern counties Monday to open their voting and registration records for FBI inspection to determine whether colored citizens were being discriminated against.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, operating under the 1960 Civil Rights Act, asked election officials in Clarendon and Hampton counties, South Carolina; Sumter County, Alabama and Fayette County, Georgia, to make available their registration and voting figures.

THE FOUR counties brought to 12 the number which have been asked to provide their records for inspection since President Eisenhower signed the civil rights law.

Rogers said the purpose of the inquiries was to determine whether Negroes were being denied their constitutional rights through discriminatory practices by local officials.

THE JUSTICE Department said that although Negroes comprise about one-half of the voting age population in Clarendon County, very few are registered voters.

According to the 1950 census, there were 9,279 Negroes of voting age in Clarendon County but in 1958 only 324 were registered voters. There were 3,458 registered white voters.

MONDAY'S announcement said there was a similar situation in Hampton County where 250 Negroes were registered in 1958 although census figures showed that 4,607 Negroes of voting age lived in the county. There were 3,210 white registered voters in 1958 and 4,617 of voting age.

In Fayette County, Ga., there were only 25 Negroes registered in 1958 out of a voting age population of 1,255. This compared with 3,387 white persons of voting age and 3,402 registrations.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT said available statistics showed 8,700 Negroes of voting age in Alabama's Sumter County and only 175 registered Negro voters in 1958. White persons of voting age numbered 3,600 in 1950 and 2,858 were registered in 1958.

Yanks Support Literacy Tests

Democrats put in their national platform a bare call for elimination of any and all literacy tests as qualification for voting. Republicans were a little less strong, though they claimed federal right to fix state requirements; the GOP plank says a sixth grade education ought to be evidence enough of voter qualification.

(In this day of push-em-through education in some areas, we wonder just how much some sixth-grade "educated" persons really know.)

But at least one Northern newspaper fears this movement. *The New York Herald Tribune* says flatly, "Don't outlaw the literacy test." The paper takes its stand against what it says are some Southern applications of requirements for registration. But it goes go on to say that "there are already too many people voting who don't know the names of the candidates or what they stand for. To try to guarantee the Negro vote by throwing wide the electoral door to illiterates and mental incompetents is an upside-down, inside-out approach."

The paper rightly says also that "a sound and responsible democracy needs an informed and responsible electorate."

Thanks, Yanks.

Battle Lines Form for Conquest Of American Negroes' Votes

By Godfrey Sperling, Jr.
Chief of the Central News Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Convention Hall, Chicago

Just as Vice-President Richard M. Nixon was talking earnestly to his shoe-shine boy on the TV screen, the GOP platform committee was incorporating Mr. Nixon's message to the vast Negro electorate in its civil-rights document.

Just what did Mr. Nixon say to a racial minority which has been voting overwhelmingly Democratic since Franklin D. Roosevelt?

The New York Times, a paper that is particularly sensitive to the desires of minority groups, now has called both Democratic and Republican planks "unmistakable commitments to carry out the spirit of the Constitution and to implement the moral basis of Democratic government."

True, the Republican plank does not go so far in the area of employment—where the Democrats advocate a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Filibuster Issue

But, to balance this off, the Republicans pledge their best efforts to change the present rule and other congressional procedures that "often make unattainable proper legislative implementation of constitutional guarantees." Thus, while the Republicans express dedication to removing filibuster bars, the Democrats skirt this issue.

If anything, as the Times sees it, "the Republican [plank] is, on balance, somewhat more realistic and more specific."

It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Nixon has a plank that should be most appealing to the Negro voters. Further, his fight here at the convention to win this particular plank certainly has not been missed by the Negro millions.

But will all this be sufficient, in the end, to cut into Negro-to hold all or most of the Eisenbloc voting that piles up as high as 80 per cent Democratic vote in Detroit and now casts the decisive vote in Chicago and other big-city elections?

A parallel here might prove helpful. During last year's protracted steel strike, it was Mr. Nixon who interceded to break the impasse. Whatever he told the industry leaders is not known; but one thing is certain: He was most persuasive in bringing wage and fringe-benefit gains to labor at a moment when steel and industry generally seemed of a mind to hold firm.

Chummy Scenes

It will be recalled that the steelworkers' chief, David J. McDonald, was pictured in chummy scenes with Mr. Nixon after the settlement. Mr. Nixon was Mr. McDonald's boy, and labor sentiment for Mr. Nixon took a marked move upward.

There were many observers at that time who said that Mr. Nixon, whether he was thinking about it or not, would profit handsomely from his strike-ending efforts if he became the presidential nominee.

Yet it now appears that the labor leaders, including Mr. McDonald, have already forgotten the Nixon episode—at least sufficiently so as to find their allegiance with Senator John F. Kennedy and the Democratic Party.

Now comes a dramatic Nixon intercession in behalf of the Negroes, many of whom are also union members. Will Mr. Nixon be helped at the polls?

It is true that Dwight D. Eisenhower, particularly in 1952, made sizable inroads in the Negro-bloc vote in the big cities. Thus, both in 1952 and 1956 the city of Chicago chose Mr. Eisenhower over Adlai E. Stevenson.

But even with these inroads, the Negro vote generally went heavily Democratic in those presidential years.

At most Mr. Nixon is doubtless hoping that he will be able hower vote. He could hardly expect more.

But this reporter has polled Negro neighborhoods in a number of large Midwest cities during the last seven years. And, unvaryingly, the Negroes questioned indicated their allegiance to the Democratic Party was more for economic reasons than for anything else.

Equal in Appearance

"We will never forget what Roosevelt did for us when we were hungry," is still the answer given for the reason behind a choice of party. And the children and the grandchildren of that depression still echo this same reason — not learned firsthand but ingrained in them by the stark pictures of lack and misery that have been passed down.

In recording the similarities of the GOP and Democratic civil-rights planks, the Times says:

"Each stressed the need for equal opportunity to all Americans; each denounces discrimination; each supports enforcement of decisions of the Supreme Court; each emphasizes the importance of guaranteeing the right to vote; of desegregating the schools, of eliminating discrimination in employment and in federally financed public housing.

"Each would extend federal aid to school districts undertaking integration; each implicitly — though not explicitly — endorses the 'sit-in' movement; each underlines the need for federal leadership in the attack on racial bias. . . ."

Thus, Mr. Nixon and the Republicans seem to be starting out somewhat equal with the Democrats in the bid for Negro votes in the fall. But this is only a seeming, for the Democrats are far out in front.

Of course, the factor of religion is an imponderable in this election. Perhaps the heavy Protestantism of the Negroes may, in the end, help to shift a sizable portion of their votes away from Senator Kennedy.

But unless Mr. Nixon carries on a skillful campaign that greatly shades Senator Kennedy and unless the imponderables pull the Negroes toward the Republican Party, it may well be that neither Mr. Nixon's fighting performance here nor the platform that resulted will be particularly effective in wooing the Negro voters away from the party of FDR.

GREATEST BLOC

The greatest bloc of Negroes of voting age—3,068,000—is in the South Atlantic states. This area includes Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Delaware and West Virginia.

In Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi there are 1,363,000 Negroes of voting age.

Some 1,421,000 meet age requirements for the ballot in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

New York has the greatest bloc of Negro voters of eligible age, 761,000. Then comes Texas with 624,000; Georgia, 613,000; Illinois, 567,000; North Carolina, 547,000; Louisiana, 518,000 and Alabama, 506,000.

Negro Voting Bloc Reaches Ten Million

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There will be nearly 10 million Negroes of voting age by election day—mostly in the South—the Census Bureau estimated Saturday.

They will be part of 107 million civilian Americans meeting state age requirements for the ballot. In most states the voting age is 21. It is 18 in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 in Alaska, and 20 in Hawaii.

The Census Bureau pointed out that many persons old enough to vote might fail to meet other requirements, such as citizenship, residence, sanity and literacy.

N.Y. Leader In Vote-Age Negro Total

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—New York will have more Negroes of voting age on election day than any of the Southern states, a Census Bureau study disclosed today.

And the actual Negro vote in New York probably will be far higher than in any Southern state.

The report showed that of the 107 million civilians in the country who will be old enough to vote on Nov. 8, some 9,988,000 are Negroes.

The voting - age Negro population of New York will be 761,000, the bureau said. Texas will have 624,000 Negroes of voting age.

In third place is Georgia with 613,000 Negroes of the voting age — which in that state is 18, instead of 21 as in New York and Texas. Fourth is Illinois, with 567,000 voting-age Negroes. North Carolina has 547,000; Louisiana, 518,000 and Alabama, 506,000.

The bureau noted that the voting - age population includes "many who, although old enough to vote, cannot do so." Eligibility is fixed by a variety of state laws and requirements as to residence, registration and payment of poll taxes.

South's Vote Could Decide Presidency

Independent Electors In Southern States Might Hold Balance

BY MARSHALL McNEIL
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—If the presidential contest is very close, a handful of independent electors in two Southern states could decide it. Or they might force congress to make the decision.

This is a possibility under the cumbersome electoral college system through which U. S. presidents are elected—a system that could deprive a man of the prize even if he got a popular vote majority. This happened in 1876.

Voters on Nov. 8 won't ballot directly for presidential and vice presidential candidates. They will, instead, vote for electors, who in turn will pick the president.

The constitution permits electors to vote for whomever they please. Actually, they vote for the man who gets the majority of the popular vote in their state.

Independent Electors Vote

But in Georgia and Alabama this year there are independent electors on the Democratic slates.

To win, a presidential candidate has to get 269 electoral votes, a majority of the 537 electors.

Lacking a clear majority for either candidate, the presidential election decision goes immediately before the house of representatives where each state then has only one vote. Vice President Nixon or Senator Kennedy would have to get at least 26 votes to win.

The senate, in this situation, would choose between Ambassador Lodge and Senator Johnson. Fifty-one votes would elect.

Alabama has 11 electoral votes. Five electors on the Democratic slate are pledged to support the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. Six will be free to vote for some other man if they choose.

These six, if the election were that close nationwide, could deprive Kennedy-Johnson of the electoral majority.

Could Hold Balance

A similar situation prevails in Georgia, which has 12 electoral votes. Its electors are "free" under state law, and this status was confirmed by a narrow majority in a "straw vote" conducted in connection with last Summer's Democratic primary.

If the election nationwide is very close, Georgia political experts say at least two electors on the Democratic slate are doubtful. This might rise to five. Either number could hold the balance of power nationally.

Additionally, there are slates of independent "States' Rights" electors in Mississippi, Virginia, Arkansas and Louisiana.

In each state, electors are selected on the basis of the majority of the popular vote. The minorities in every state find their presidential votes unrecorded because of the electoral college.

Efforts have been made for years to allocate the electoral vote of each state in ratio to the popular vote, thus enfranchising all voters. Congress has never decided to make the change. In 1950, as a congressman from California, Nixon supported electoral college reform as proposed in a bill by the then Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R., Mass.), now his running mate.

In 1950 in the House and in 1956 in the Senate Kennedy voted against changing the system.

Anti-Bias Vote Bill Is Historic

New York World Telegram New York

By MARSHALL McNEIL.

WASHINGTON, March 23. —The House has voted to create a new federal office through which the government can enforce the Constitution's guarantee of voting rights.

Marshall McNeil

For the first time in 90 years the House has approved an enforcement act which is intended to make sure that if a person is otherwise qualified under his state's laws, he cannot be denied the right to vote because of race or color.

It's called the voting referee bill, and is a descendant of a law of reconstruction days. Scandalous administration of that law brought about its repeal in 1870.

The bill was tentatively approved by the House yesterday. Final House approval may come today or tomorrow. Later the Senate will approve a similar plan. The President, whose Attorney General is responsible for the present form of the plan, will sign it into law.

But because of certain court tests, it probably will not be effective, or fully so, in this fall's elections. When it does become effective it could revolutionize things in some areas of the deep South.

Here's how it will work:

The Attorney General will ask a federal court to find that in a particular area there is a "pattern or practice" of denying Negroes the right to register and vote.

The federal judge will then appoint a voting referee, who is himself a qualified voter in the district.

He will receive applications for voting certificates from persons who contend they are the victims of discrimination although fully qualified under their state's law to vote.

The referee will report to the court that he has found the person qualified but discriminated against.

The Attorney General will then notify state officials, who may file exceptions to the referee's report.

* * *

If these are overruled, the court, or at its direction the voting referee, will issue to each qualified applicant a certificate identifying him as having the right to vote.

The court or the referee may issue to the applicant a provisional certificate and, if the election in which he votes occurs before a final determination in his case is made, then his vote would be impounded. It would be counted if the applicant is finally certificated, and be not counted if he isn't.

As a federal court appointee, the voting referee would be paid by the United States Treasury.

House OKs Negro Vote Referee Plan

The Philadelphia Inquirer Philadelphia Pa

Rights Proposal Of Administration Wins, 199 to 104

Wed 3-23-60

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—The House approved by a wide margin Tuesday the Administration's controversial plan for court-appointed referees to protect the voting rights of Negroes.

The action, possibly clearing the way for final approval Wednesday of a package civil rights bill, came after seven days of unsuccessful efforts by Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans to weaken the referee provision.

APPROVED 199 TO 104

A standing vote of 199 to 104 pushed the Administration's plan to passage. A second nonrecord vote of 192 to 112 sealed the approval.

Although still subject to a possible roll call vote later, the decision appeared safe from any reversal.

The approved provision would establish a lengthy procedure to protect the rights of Negroes to register and cast ballots in all elections—State and local, as well as Federal.

It would provide for appointment of referees by Federal judges if requested by the Attorney General on grounds there was a pattern or practice of discrimination against Negro voting in an area.

CHALLENGE ALLOWED

Local election officials would have a chance to challenge the referee's findings before the judge issued any final order permitting the applicants to vote.

Passage of the bill Wednesday appeared certain when the House quit its day's work at 4:24 P. M. The House adjourned after:

1. Southerners scored their first victory, with some help from liberal Democrats and Republicans. They knocked out a provision under which the U. S. Education Commissioner could have seized schools built hereafter with Federal aid, if they were closed by integration disputes. He could then use the buildings to school children of Federal employes and servicemen.

2. The House instead agreed by a standing vote of 173 to 86 to allow the commissioner to negotiate with local school boards for rental of such schools so that they could be run for the children of Federal personnel.

3. An attempt to revive a proposal to permit the U. S. Attorney General to file injunction suits in all civil rights cases was ruled out of order, thus barring its inclusion in the House bill.

The Philadelphia Inquirer Philadelphia Pa

4. The House prepared to take up a Southern amendment to toughen one section of the bill —a section making it a Federal crime to flee across State lines after bombing a school, church or any other building.

Wed 3-23-60

5. Attorney General William P. Rogers branded as "worthless" a proposal by Sens. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) and Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) to combine the Administration's referee plan with a program of Federal enrollment officers. Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) read Rogers' letter to the Senate and said he would move to table—and thus kill—the Clark-Javits proposal.

Just before Tuesday's vote, the House rejected a last-minute attempt by Rep. George Meader (R., Mich.) to substitute a milder plan for special masters to aid the court.

The referee proposal was tacked on as an amendment to a long-pending civil rights bill that would require local officials to preserve election records for two years and permit Federal inspection of them.

PENALTIES PROVIDED

The package bill also adds Federal penalties for forcibly obstructing school integration orders and for "hate bombings," and provides schooling for servicemen's children when local schools are closed in integration disputes.

34e

When approved, the House bill would go to the Senate. The Senate has been marking time on its own civil rights legislation which it has been debating since last Feb. 15.

General

Senate leaders have favored waiting for the House measure in hope it could be approved in toto and sent directly to President Eisenhower without a time-consuming conference to work out differences in separate House and Senate bills.

Democrats split down the middle on Tuesday's key referee vote, Northerners favoring the provision and Southerners opposing it.

An unofficial count placed most Republicans in favor of the Administration proposal.

PROPOSAL RULED OUT

After approval of the referee plan, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.)—floor leader for the legislation—offered a proposal to outlaw poll taxes as a requirement for voting in Federal elections.

His proposal was ruled out of order by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), the presiding officer. Walter held that it would take a Constitutional amendment to outlaw poll taxes.

Parties Differ on Meaning Of Record Voter Registration

By Raymond Lahr
United Press International

A record number of Americans is expected to be eligible to vote in the Nov. 8 presidential election—but the question plaguing both parties is how many actually will turn up at the polls.

With the balloting only two weeks away, Democratic national headquarters estimates that 10 million more persons will be eligible to choose between Richard M. Nixon and John F. Kennedy than were qualified to vote in the 1958 congressional elections.

This would put total United States registration at more than 76 million, not counting seven smaller states for which figures are still missing and sizable groups of voters in some states which do not require statewide registration.

For example, Ohio has about a million voters who need not register while Texas has nearly 400,000 voters in this category.

Democrats contend a big registration should enhance Kennedy's election chances because much of the increase has been in big industrialized areas which traditionally have been more sympathetic to the Democrats and that more Americans consider themselves Democrats than Republicans.

Moreover, the Democrats say, a voter who takes the time to register is more likely to actually cast his ballot than a voter in an area which does not require registration.

Republicans counter with the argument that issues this year are so complex voters will not follow traditional patterns. For one thing, they are counting on Nixon's claim to greater experience in the field of foreign policy to attract Democratic votes

GOP leaders also contend President Eisenhower destroyed the "myth" that a big vote is a Democratic vote. They said Eisenhower scored two lop-sided victories in the record voter turnout of 1952 and 1956.

In three of the four states in which comparative party breakdowns are available, Democrats have shown a larger registration increase than Republicans. These are:

Pennsylvania — Democrats 2,889,596, up 335,890 over 1958; Republicans 2,868,456, up 96,843.

California — Democrats 4,295,330, up 419,700 since 1958; Republicans 2,926,408, up 249,843.

Maryland—Democrats, 926,877, up 76,512 from 1958; Republicans, 373,383, up 27,137.

In Arizona, on the other hand, GOP registrations are up 11,138 over 1958 while the Democratic gain is only 7,205. However Democrats still lead Republicans in overall registration figures by 275,086 to 128,185.

In 15 of the 50 states, the voting registration deadline for the Nov. 8 election is still to come.

THEY'RE FOR "PAT" — Supporters of Patrice Lumumba in the Congo carry signs which read "The Year 1960 Is the End of Colonialism in Africa" and "Down With the Traitor Tshombe, Valet of Imperialist Belgium." Lumumba remained a virtual prisoner in the Premier's official residence, guarded by Ghanaian troops of the United Nations force.

Let There Be A Response In A Heavy Voter Registration

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga., Wed. 6/15/60

In the Congress just preceeding the sitting one, much valuable time was given to the writing and passage o a strong civil rights bill. The President of the United States and the weight of his powerful influence in the Department of Justice were thrown behind the measure. p. 6 3e

Immediately upon the passage of this bill, the Attorney General proceeded to implement the provisions included in the bill.

In a few short weeks thereafter the enforcement officials were pressing in on voter interference whereever there was a claim and today the Department is cleaning house in the sweep of clearing the atmospheres where there is voter interference. Already there is a county under investigation with a population of some 1,225 Negroes with the celebrated figure of only 25 registered.

Such a wide margin between this population and the actual voting list fully deserves investigation.

This piece is written as a medium of warning our people that the Department of Justice is not encouraged to spend time and energy in an all out effort to get the way cleared for voting with our citizens sleeping at the switch.

Do not stand around and wonder "if they will let you register," or take what some neighbor says; go to the registration books and attempt to register. Let the people at the registration office tell you your status. If you are prevented for causes you feel are out of line with civil jusfice, you have some way of getting this information over to the Department.

Let there be an active part on your end of the stick to get registered.

The Department must be led to feel that it is doing a good job in a good cause and for good and appreciative people.

Do your part in this arena.

Court Upholds Commission

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass

Negro Voting Obstacle Cut

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

The Supreme Court of the United States has hacked through another thicket hindering Negro voting in the South but there appears to be a long way to go.

The Civil Rights Commission reported last fall that not a single Negro had been enabled to register or vote as a result of any Justice Department action to enforce the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

One obstacle was uncertainty over authority of the Civil Rights Commission itself, part of which now is cleared up by a 7 to 2 decision of the Supreme Court.

The question turned on charges that voting registrars in some southern states are disqualifying Negroes from voting on trivial grounds. Congress passed a law allowing the Civil Rights Commission to investigate complaints.

But when the commission tried to hold hearings at Shreveport, La., on the complaint of 67 Negroes, voting registrars declined to appear and obtained a district court injunction. The injunction charged the commission with violating the due process clause of the 5th Amendment because registrars were not allowed to confront and cross-examine their accusers.

Lower Court Overruled

The Supreme Court now has overruled the lower court in an opinion written by Chief Justice Earl Warren. Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote a concurring opinion. Associate Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black dissented, charging that the commission was using unconstitutional means to reach a desired end.

The Warren reasoning turned on the difference between an ordinary trial (in which the right to cross-examine witnesses was affirmed) and an investigation by a governmental agency on a fact-finding mission. The Civil Rights Commission was conducting the latter type of hearing, the court ruled, so that it did not have to permit witness confrontation.

Apart from the constitutional issue, the practical fact is that Negroes are unlikely to make complaints of disenfranchisement in the South if they know that they will be subjected to cross-examination, and the retaliation likely to follow.

Registrations Lag

The Civil Rights Commission last September reported that Negro population of voting age in 11 southern states in 1950 was 23 per cent of white population in the same voting age, but that only 25 per cent of the Negro eligibles were registered.

The Chief Justice recapitulated the history of legislative, administrative, and fact-finding commissions. Of legislative committees he said:

"Yet the history of these committees clearly demonstrates that only infrequently have witnesses appearing before congressional committees been afforded the procedural rights normally associated with an adjudicative proceeding.

"In the vast majority of instances, congressional committees have not given witnesses detailed notice or an opportunity to confront, cross-examine, and call other witnesses."

Mr. Justice Frankfurter wrote:

"Were the commission exercising an accusatory function, were its duty to find that named individuals were responsible for wrongful deprivation of voting rights and to advertise such findings or to serve as part of the process of criminal prosecution, the rigorous protections relevant to criminal prosecutions might well be the controlling starting point for assessing the protection which the commission's procedures provide."

Civil Rights Keyed

He added, however:

"We would be shutting our eyes to actualities to be unmindful of the fact that it would dissuade source of vitally relevant information from making that information known to the commission if the commission were to reveal its sources and subject them to cross-examination."

The third dissenting view came from Mr. Justice Douglas, speaking also for Mr. Justice Black. The heart of the case was the right to vote, he said, and added,

"Yet important as these civil rights are, it will not do to sacrifice other civil rights in order to protect them.

"We live and work under a Constitution. The temptations of many men of good will is to cut corners, take short cuts, and reach the desired end regardless of the means.

"Worthy as I think the ends are which the Civil Rights Commission advances in these cases, I think the particular means are unconstitutional."

Negroes Increase, Contends Editor

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Mar. 13, 1960
p. 16

Have Great Political Power, Daniels Writes

DURHAM, N. C., July 3.—(AP)—Newspaper editor Jonathan Daniels contends that "the Negroes have greater political power in America than the Southern politicians."

His assertion is made in an article in the summer issue of "The South Atlantic Quarterly," published by the Duke University Press.

Entitled "Political Arithmetic for the South," Daniels' article also declares that the South's relative weight in national politics is declining and that its politicians, "our last substitutes for statesmen—will not face facts, and offer us no genuine philosophical leadership, as they once did."

Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, states that 'of course, be-damned-if-we-do Southern states are not the only states which are highly emotional politically about what we call the Southern problem."

Noting that six non-southern states have Negro populations of approximately 500,000 and that these figures are rapidly increasing, Daniels then says:

"In these states the Negroes constitute a solid, block-voting balance of power in elections. I was in New York during the campaign of 1958, and I can testify that no southern politician ever damned the NAACP with more enthusiastic violence than northern politicians of both parties, put into their enthusiastic wooing of the Negro vote."

George E. Sokolsky

Newsr Courier
Charleston, S. C.

Republicans And Democrats Court Negro Vote

BOTH CONVENTIONS have witnessed splits over what is euphemistically referred to as "Civil Rights." Civil Rights are those laws which protect the individual in his rights under the Constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the various states. The amendments to the Constitution, particularly the first 10 and the fourteenth deal with such rights.

In many states, no issues arise under this heading. In others, where the population is very mixed racially, there are all sorts of discriminatory measures. The South has its Negro problem which in the South continues to be a serious matter. In some Northern states, such as New York, where there are large Negro and Puerto Rican populations, discrimination is severe.

In New York, also, social and job discrimination on a religious basis presents a problem. In California, there is discrimination not only against Negroes but also against Mexicans. Some states have laws against what is termed miscegenation.

JEWS AND NEGROES have organized defense media to protect themselves against those who, because of race, religion or color, regard them as secondary persons. In New York State and elsewhere, FEPC laws have been passed which forbid the rejection of persons for employjemt because of race, color or religion.

On the other hand, in some states, such as Arkansas, for instance, a defensive effort has been made to attack the concept of endorsed desegregation. The Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations organize to fight for white superiority.

The Supreme Court of the United States has intervened in this situation with decisions to the effect that a citizen is a citizen and is entitled to equal rights and benefits. These decisions forbid segregation as regards schools. This then is the situation as it affects both parties.

I have tried to write the above statement objectively as a conflict of ideas, unrelated to any selfish interests or motives on any side.

NOW LET US come to the politics of it. In such Northern states as New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and there are others, the Negro vote is extremely important.

In New York and Illinois; prior to Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Negroes were usually Republicans because Lincoln freed the slaves. Since Roosevelt, the Negroes have been voting Democratic. The Democrats want to hold the Negro vote; the Republicans want to recapture it.

This then is the problem that both parties faced in their 1960 conventions. The Democrats met it head on and wrote the toughest civil rights plank into their platform that has ever come out of a convention. This plank was resented by the Southern delegates, but they did not leave the convention. When Lyndon Johnson accepted the vice presidency and ran on the platform, the Southerners felt that they had been betrayed by their party.

THE REPUBLICANS believed that strategically this gave them a wonderful opportunity to win the Southern states as Herbert Hoover did in 1928. However, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, who has for several years been working on these problems, announced his intention of making a floor fight on the platform which he said he regarded as more important than the candidate, although platforms are forgotten immediately after the Election.

The one Republican candidate for President, Richard Nixon, desiring to avoid a floor fight at the convention, which might really split the Republican Party, rushed up to New York, held a secret meeting with Gov. Rockefeller and out of it came a 14 point guideline to the platform committee.

IN A WORD, the Negro issue developed into the principal question in both political conventions. The Negro vote in the North has apparently become politically more significant than the old Solid South.

Also at issue is the question as to whether the Negro vote in the South is not growing so large that the Washington-based politicians of both parties take that into consideration.

WANT ONE MILLION NEW VOTERS.—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., (left) and Roy Wilkins issued last week a non-partisan nationwide call to register one million new Negro voters at a press conference held at the Overseas Press Club in New York. The call was initiated by A. Philip Randolph, Rev. King and Mr. Wilkins. It was signed by 20 major Negro leaders of both parties and heads of mass Negro organizations. To implement the call, an over-all coordinating group — the Non-Partisan Crusade To Register One Million New Negro Voters — has been set up. It will emphasize the role of local churches and ministers in registering new Negro voters by designating the Sunday before registration deadlines in each state as "Registration Sunday" with the churches serving as headquarters for the local drives.

FBI's Answer Awaited In 'Operation Dixie'

WASHINGTON

The Attorney General currrently is awaiting a report from the FBI on election officials in four counties in southern states who have been asked to submit vote registration records to inspection by the Justice Department.

Harold Tyler, special assistant to Attorney General William P. Rogers, said the government would wait a reasonable time before taking further steps to inspect the records.

The Justice Department moved last week, under the 1960 Civil Rights Act, by having FBI agents deliver letters to the election officials requesting the information.

The action is a forerunner of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed by discriminatory practices.

The counties concerned have no colored citizens registered to vote, although they have substantial colored populations.

To carry out his demand, Mr. Rogers had special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to hand letters to the four registration boards, outlining the information he wants.

If the registrars refuse to comply with the demand, court action is expected to follow immediately.

* * *

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER signed the act into law only on May 6. Thus Monday was the first government business day on which Mr. Rogers could act under the new law.

Previously, however, he had said he hoped local authorities would voluntarily comply with the spirit of the law by eliminating discrimination in voting, but if they did not the JusticeDepartment would investigate promptly and "proceed vigorously."

The four "cipher" counties affected by Mr. Rogers' demand are McCormick County, S.C.; East Carroll Parish (County), La.; Webster County, Ga., and Wilcox County, Ala.

In McCormick County, according to the Justice Department there are 2,625 colored persons of voting age, but mone of the voting registration lists. Whites of voting age here number 2,077, of whom 1,399 are registered.

Webster County, the Department said, has 1,296 colored persons of voting age with none registered. There are 949 whites, with 934 registered.

East Carroll Parish has 5,230 colored persons of voting age, with none registered. Of 3,223 whites, 2,212 are registered voters.

Wilcox County has 8,218 colored persons of voting age, the Department pointed out, with none registered. Of 3,056 whites in the county, 3,040 are registered.

* * *

REACTING TO THE Justice Department probe, Attorney General Jack Gremillion of Louisiana said last Wednesday, he is challenging the legality of the investigation of East Carroll Parish Voter registration rolls.

Gremillion said he would file suit if necessary to block the FBI investigation of voter registration in northeast Louisiana.

A spokesman for the Attorney General's office said of Gremillion's statement, "we expect that, we expect them to test the law. We will see them in court."

Gov. Patterson of Alabama calls Rogers 'outright liar'

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Upon learning that Attorney General Wiliam P. Rogers had requested to look over the voting records of Wilcox County, Gov. John Patterson issued a blast attacking Rogers and the Eisenhower Administration.

The Alabama governor called the attorney general an "outright liar" for indicating that Wilcox County officials had violated the law. He also charged that the Eisenhower Administration "has rached a new low" by sending "snoopers and agitators" into the county.

"I assure Attorney General Rogers and his snoopers that we do not intend to tolerate any meddling. . . . We will resist every attempt by them to do so. They will find . . . that when they attempt to trample upon our rights they will be in for a real fight," Patterson concluded.

Race vote holds balance of power

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

DURHAM, N. C.— Colored Americans have greater political power in America than the southern politicans, according to a noted southern newspaper editor.

Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, made the statement in an article in the summer issue of the South Atlantic Quarterly, published by the Duke University Press.

His article said the South's relative weight in national politics is declining and that its politicians, "our last substitutes for statesmen—will not face facts, and offer us no genuine philosophical leadership, as they once did."

* * *

NOTING THAT six non-southern states have colored populations of approximately 500,000 and that these figures are rapidly increasing, Daniels said:

"In these states colored persons constitute a solid, block-voting balance of power in elections. I was in New York during the campaign of 1958, and I can testify that no southern politician ever damned the NAACP with more enthusiastic violence than northern politicians of both parties put into their enthusiastic wooing of the colored vote.

"A South which survived the higher mathematics of time merchants should understand the plain arithmetic of political power."

Daniels said that "these six non-southern states have 183 seats in the House of Representatives and 195 in the electoral college. And other northern and western states around them are more apt to stand with them than with the hard core states of the late confederacy."

He said it wasn't necessary to like the situation but "it is essential to good sense at home that we recognize it."

Leaders Must Prove Selves

The Pittsburgh Courier

Driver's Seat

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Belongs to

Sat. 7-23-60

Negro Voter

p. 3

By WILLIAM G. NUNN
(Executive Editor)

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Democratic convention of 1960 is history!

The delegates have made their choice!

Standard-bearers for the party in the November election will be John Kennedy (Mass.) and Lyndon Johnson (Texas).

Now comes the all-important question.

Will this ticket be able to carry the majority of the Negro vote?

There is a wide-spread diversity of opinion, as the delegates return to their homes, and as Negro voters throughout the country begin to weigh the pros and cons of the situation.

Senator Kennedy was acceptable to Negro delegates as a recent Courier poll disclosed.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had warned that "Kennedy will lose Negro votes."

But that was before Adlai Stevenson had been proven ineffectual as a vote-getter.

Adam Clayton Powell and A. Philip Randolph had disagreed with "The World's First Lady."

■

BUT the "shocker"—to Negroes, at least—came when Senator Kennedy selected Lyndon Johnson as his running mate.

We remember the "Never" notation on the return slip of one of the convention's Negro delegates.

But we were also aware of the fact that Johnson was "acceptable" to a number of political "pros," and that some Negro newspapers had endorsed him.

■

PLACED in proper sequence Negro voters must be aware of several important political "facts of life."

First—Kennedy and the "team" which has been working since 1956 for both the nomination and the election, are immensely shrewd, aggressive, well-organized.

Second—These men realized that Kennedy faced a tremendous handicap in the South, because of the militant civil rights plank which they forced down the gagging throats of the South, and Kennedy's religion.

Third—They know that the South has 127 electoral votes to deliver, and they couldn't afford to write these votes off.

Fourth—They have from now to November to "sell" their ticket to Negroes, disillusioned labor leaders, doubtful independents. But they had to make their peace with the South immediately—if they could.

Thus, it was Lyndon Johnson!

■

TO THIS WRITER, it seems that developments (with the Democrats a known factor) have placed Negro voters in a position where they have long wanted to be.

Today they're in the driver's seat.

Regardless of whom the Republicans nominate, both parties must make an intensive drive for our votes.

And many things can happen between now and November.

Negroes (right now) can intelligently and forthrightly ask for those things which they know are rightfully theirs, in exchange for their support.

So you want a Negro cabinet officer?

Then ask for one!

So you want a Negro Supreme Court Justice?

Then ask for one!

So you want recognition in policy-making positions in the many agencies of government?

Make your wants known—NOW!

So you want to see Negroes in the State Department, representing our nation wherever we have embassies?

Get it NOW!

TODAY—as never before—Negroes can swap votes for political prestige and position.

Today—as never before—Negroes can bargain, and make it mean something.

Not only on the national level ... not only with the standard-bearers of the major parties.

This bargaining can penetrate the state levels, the county levels, the city government levels.

It's good politics—and it's good for the Negro.

Quit being naive!

The Kennedy-Johnson duo recognizes the importance of the Negro vote.

They showed this last Friday morning, when they met with almost 100 Negro party leaders and told them what they wanted.

■

THE IMAGE of themselves which they gave to these people can start taking shape next month, when Congress returns to clean up unfinished business. The man who is the vice presidential nominee on the Democratic ticket is still Majority Leader of the Senate.

Important bills are still on the agenda. There's no better place to start.

This also holds true of the Republicans.

They, too, must vote on these issues ... and we'll watch their record.

What the Negro needs today are strong voices ... strong Negro voices ... to chart our course for the future.

We have the men who say they are our leaders.

It's up to them to prove it—between now and November.

If these recognized leaders can't tell the story ... then it's time for Negroes to do what the Democrats have done.

Sweep 'em under the rug ... and project some new names!

I saw plenty of men—and women—who are representative of the thinking of the 1960 Negro American.

They are standing in the wings ... waiting to deliver.

■

IN FACT, they made their presence felt here last week. They are attuned to the pulse of Negro America today.

These people won't be pushed around ... won't be shoved aside.

They know what you and I want.

They are not afraid to talk—and talk straight from the shoulder. They're the kind of people a Kennedy, or a Nixon, or a Rockefeller, must respect.

Summation: In the final analysis, the future of the Negro vote is in the hands of the men whom the parties nominate.

Kennedy is the man among the Democrats.

If he can convince the Negro voter that our goal of first-class citizenship will be enhanced with Kennedy in the White House, he's on his way.

But—if we're smart—we'll sit back, figure what we want, ask for it—and WAIT!

Court voids vote probe injunction

Ogden Standard-Examiner

Salt Lake City, Utah

Oct. 7, 1960

WASHINGTON

The United States Supreme Court ruled in effect Monday that Southern voters do not have to expose themselves to reprisals from White Citizens Councils and other segregationists in order to complain about denial of their right to vote.

The ruling makes possible preservation of the anonymity of persons making formal complaint to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission of the denial of voting rights by Southern officials.

It was contained in a 7 - 2 decision of the Supreme Court which vacated an injunction which Louisiana officials had obtained to block hearings at Shreveport on charges by 67 colored voters that they had been deprived of their right to vote in violation of the law.

THE VOTE registrars and private citizens named in the complaint obtained the injunction from Federal District Court on grounds that the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment had been violated because they were not allowed to confront and cross examine their accusers.

Chief Justice Warren wrote the majority opinion overruling the District Court ruling that due process had been violated. A separate concurring opinion was written by Justice Frankfurter.

The majority opinion held that the Civil Rights Commission was not conducting a trial, but was purely an investigatory body on a fact-finding mission and that, therefore, trial rules did not apply.

JUDGE WARREN cited instances of legislative, administrative and Presidential fact-finding commissions of which he said:

"In the vast majority of instances, congressional committees have not given witnesses detailed notice or an opportunity to confront, cross - examine and call other witnesses."

He said that the same applied to many administrative proceedings and to proceedings of other Presidential commissions.

The dissenting opinion was written by Justice Douglas and concurred in by Justice Black.

NEGRO 'STAND-INS' STAGED IN SOUTH

The New York Times

Demonstrations Over Voting Curbs Are Carried Out at Registrar Offices

P. 42 M

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Oct. 3—Negroes staged demonstrations today in several Southern cities to protest barriers against voter registration.

The movement was led by members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization of clergymen that has been waging a campaign against racial segregation.

The conference had hoped to line up 2,000 persons outside registration offices in thirteen cities. A spot check showed that none had appeared in some cities and only a few at others.

Officials in the Leon County office in Tallahassee, Fla., said about twenty Negroes had been registered. They said the applicants had come in pairs and there had been no "stand-in" at the courthouse.

Told They're Too Late

About fifty Negroes appeared at the Fulton County (Atlanta) Board of Registrars. They were informed that registration deadlines had passed for all elections this year. A dozen were registered for next year's elections, according to officials.

Other Negro applicants were reported at Clarksdale, Miss., and Birmingham, and Tuskegee, Ala. However, officials said, no group sought to register at two other cities at which demonstrations had been scheduled—Nashville, Tenn., and Durham, N. C.

Other cities on the conference demonstration list were Shreveport, La.; Montgomery, Ala.; Petersburg and Hopswell, Va.; Columbia, S. C., and Jackson, Miss.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta, head of the Conference, called the demonstrations "an experiment with the 'stand-in' technique to see how effective it can be; we plan to develop it on a much larger scale."

He said the conference hoped that the demonstrations would "dramatize the injustices which Negroes still face in the field of voter registration."

Widespread drive for votes covers over ten states

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
3-5-60; 3:4e
4-6e

CHICAGO — Colored voters from 10 or more states will gather here March 11-13 for a conference on voting. The conference was called by the Chicago League of Negro Voters to be held at the Washington Park YMCA.

Its purpose is to create an interparty alliance of colored voters to make sure that Presidential and Congressional candidates in this year's election are committee to a program of equility for all.

Vote registration activities also include such cities as Nashville, Tenn., San Francisco and Jackson, Miss.

In its call for the conference, the Chicago organization stated:

"No candidate deserves the colored vote unless he is firmly committed to clear-cut program for equal rights. No candidate will be committed. unless colored voters are organized, united and independent."

* * *

CITING THE fact that this year's election comes six years after the Supreme Court's desegregation decision, the leaders continue:

"Nevertheless integration has been doled out and wrung from local and national authorities by expensive legal battles. And even these victories are tainted with threats, bombs, insults and mob terrorism."

Saying that on a nation-wide level, colored voters should vote as a block in 1960, the statement points out:

"The fact that colored voters were virtually ignored in the 1956 platforms of both political parties dramatically points out the need for greater unity, more independence and increased political activity."

The sponsoring group announced that many organizations and individuals had responded and would be represented at the conference.

* * *

AMONG SPEAKERS scheduled are: The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, chairman of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights; Russell B. Sugarmon, attorney and political leader of Memphis, Tenn.; Sidney Jones, attorney and Democratic candidate for Chicago Municipal Court;

Also Rep. William H. Robinson, state assemblyman, Republican, Chicago; Herbert W. Simmons, board member of the Democratic Minority Conference of California; Harold Washington, attorney, former president of a Chicago political group;

The Rev. Morris Tynes, pastor of Monument Baptist Church, Chicago; Lawrence Kennon, member of the state attorney's staff of Illinois; Rep. Paul Simon, state legislator;

Augustus Savage, newspaper editor; Gerald Bullock, former NAACP state president; Timuel D. Black, educator, former official of the Chicago Teachers Union, and Charles E. Willis, president of the Citizens Committee for Home Rule.

Chicago members of the Conference committee are: Dr. Charles B. Homes, William Morre, Mrs. Gloria J. Carter, Dr. Lonnie Edward, Mead Harrison, James Walton, Larence Kennon, Mary Thomas, Marshall Hudson, Miss Betty Smith and Mrs. Marie Savage.

Voters and vote organizations have registered from Illinois, California, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky and Texas.

* * *

IN NASHVILLE Tenn., a mid-winter conference on vote registration was held Sunday. The Rev. Charles F. Williams is state chairman of the NAACP Voter Registration Campaign which sponsored the meet.

Headquarters for the one-day conference was at Fisk University. Plans were made to double the present state registration. The day was climaxed with a city-wide mass meeting at First Baptist Church.

The Rev. E. J. Odom, NAACP church secretary, spoke. Church pastor is the Rev. Kelley Miller Smith. W. C. Patton, NAACP field secretary, was registration consultant.

* * *

IN SAN FRANCISCO, the NAACP West Coast Regional Office advised local units to qualify as local deputy registrars.

Acting Regional Secretary, Mrs. Tarea H. Pittman, said recent civil rights victories in the area of legislation were very much a result of registration activities by the NAACP and other minority group registrars.

In Washington, D.C. John Bowles, president of the Rexall Drug Co., announced that the 10,000 stores in the chain will stock voting information.

He urges other durg firms and retail operators to join in the register to vote campaign.

In some states, he said the stores in his chain will furnish space for registrars to set up tables and register person on the spot.

* * *

IN JACKSON, Miss., the the Federal Civil Rights Commission selected voting discrimination as the target for an investigation.

The Rev. Murray Cox, Gulfport, committee chairman, said members "feel like voting is probably the most important matter for us to take up at the present time."

In Memphis, Tenn. Fayette County election officials said that the Democratic primary election held last August was not "an open election." This reason came when the government asked why colored persons were not allowed to vote in it.

The suit was filed last November by the Civil Rights Section of the Justice Department. It asks that the two Fayette County Democratic Committees which sponsored the election be enjoined from excluding colored persons in the future.

In District Primary

Humphrey, Morse Woo Negro Votes

The Washington Post & P. 7
Washington, D.C.
4-15-60

by Julius Duscha
Staff Reporter

Humphrey and Morse supporters are playing a political numbers game to try to win Negro votes in the District primary.

The supporters of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) point out they have more Negroes among their candidates than do the backers of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.)

But the Humphrey supporters claim they have more prominent Negroes backing their candidate than Morse has supporting him.

The Morse and Huhphrey supporters began playing their own version of the numbers game after the District Committee for Humphrey selected Frank D. Reeves, a Negro attorney, as its candidate for Democratic National Committeeman two and a half weeks ago. The primary is on May 3.

Reeves is Washington representative for the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the District branch of the NAACP, is a pro-Humphrey candidate for both the District delegation to the Democratic National Convention and the Democratic Central Committee.

The presence of Reeves and Jackson on the Humphrey ticket led to a debate Wednesday night at a meeting of the board of directors of the NAACP District branch in the Dunbar hotel, 15th and U sts. nw.

A Morse supporter on the board of directors introduced a resolution declaring that Jackson and Reeves were acting in the District campaign as individuals and that their candidacies did not represent NAACP endorsement of Humphrey.

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 14 to 3, Jackson reported.

Both Jackson and Reeves have stated that they are campaigning as individuals and not as NAACP representatives. Humphrey campaign literature notes the NAACP connections of both, however.

Ever since Reeves became a pro-Humphrey candidate, A. L. Wheeler, chairman of both the Central Committee and the District Morse for President Club, has been pointing out that there are more Negroes among pro-Morse candidates than among the pro-Humphrey candidates.

Speaking at a dinner sponsored by Morse supporters Monday night in the Ebony Inn, 5717 Sheriff rd. ne., Wheeler said:

"The Wayne Morse slate of candidates . . . is 50 per cent integrated whereas the Humphrey slate is only 20 per cent integrated.

"Of the 26 places on the Democratic Central Committee the Morse Club is running 11 Negro members compared to eight on the Humphrey slate."

Wheeler went on to charge that the Humphrey supporters are running Reeves for National Committeeman simply because he is a Negro. The Humphrey Committee denies this.

"The colored persons on the Morse slate are not there because they are colored," said Wheeler, "but rather because they are most representative of the District of Columbia population and are good Democrats."

Among the pro-Morse candidates cited by Wheeler were Bishop Smallwood E. Williams of the Bible Way Church, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Margaret J. Butcher, Belford V. Lawson, Joseph Beavers and Robert Wearing.

The Humphrey Committee announced its selection of Reeves as its candidate for National Committeeman the day after a group of nine Washington Negroes asked both Morse and Humphrey "to insist that your supporters nominate and elect a qualified Negro" as Committeeman.

A Negro has never been elected as a Democratic National Committeeman from the District or from any state. J. C. Turner, president of the Washington Central Labor Council and present National Committeeman, is being backed for the job by the Morse Club.

Jackie Robinson, the first Negro to play baseball in the major leagues, is another Humphrey supporter.

Robinson helped Humphrey open a headquarters at 9th and U sts. nw. a month ago, campaigned with him in Wisconsin and plans to speak for him in the District. Robinson lives in New York City.

Negro leaders report that the political numbers game has led to increased interest of Negro voters in the District primary, but no one seems to know whether the Morse or Humphrey supporters have the winning number.

They Say That Nixon Woos The Negro Vote

Ray Tucker, Washington columnist, has written: "Vice President Nixon's political staff has already begun to devise a strategy that may enable him to corral votes among several elements which have been the Democrats' mainstay for almost a generation, because of their gratitude to Franklin D Roosevelt and Harry S Truman."

Mr Tucker has added this significant paragraph: "Nixon has no real expectation of drawing these Roosevelt-Truman worshippers to the Republican fold in vast numbers. But if he can capture only 30 per cent in about six electorally-influential states - - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan - - he believes that he will have an edge on his opponent."

Now, just who are "these Roosevelt-Truman worshippers," about whom Mr Tucker writes? As told in the headline over Mr Tucker's piece, they are the "Labor and Negro Groups."

Why, also, does Mr Tucker say that these groups "have been the Democrats' mainstay for almost a generation"? It is "because of their **gratitude** to Franklin D Roosevelt and Harry S Truman."

"GRATITUDE!" That is the magic ingredient in American politics. Why were Negro votes in the Republican party for so many generations? It was gratitude for Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation" and the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, passed by Republican Congresses after the Civil War.

To Franklin Roosevelt there was **"gratitude"** for bringing to the masses of Negroes a better economic life than they had ever known before. Negroes ate better, wore better clothes, and lived in better houses because of what was done by Franklin Roosevelt, than Negroes had ever done before.

To Harry S Truman there was **"gratitude"** for defying the South on the rightness and justice of segregation, and for ordering the abolition of segregation in the Armed Forces.

Mr Nixon and all other politicians will only deceive themselves, if they believe that Negroes ever again will have **"gratitude"** for **"nothing"** or for **"near nothing."**

Negro voters will never again become married to any political party.

They will be true in political courtship, but only as long as there can be genuine **"gratitude"** for real contributions toward full freedom and first-class American citizenship.

That goes for Mr Nixon, for Mr Kennedy, and for all the rest as well.

New Federal Negro Voting Move Begun

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI). Attorney General William P. Rogers today moved for the second time under the new civil rights law to determine whether Negro voters are being discriminated against at Southern polls.

Acting under instructions from Rogers, FBI agents asked local officials for access to voting records in Montgomery County, Ala. Early County, Ga., and Ouachita and East Feliciana parishes, La.

Rogers said the Justice Department had information that Negroes in these counties "may have been deprived of constitutional rights by discriminatory practices."

Officials said the action was part of a general campaign launched after President Eisenhower signed the new civil rights bill into law May 6 and similar moves can be expected in other Southern areas. The law gives the department power to inspect election records.

Two weeks ago, Rogers asked election officials to open up election records in three other counties in the three states involved today and one county in South Carolina.

At that time, Rogers said the demands were "forerunners of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed."

McCormack County, S.C., and Webster, Ga., already have made their records available to FBI agents. Wilcox County, Ala., refused and has been upheld by a temporary court injunction issued last Saturday. The Louisiana county has not yet responded.

The department said that in Montgomery County, there were approximately 34,079 Negroes of voting age but only 3,480 were registered. White persons of voting age numbered 51,869 of whom 25,520 were registered.

This county, the department said is one from which it has received information "to the effect that qualified Negro applicants have been denied the right to register to vote on account of race or color."

More Voting Data On Negroes Asked

By The United Press

Washington, May 23.—Attorney General Rogers Monday moved for the second time under the new civil-rights law to determine whether Negro voters are being discriminated against at Southern polls.

Acting under instructions from Rogers, F.B.I. agents asked local officials for access to voting records in Montgomery County, Alabama; Early County, Georgia, and Ouachita and East Feliciana parishes, Louisiana.

Rogers said the Justice Department had information that Negroes in these counties "may have been deprived of constitutional rights by discriminatory practices."

Officials said the action was part of a general campaign launched after President Eisenhower signed the civil-rights bill into law May 6, and similar moves can be expected in other Southern areas. The law gives the department power to inspect election records.

Other Records Asked

Two weeks ago Rogers asked election officials to open election records in four other counties in the three states involved Monday, and in South Carolina.

The Justice Department said the Negro-vote situation in the other counties on Monday's list was as follows:

Montgomery — Approximately 34,079 Negroes of voting age with 3,480 registered.

Early—Some 4,774 Negroes of voting age, 226 registered.

East Feliciana—About 6,235 Negroes of voting age, 76 registered.

Ouachita—About 14,934 Negroes of voting age, 727 registered.

Says Negroes Must Vote In All Elections

WASHINGTON (AP) — Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh said Tuesday protecting the right of Negroes to vote in state as well as federal elections provides the only hope for ultimate eradication of racial segregation.

Walsh urged the House Judiciary Committee to endorse the Justice Department's plan for court-appointed referees. These officers, backed by the federal courts, would help Negroes and others who may be discriminated against by local officials obtain their registration and voting rights.

Unlike the plan for presidentially appointed registrars, advanced by the Civil Rights Commission, the referee program would apply to state as well as federal elections.

"State elections must be included in the relief given by Congress for many reasons," Walsh said. "We cannot tolerate Jim Crow at the ballot box."

He said federal elections may be less dramatic than state elections, but more important — "They decide who will run the schools and who will enforce the laws, who will select the juries and who will be the local judge."

Tells How Dixie Bars Negro Vote

WASHINTON — (UPI) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) charged Monday that the "whole machinery of government" in the South is used as much as possible to keep Negroes from voting.

He denied that New York state uses a literacy test to keep its Puerto Rican minority from voting.

In the South, he contended, Negro voters are often kept by state governments from exercising their right to vote even when they are qualified.

Javits was questioned on civil rights isues on NBC television program Meet the Press.

He was asked whether an Eisenhower administration proposal for protecting Negro voting rights in state and federal elections might not lead to the election of a Negro governor from some southern state.

Javits said he did not believe it would. He said he did not believe Negroes vote as a bloc. Even if they did, he said, only in one southern state, Mississippi, did they come close to being a majority.

Wants N.Y. To Ratify 15th Amendment

ALBANY, N. Y. — (UPI) — Assemblyman Daniel M. Kelley wants New York state to ratify the 15th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution — again. The Amendment guarantees voting rights to all men, regardless of race, color or creed.

New York, which since has become a leader in the fight against discrimination, was among the first states to approve the amendment in 1869. But the 1870 legislature did an about-face and withdrew the ratification. The U. S. code lists both actions, without explanation.

While the withdrawal did not affect the 15ths' status as law of the land, since three-quarters of the states ratified it, Kelly said there was "a serious question" as to New York's official position in the matter.

NEGRO VOTING

SENATE CALLS FOR PRIVACY AT HEARINGS

Other Changes Are Pending

BY WILLARD EDWARDS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, April 1—The Senate voted, 39 to 22, Friday to insure comparative privacy at hearings for Negroes seeking the right to vote in areas where they have been barred because of race or color.

This action completed the chamber's review of amendments to the civil rights bill proposed by the Senate judiciary committee.

Other Amendments Due

A number of amendments, sponsored by individual senators, remain to be acted upon.

The Senate killed, by approving a tabling motion, 48 to 38, an amendment giving statutory authority to the President's committee on government contracts. This group, headed by Vice President Nixon, has been reviewing racial discrimination on federal projects.

This defeat of an administration proposal indicated that the bill might survive attempts to revise it before final passage.

The vote came after Sen. Lyndon Johnson [D., Tex.], the majority leader, voiced a threat to move for a cut-off in debate if there was not a speedup in voting.

Fight Kefauver Plan

The Senate had spent a day and a half fighting over an amendment sponsored by Sen. Estes Kefauver [D., Tenn.]. This removed from the bill passed by the House a guarantee of "ex parte" hearings for Negro voting applicants and permitted open hearings with local voting officials present.

The Kefauver proposal was attacked as permitting hostile spectators to intimidate Negroes petitioning for voting certificates before a court-appointed referee.

Sen. John A. Carroll [D., Colo.] proposed an amendment which restored the "ex parte" guarantee to the measure, thereby permitting Negroes to make sworn statements without cross-examination or other parties present.

Place Set by Court

The amendment ducked the question of open hearings by providing that such hearings should be held at times and places specified by a federal court.

The justice department sent word to the Senate that this amendment neither added to the bill nor subtracted from it.

A shouted exchange on the floor between Johnson and Sen. Jacob K. Javits [R., N. Y.] preceded approval of the amendment. It came on the sixth day of the seventh week since the Senate started considering the measure.

"The majority of the Senate," Johnson asserted, "is tired of sit-sit-sit, wait-wait-wait, listen-listen-listen! Let's stop talking and start voting."

To Johnson's astonishment, followed by wrath, Javits demurred. The New Yorker, who has denounced delaying tactics by the southern Democratic bloc, suggested the Senate could wait until next week. He suggested it take a week-end recess.

The majority leader proceeded to give Javits what is known in Senate circles as the "Johnson treatment." This is a combination of scorn and sarcasm, accompanied by gesticulations.

"I'm not ready yet to yield my duties as majority leader to the senator from New York!" yelped Johnson. "People who want a civil rights bill ought to be willing to vote rather than talk. We've talked long enough. We've got a fair and reasonable bill. You're not going to impress any more people by any more talk."

Hope for Vote Next Week

Javits, angry in turn, said he realized he was getting the "treatment" and resented it. He suggested that Johnson ought to turn his guns on the southerners instead of civil rights supporters.

"The majority is ready to vote," warned Johnson. "A great majority is ready to invoke cloture [limitation of debate] after seven weeks of talk. I can move cloture."

Both men calmed down and the threat was not carried out. Passage of the bill this week was not possible, Johnson later admitted, but he hoped for final action early next week.

U. S. Asks To Inspect Voter Rolls In South

Roger's Request Is Sent To 4 Counties, All With Negroes, But None Registered

By The Associated Press

Washington, May 9.—Attorney General Rogers, in the first use of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, Monday asked to inspect voting-registration records in four counties in four Southern states.

Rogers announced that the inspection requests are being presented to registration boards in McCormick County, South Carolina; East Carroll Parish, Louisiana; Webster County, Georgia, and Wilcox County, Alabama.

Each of these counties was described as having large numbers of Negroes of voting age and no Negro registrations.

F.B.I. agents will deliver the Attorney General's letters to the registrars.

Signed By Ike Friday

Rogers described his move as the forerunner "of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed by discriminatory practices."

The 1960 Civil Rights Act was signed into law by President Eisenhower Friday. One section requires election officials to make their records available for inspection on written demand of the attorney general. This section also requires that voting records be preserved for possible inspection for 22 months.

Provides For Referees

Another section—the key one of the new act—permits federal courts to appoint voting referees to handle registrations of eligible persons if there is a finding of a pattern of discrimination.

In his letters to the county boards, Rogers said:

"This (inspection) demand is based upon information in the possession of the Attorney General tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction."

Were Later Removed

The Justice Department said that in the 1940's some Negroes were registered to vote in McCormick County, but were later removed from the rolls.

The Department released these statistics:

McCormick County has an estimated 2,625 Negroes of voting age, with no registrations. The county has 2,077 white residents, of whom 1,399 are registered.

In East Carroll Parish there are 5,330 Negroes of voting age and none registered; 3,223 white persons of voting age and 2,212 registered.

Webster County has 1,296 Negroes of voting age and no registrations; 949 whites of voting age with 934 registered.

Of the 8,218 Negroes of voting age in Wilcox County, none are registered. Of 3,056 white persons of voting age, 3,040 are registered.

A federal court has ordered Atlanta to desegregate its schools May 1, 1961. This story and the second article in Harry Ashmore's series, "The Negro In The North," are on Page 2.

County Disputes Rogers On Negro Vote Ban

By the Associated Press

Moving quickly under the new 1960 civil rights act, Attorney General Rogers has asked to inspect voting records in four counties in four Southern States.

In letters to the county registration boards, Mr. Rogers said yesterday:

"This demand is based upon information in the possession of the Attorney General tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction."

The Justice Department said that while thousands of Negroes live in the four counties, none are registered to vote. The counties are McCormick county, S. C., East Carroll parish, La., Webster county, Ga., and Wilcox county, Ala.

Charge Disputed

The McCormick County attorney called Mr. Rogers a "liar" for charging there was discrimination there. "In the first place," said Attorney J. Fred Buzhardt, "we have four Negroes registered. Three registered last week and one last fall. In the second place, no Negro, to my knowledge, has ever been refused registration if they applied. None ever applied before."

H. Henderson Bruce, chairman of the Wilcox County board of registrars, said the board hasn't received any applications from Negroes since he was appointed chairman November 16. Earlier records of the board, he said, were subpoenaed for a grand jury investigation and he had never seen them.

At preston, Ga., Mrs. Florrie H. McKinnon, clerk of Superior Court in Webster County, said a complete list of registered voters is always open to inspection in her office.

Few Held Qualified

"I doubt if we've got a dozen Negroes in this county who could qualify to vote," she said. "It's been over two years since any Negroes applied to register." The Justice Department said there are 1,296 Negroes of voting age in the county.

The 1960 civil rights bill was signed into law by President Eisenhower only last Friday. Mr. Rogers went into action on the first business day thereafter. He said the move was a forerunner "of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in States where constitutional rights of citizens have been infringed by discriminatory practices."

The key provision of the new law allows Federal courts to appoint voting referees to handle registrations of eligible voters after a court finds a pattern of discrimination exists.

It requires election officials to make their records available to the Attorney General upon written demand. It also requires that voting records be preserved for 22 months.

FBI agents will deliver Mr. Rogers' letters to the registrars in each county.

Counties In Georgia, So. Carolina, Alabama

By STEVE GERSTEL
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Justice Department Monday called on four more Southern counties to open their voting records for inspection so the FBI can determine whether Negroes have been denied their suffrage rights.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers asked election officials in Clarendon and Hampton counties, S. C., Sumter County, Ala., and Fayette County, Ga., to bare their registration and voting statistics. He acted under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

The action brought to 12 the number of counties asked to open their records since President Eisenhower signed the civil rights law. Only three counties have complied. Some of the others have filed suits challenging the constitutionality of the law.

However, shortly after Rogers announced Monday's action, FBI Agents were Given Permission to Examine The Sumter County records. Earl Godfrey, chairman of the county board, said they could look at anything they wanted to.

NEGRO REGISTRATION LOW

Rogers said the purpose of the actions was to determine whether Negroes were being denied their constitutional rights through discriminatory practices by local officials. The Justice Department said only a few Negroes were registered in each county.

According to the 1950 census, Negroes comprise about one half of voting age population of Clarendon County. But the department said only 324 of the 9,279 eligible Negroes were registered in 1958. There were 3,458 registered white voters.

In Hampton County, 250 Negroes were registered out of 4,607 eligible. There were 3,210 white registered voters in 58 and 517 whites of voting age, according to the 1950 census.

Only 25 Negroes were registered in Fayette County out of a voting age population of 1,255. This compared with 3,387 whites of voting age and 3,402 registrations.

THREE COUNTIES COMPLY

The Justice Department said available statistics showed 3,700 Negroes of voting age in Sumter County and only 175 registered in 1958. There were 3,600 whites of voting age and 2,858 registered.

The three counties which have opened their records to the federal government were Early County, Ga., McCormack County, S. C., and Webster County, Ga.

Montgomery County, Ala., has asked the Justice Department for extra time to decide whether it will open its records or file suit.

Wilcox County, Ala., has challenged the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act in a state court. The Justice Department has filed a motion asking that the case be moved to a federal court and then dismissed.

Three Louisiana parishes-Ouachipa, East Feliciana and East Carroll have filed suits in federal court challenging the act's constitutionality. The Justice Department has filed a motion to dismiss the suits.

Negro Voter Is Seen Returning To The GOP

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — This is the year of the colored voter when Presidential candidates will woo him as never before in the history of the country.

With a study released Thursday by the Fund for the Republic's Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif., indicating a definite swing back of colored voters to the Republicans, Vice President Nixon, if he becomes his party's Presidential nominee, is sure to make a strong bid for colored support.

Jun 5-1-60

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York is not openly waging a campaign for the Republican nomination, but if the GOP bosses convinced that Nixon cannot win in November, the Republican national convention could very well sidetrack Nixon for Rockefeller.

If that happens, Rockefeller will have a tremendous appeal to colored voters. The older generation of colored voters, who were educated in the South and migrated North, as well as some latter day colored people, have been beneficiaries of the Rockefeller millions, as have colored peoples the world over.

Until relatively recent years, state-supported colored schools in the South were more than deficient. It was to the private schools, supported by Rockefeller philanthropy that colored parents, who wanted their children to have an education, sent their children.

Howard University, Fisk University, Atlanta University and a large number of smaller institutions received grants from the General Education Board, which John D. Rockefeller, Sr., founded in 1903. These grants made possible the educational programs carried on by these schools as well as improvements to their physical plants.

But Gov. Rockefeller has refused to seek the Republican nomination and, so far, has left the field to Mr. Nixon.

The Democrats have a full field of candidates. The front-runner is youthful Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. He is a Catholic, and the religious issue has been injected into the campaign, particularly in Wisconsin and West Virginia, where Kennedy and Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota have battled each other.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Senate Democratic leader, is expected to go to the Democratic national convention in Los Angeles in July with about as many votes as Kennedy.

The difference is that Johnson will get his delegates from southern, border and western states.

A significant aspect of the Democratic situation is the growing conviction among Democrats that Adlai Stevenson, whom President Eisenhower defeated in 1952 and 1956, is "receptive."

In his recent speeches, Stevenson has not dispelled the belief that he is a dark-horse contender for the Democratic nomination.

The other Democratic hopefuls include Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, who could be the compromise selection if a deadlock should develop between the Kennedy and Johnson forces at the convention; Senator Humphrey, Senator Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat; Gov. Wiliam B. Meyner of New Jersey, Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams of Michigan, and Gov. G. (Pat) Brown of California.

Negro Largest Single Voting Bloc-Humphrey

The New Crusader

Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Senator Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) told women of the National Press Club last week that the largest single voting bloc this year will be Negro Americans. "We had better come clean on civil rights issue or we will be cleaned for good on this," he said.

Humphrey, who ran second to Kennedy in the Wisconsin Presidential primary, gave much credit to Negro voters for the showing he made. In spite of the fact that Mrs. Vel Phillips, one of Milwaukee's leading politicians, used her influence for securing votes for Kennedy, Humphrey claimed that he carried Milwaukee's Negro districts by 3-to-1 votes.

Negro Voting Rights Broadened

Atlanta Daily World

Attorney General William P. Rogers moved for the second time under the new civil rights law to determine whether Negro voters are being discriminated against at Southern polls.

Accordingly, under his directions FBI agents have asked local officials for access to voting records in Montgomery County, Alabama; Early County, Georgia, and Ouachita and East Feliciana Parishes, Louisiana.

Atlanta, Ga.

Under a recent act signed into law by President Eisenhower the law gives the department power to inspect election records. Subsequently, four weeks ago Attorney General Rogers asked election officials to open up other records.

Webster County, near Americus, Georgia, has already made the records of that county available, while Wilcox County, Alabama refused and has been upheld by a temporary court injunction issued last Saturday.

Atlanta 5-25-60

The startling discrepancy showed up in Montgomery County where there were approximately 34,079 Negroes of voting age over against only 3,480 being registered.

P. 6.

Thusly, it will be seen that the last fortress of that roadblock keeping Negroes from due consideration, is being tackled. The right to vote and the exercise of that right, mean the right to live, the right to enjoy under the Constitution what every other citizen enjoys.

It will be recalled that in the case of Randolph County versus Ben Shorter et al, a federal judge in Columbus, hearing the case, awarded punitive damages and ordered that the names of Negro eligibles be placed on the voting list of Randolph County. The Terrell County case disclosed that Negro professional men and school teachers, duly approved by the state education board as eligible to teach and who had their graduate degrees were denied the right to vote under the literacy test!

Macon County, Alabama would beat all of them to the draw. State Representative of the General Assembly, Sam Englehart would dissolve Macon County and parcel it out to the five surrounding counties. There were seven Negro voter eligibles in the county to one white. The city of Tuskegee, literally existing upon the substance of a great institutional enterprise founded by Booker T. Washington, was gerrymandered in its boundary so as to exclude Negroes from the city limits who lived in a stone's throw of the center, while white people who lived on the outskirts were included.

When Macon County fell under the axe of investigation, the registration board resigned, so there would be nobody to sue.

This little review is cited for the record in keeping with the briefing which will follow in this wake of a new and more vigorous investigation into the rights of Negroes to vote in the deep South.

VOTING DATA ASKED IN 4 MORE COUNTIES

P C H

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI)—Attorney General William P. Rogers moved for the second time today to determine whether Negro voters were being discriminated against at southern polls.

New York

Acting under his instructions, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation asked local officials for access to voting records in Montgomery County, Ala., Early County, Ga., and Ouachita and East Feliciana Parishes, La.

Mr. Rogers said the Justice Department had information that Negroes there "may have been deprived of constitutional rights by discriminatory practices."

Jun 5-24-60

Officials said the move was part of a campaign begun after President Eisenhower signed the new law May 6. Similar moves may be expected in other Southern areas, they said. The law authorizes the department to inspect election records.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Rogers asked the disclosure of records in four other Southern countries. He said then the demands were "forerunners of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed."

McCormack County, S. C. and Webster, Ga., have made their records available to F. B. I agents. Wilcox County, Ala., refused and has been upheld by a temporary court injunction issued last Saturday. East Carroll Parish, La., has not yet responded.

FBI Asks Tally On Negro Voting

Commercial Appeal

Rogers Again Checks On Possible Discrimination At Southern Polls

Memphis

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, May 23. — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers Monday moved for the second time under the new Civil Rights Law to determine whether Negro voters are being discriminated against at Southern polls.

Acting under instructions from

Rogers, FBI agents asked local officials for access to voting records in Montgomery County, Alabama, Earle County Georgia, and Ouachita and East Feliciana Parishes, Louisiana.

Rogers said the Justice Department had information that Negroes in these counties "may have been deprived of constitutional rights by discriminatory practices."

Part Of Campaign

Officials said the action was part of a general campaign launched after President Eisenhower signed the new civil rights bill into law May 6 and similar moves can be expected in other Southern areas. The law gives the department power to inspect election records.

Two weeks ago, Rogers asked election officials to open up election records in four other counties in the three states involved Monday and in South Carolina.

At that time, Rogers said the demands were "forerunners of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed."

Records Made Available

McCormack County, South Carolina, and Webster, Georgia, already have made their records available to FBI agents; Wilcox County, Alabama, refused and has been upheld by a temporary court injunction issued last Saturday. The Louisiana Parishes have not yet responded.

The department said that in Montgomery County, there were approximately 34,079 Negroes of voting age but only 3,480 were registered. White persons of voting age numbered 51,869 of whom 25,520 were registered.

This county, the department said is one from which it has received information "to the effect that qualified Negro applicants have been denied the right to register to vote on account of race or color."

Situation Outlined

The department said the situation in the other counties on Monday's list was as follows:

Early—Some 4,774 Negroes of voting age with 226 registered. White persons of voting age totaled 5,045 and registrations, 4,335. Many Negroes tried to register but were disqualified.

East Feliciana — about 6,235 Negroes of voting age, with 76 registered. White persons of voting age numbered 6,214 with 2,414 registrations.

Ouachita — About 14,934 Negroes of voting age with 727 registrations and about 31,381 whites with 24,256 registered.

The department said many Negroes in the two Louisiana parishes had been removed from the voting rolls after the registrations were challenged by the White Citizens' Council.

"Examination of the records may reveal whether more stringent standards were being applied to Negroes than to white persons," the department said, "making it more difficult for qualified Negroes to register."

Counties In Ga., Ala., Louisiana Face Probe

The Birmingham World
Birmingham, Alabama
Sat. 5/28/60

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Attorney General William P. Rogers Monday moved for the second time under the new civil rights law to determine whether Negro voters are being discriminated against at Southern polls.

Acting under instructions from Rogers, FBI agents asked local officials for access to voting records in Montgomery County, Alabama, Early County, Georgia, and Ouachita and East Feliciana Parishes, Louisiana.

Rogers said the Justice Department had information that Negroes in the counties "may have been deprived of constitutional rights by discriminatory practices."

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Justice Dept. To Check More Voting Records

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5/30/60

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Justice Department said it will inspect records in five more Southern counties to determine whether Negroes are prevented from registering and voting.

Attorney General William P. Rogers said the counties are in Georgia, Mississippi and Florida.

He identified them as Union County, Fla.; Gwinnett County, Ga.; and Bolivar, Lefore, and Forrest Counties in Mississippi.

The addition of the five counties raised to 17 the total of counties where the FBI has inspected or will inspect voting and registration records.

Inspection of the records was expected to be a preliminary step toward establishing a pattern of discrimination whereby the Federal Government could appoint referees to supervise registration and election as provided by the Civil Rights Act passed by Congress earlier this year.

Plan To Double Vote In South

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By EDDIE L. MADISON, JR.

TULSA, Okla. — A systematis block-by-block campaign designed to double Negro voter registration in the Deep South, will be launched in September.

Dr. Martin Luther King, renowned integration leader and president of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, recently revealed the plan here as he addressed a crowd of more than 1500 in a freedom rally at the First Baptist Church, North Tulsa, and on the following day to a group of ministers.

If successful, Dr. King pointed out, the massive drive will increase Negro voter strength from 1,300,000 to 2.600,000.

LACKS STRENGTHS

Dr. King said the Negro voting bloc lacks strength at the present time. He attributed this lack of strength to both resistance from Southern reactionaries and apathy on the part of some Negroes.

The Southern Christian Leadership conference and the NAACP are planning the campaign as a cooperative venture. Dr. King suggested that churches will be urged to set up social action committees to see that every member is registered.

With emphasis in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina by the SCLC and in Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi by the NAACP, the drive is expected to move across the entire South.

DOOR-TO-DOOR

Dr. King said "more speeches" would not be sufficient to get out the vote. Instead, he explained that a door-to-door appeal would be much more effective.

Realizing that the plan may reach opposition in the South, King said there is no painless way to bring about social change. He said some members of his race would have to suffer and sacrifice and through their pain be able to bring support from outside and from the federal government.

"We will continue to press the federal government through the justice department to provide protection for those wanting to register and vote" in areas where white registance is strong, Dr. King declared. He added that this might not do as much immediate good as Negro leaders would like, but the threat of federal force would cause some communities to ease up on their resistance.

Dr. King cited a major problem in the voter registration drive—the literacy test required by many southern states as a voter qualification. The integration leader said this weapon to keep Negroes from voting has been used to disqualify even college professors.

Vote Democratic Negroes Told

The News & Courier
Charleston, S. C.
News, 10-6-60

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) —About 350 Negroes Wednesday night heard speakers urge all members of their race to support the Democratic presidential ticket because of the "progress" in the party's platform.

The session was a kickoff campaign of the South Carolina Progressive Democrats.

The principal speaker, Dr. Marshall L. Shepard, Philadelphia city councilman and clergyman cited these pledges in the Democratic platform:

Federal aid to education; civil rights; the $1.25 hourly minimum wage; slum clearance, and medical aid to the aged.

The race issue, said Shepard, must be settled by progressive steps if America is to survive.

He compared Sen. John Kennedy, the Democratic presidential candidate, to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He said Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Kennedy's running mate, has proven himself by his leadership in getting two civil rights bills through the Senate.

Negro Rural Votes Pose Dixie Problem

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By PERRY MULLEN

ATLANTA Ga. (AP) — The right to vote may be the key to civil rights in cities. Will the key work on doors to civil rights in rural areas of the South?

Election records indicate a degree of Negro vote influence in big city government in some Southern states. Rural areas, where there is a large proportion of Negroes, present a different picture.

Will the vote key work more effectively in rural areas of other Southern states than it has in Liberty County, Georgia, the only county in the South which officially lists more registered Negro than white voters?

MORE NEGROES

An Associated Press survey in nine Southern states showed more Negroes than white persons in 31 of 82 counties in Mississippi, 36 of 159 counties in Georgia, 21 of 46 South Carolina counties and in 6 of 75 Arkansas counties.

Louisiana has 11 counties with larger Negro population; Alabama 13; North Carolina 9, Tennessee 2 and Florida 2.

Liberty County, 35 miles south of Savannah, made it easy for Negroes to vote. This is in contrast to Terrell County, in south Georgia, where the federal government hailed registrars into court for allegedly discriminating against Negro voters.

The Terrell suit was the first brought by the government under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis ruled parts of the act unconstitutional and threw out the case. It now is before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Negroes have outnumbered white persons on Liberty voting rolls for several years. Hundreds were stricken from the lists last year, registrars say, because they did not exercise their right to ballot. Negroes, however, still claim a margin of 200 votes.

Liberty registrars say Negroes, like many white persons, show apathy in the matter of regular balloting. Under Georgia law, a citizen must vote at least once every two years to remain on the rolls.

The preponderance of Negro voters in Liberty posed several questions. Had any ever offered as candidates for county or city office? Was block voting practiced and did white candidates actively solicit Negro votes?

WHITE CUSTOMERS

In the city and county elections they have had a choice only between white candidates. A Negro spokesman said he did not care to jeopardize the small business he operates by getting into politics and arousing the ire of white customers. Other Negroes with qualifications for elective jobs made similar statements or declined to talk about the subject.

There was block voting when Negroes first began voting 12 years ago. A Negro said that was because "we didn't know then who our friends were."

Both Negroes and white persons say some white candidates openly solicit Negro votes.

In 1958 the registration lists showed 2,472 Negro and 2,128 white voters. The 1950 census placed the population at 5,100 Negro and 3,200 white.

LARGE NUMBERS

Mrs. Lucille Wood, registrar board chairman, said Negroes voted in large numbers in some elections. In an election for sheriff last year, 32-year-old Bob Sikes received a majority of both Negro and white votes in all seven precincts. He succeeded his father Paul, who died after holding the post 22 years.

Sikes and others said race relations are excellent. He said Negroes prefer their own schools and called attention to three modern brick schools for Negroes he said were the equal of the one white school in the county.

NORTHERN CENTERS

The county's Negro citizens are employed mainly in lumber, pulpwood and shrimping industries. Some work at nearby Ft. Stewart. Graduates of the Negro high school who might become political leaders are not likely to remain in the county and work in a pulpwood plant or sawmill. Many will move to Atlanta or northern centers where job opportunities are better.

Atlanta, now claiming a population of one million, has many Negro business and professional men.

When Mayor William B. Hartsfield was returned to office for a sixth term in 1957, Negroes said they cast 19,000 votes for him out of the 37,365 he received. The city has won praise for efforts to improve Negro schools and housing.

ATLANTA BOARD

The same balloting saw re-election of Dr. Rufus E. Clement as the only Negro member of the Atlanta school board. He is president of Atlanta University, a Negro institution.

Another Atlanta Negro, T. M. Alexander, got enough votes in a race for alderman to force a runover and lost to a white opponent in the general election.

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Atlanta's Wheat Street Baptist Church, commenting on Atlanta elections, said he might offer for mayor himself if the Negro vote continues increasing.

Proposal For Voting Referees Called 'Breeder Of Troubles'

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La) said Sunday the Eisenhower administration proposal for court-appointed voting referees is a "sure breeder of racial troubles of untold proportions."

He also called it "utterly unconstitutional" and said that under it "our federal jails could be filled with 'political prisoners' consisting of state officials."

Willis, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, made a detailed criticism of the plan in a statement that Southern congressmen are seeking to circulate widely.

The referees would be appointed to oversee registration, voting and vote counting in areas where Federal District Court judges found a pattern or practice of discrimination against Negroes.

The proposal is included in the administration's seven-point civil rights bill now before the Senate. Republicans plan to offer it as an amendment to a House bill to be taken up Thursday.

The New York republican said he did not believe it would, and noted that in only one southern state did Negroes come close to being a majority.

But he said some Negroes would—and should—be elected to office in the South if the proposed legislation is approved. He said that if a Negro candidate had the "quality, character and standing" to be governor of Mississippi and was superior to any other candidate, he should be elected.

"Why not?" Javits asked. He said it would violate the American spirit to do otherwise.

Javits Doubts State Would Elect Negro

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) does not believe the people of Mississippi —the Negro vote notwithstanding —would elect a Negro as governor unless he deserved the office.

Javits said he did not think Negroes vote as a bloc. He made the statement Sunday in response to a question on the "Meet the Press" television show.

He was asked whether an Eisenhower administration proposal for protecting the voting rights in state as well as federal elections might not lead to the election of a Negro governor from

FOUR NEGROES AND THE IMPORTANT VOTE

The Louisville Defender

By Leon W. Lindsay

Many Negroes in the South exercise the right to vote; many more do not. Why don't they vote? The reasons appear to range from apathy to registrar hocus-pocus to actual intimidation. But if Congress passes a voting rights bill this year, at least the legal ruses and intimidation may be eliminated, and perhaps eventually the apathy.

Having been brought up in a rural Deep South community, I tend to think of this impending event in terms of individual Negroes I have known. What will it mean to them? Will they vote wisely? Is the ballot a strong enough lever to pry them loose from an economic system that has kept some of them in the status of lackeys? Will it be more meaningful to the generation now approaching voting age than to their parents?

Giving fictitious names, let us try to see what this most basic of democratic tools might mean to four of my rural neighbors.

We meet them across the counter of my family's country store over which flows more conversation than foodstuffs — conversation being so much cheaper.

In conversations with Phillip Denson, I learn to associate one term peculiarly with him: self-satisfaction. Phillip is the young father of five children and husband of a teacher in the Negro school in our community. He is not formally educated, but I have found that he reads more widely than most of his friends and that he is capable of discussing the significance of the bomb almost as knowledgeably as his favorite ball player's batting average.

But Phillip is careful in certain fields to refrain from becoming personally involved. He has set himself certain bounds and is content to stay within them.

Phillip's self-satisfaction stems from steady employment, comparatively good income, home ownership, and a wife who not only makes more than he does but whose family background and professional position give both her and Phillip a great deal of prestige. Phillip is quick-witted and industrious. His employer knows he can depend upon Phillip, and they have a good relationship.

Phillip's wife votes in every election. In some Southern communities perhaps she couldn't, though she is a school teacher and a member of a family that was free and owned property even before the Civil War. But in this community certain standards of education and family background by custom prevent a Negro's being kept off the voting rolls. Phillip could vote, but he disdains it. He is satisfied to influence his wife's vote on the one hand, and on the other hand to publicly malign all politicians.

What will Phillip do when all his friends and neighbors begin to exercise the newly guaranteed privilege? He will probably vote, too, for he will find that to do otherwise would eventually undermine the prestige and superiority he owns. And, I am sure, Phillip will be a well-informed voter.

Phillip has a 12-year-old son. Hardly the age to vote, his chief concern today is whether he will, after graduating from the four-room, four-teacher, 7th grade rural Negro school, ride a segregated school bus to a segregated high school in town, or whether the pressure for integration will provide him the kind of equal opportunity he feels he deserves.

At times I think Harold is a budding politician, himself. Eager, optimistic, friendly, intelligent and shrewd, he seems always able to barter me out of an inordinate amount of goodies in return for some joyous little task such as restocking a shelf of canned goods.

You can be sure Harold will vote when the time comes. Already he has surpassed his father, and in some ways even his mother. He will, one feels, be ready for more demanding duties of full citizenship than the mere casting of a ballot.

Two of my regular customers during the time I worked in the store come to mind when considering the Negro and the vote. Both Randolph Carter and Leroy Edmunds are cotton farmers — sharecroppers, or as we call them, half-hands. They farm parcels of river bottom land on a nearby plantation. Out of what they produce, half goes automatically to the landowner, about one-quarter usually goes to pay the landlord for seed, insecticide, and for day laborers who might be needed to help "chop" (thin out the cotton plants and hoe out the grass) and pick cotton. This leaves about one-quarter for the half-hand — or does it?

Randolph is prosperous for a half-hand; he has three grown daughters, two of voting age, and his wife to help cultivate and harvest his crop. Aside from payment for seed and insecticide, he has little else to settle for, since his family is able to do most of the labor. Therefore, he is able not only to harvest one-quarter of the crop free and clear, but perhaps even more. This means that he clears enough in good years to tide his family over from one crop season to another without borrowing and even without seeking outside work. He has time for long conversations by the store heater during the winter.

Leroy's lot is different. With a wife and three preschool-age children, he has no family assistance with his crop. This means that he is not able to work as large a parcel of land as Randolph, and that more than one-fourth of his crop goes to pay for seed, insecticide, and extra labor. And that is not the end of it: he clears so little on his crop even in good years that he annually goes into debt to his landlord for "advances" for food, medical bills, clothing, and so forth. During the off season he works as often as possible cutting railroad crossties, but since the off season is in rainy weather, much working time is lost.

The chronic and embarrassing burden of debt has driven many of Leroy's contemporaries to leave the farm — to go to the nearest town, or to Chicago, or Houston, perhaps. But Leroy stays on, despising the land he is shackled to, but loving it too much to desert it, one feels. Leroy says little, but his habitual glowering at his shoetops tells much of the struggle within.

Leroy has never voted, though he has been eligible by age through three general elections, Randolph told me about his one experience at the polls. Once he lived on a plantation where the half-hands were duly registered and summoned to the polling place on election day. There they cast their ballots for the "right" candidate. Illiteracy was no barrier in that election — there was someone to guide each hand in making a ballot.

Neither Randolph nor Leroy has tried to register. Perhaps it's because of some kind of apathy on their part. It could be, possibly, fear. Maybe they still remember that a few years ago white men threatened to meet with shotguns any Negroes who showed up at the polls. Of course, there were Negroes who voted in that election — and they were not met with shotguns. But for many the threat was enough, and continues to be enough.

How do these men react to disfranchisement? Neither man is illiterate. Each reads his Bible, and Randolph is a deacon in the church. Randolph, ebullient in good humor, tries to shrug it off ("One crook ain' no diff'runt from 'nuther. We gits the same treatment, so what do we care who is the guv'ment?") But I know him well and can see the hurt under the sarcasm.

Leroy cannot hide his bitterness. If he were voluble, he would rant. However, he just mutters and stares at his shoetops.

Will they vote under federal protection? I think they will. Doubtless, they will vote as wisely as some white men, less wisely than others. There are others who will never vote, just as there are whites who do not vote.

Will the vote solve Leroy's problems? Not directly, but it could well serve to lfit his vision from his shoetops. It may do much to cut through the disdain of Phillip and the rueful sarcasm of Randolph, to make them even more useful individuals than they now are.

But perhaps it will mean the most to Harold, and perhaps it is Harold who can be expected to make the most of it.

Gerrymandering Back in News; House to Open Inquiry Tuesday

By RICHARD E. MOONEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26—The House Judiciary Committee is scheduled to consider anti-gerrymander legislation on Tuesday, three days before the 1960 census begins. The timing is coincidental, but the relationship is significant.

The sole constiutional purpose of taking a census every ten years is to provide population figures for the apportionment of Congressional districts. The figures determine how many seats each state shall have in the House of Representatives for the next ten years. The state legislatures divide their own states into the appropriate number of districts, by fair means or foul.

The foul means is called gerrymandering, after Elbridge Gerry, who — as Governor of Massachusetts 150 years ago — presided over the division of his state into weirdly shaped districts that assured control by the Republican party. Democrats do it, too.

Precisely speaking, gerrymandering means irregular boundaries. The boundaries split up areas of the opposition party's voting strength and give the controling party disproportionately large representation. But the same end can be, and is, achieved with boundaries that are quite regular, and that enclose areas of grossly unequal population.

Drawing districts wtih irregular bounds gives advantage to the party in control of the Legislature that draws them. Districts with regular bounds but unequal population distribution tend to give more representation to sparse rural areas than to cities.

Representative Emanuel Celler has introduced a bill to put an end to both practices. Mr. Celler, a Democrat, represeents a district in Brooklyn and Queens with boundaries that look as if they were drawn by a Republican legislature, which they were. The population of his district—roughly 400,000 — is not dispropropriate, however.

The Celler bill would require that in any future redistricting, in any state, the geographical shape of each district be composed of contiguous territory, in as compact form as practicable, and that its population be reasonably close to the fraction of the state's population that one district should represent. The bill would permit a citizen to challenge the districting in Federal Court.

The proposed geographic and population requirements were law before 1929, albeit ineffectively. The courts refused to handle challenges. Because it would upset so much that is safe and sure, the Celler bill is considered most unlikely to become law.

For almost fifty years, the membership of the House of Representatives has been fixed at 435.

Every census takes seats away from some states and gives them to others. Most states gain population in a ten-year period between censuses, but some gain more than others. The bigger gainers pick up seats from the smaller gainers, and the losers.

The 1960 census changes in representation will come in the 1962 elections.

The Census Bureau has estimated already that the results of this year's count will give more representation to five states and less to thirteen. California, the biggest gainer, may get seven seats in addition to the thirty it has. It also gained seven after the 1950 census. At the other end, New York may lose three of its forty-three and Pennsylvania three of its thirty. Together, they lost five in 1950. The trend is clearly westward.

The recent admission of Alaska and Hawaii to statehood poses a new situation. Before then, no state had been admitted since the 435-member ceiling was set. When Alaska and Hawaii became states, each got one seat in the House, and the membership was pushed up to 437 temporarily. Provided that there is no legislation to raise the ceiling permanently—and there is no sign of it—Alaska and Hawaii will be squeezed into the 435, taking seats away from others. What's more, it is estimated that Hawaii's 1960 population will entitle it to two seats.

Congress has reapportioned its membership after each census except the one in 1920, when the Prohibition issue was a factor. The states have not redistricted themselves with so much regularity.

If a state gains a seat, it may choose to elect its additional representatives "at large"—representing the whole state—instead of re-dividing the existing districts. Connecticut has one representative at large and five attached to specific districts.

If a state loses representation, however, it is more or less forced to redistrict, because the alternatives are impractical. If it did not re-district, it would have to carry some districts without representation, or it would have to elect the state's whole delegation at large.

Redistricting is not just a matter for states that gain or lose seats in Congress, shifting population within a state—the build-up of suburbs, for instance—makes major changes in district proportions without any action by the Legislature. When a state does not redistrict to conform to new population patterns it contributes to the distortion that the Celler bill would correct. Seven states made no changes at all in the first fifty years of this century.

RIGHTS SHOWDOWN NEARS

Voter Hearing Control By Courts Is Approved

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Senate voted 69-22 today to direct the courts to specify the times and places for holding federal registration hearings proposed under the civil rights bill.

The action killed an amendment by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) requiring that local registrars be notified of the hearings two days in advance so that they could sit in and make a transcript of the proceedings.

Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) offered the compromise proposal, which was adopted over Southern opposition.

Civil rights proponents protested that Kefuaver's amendment would have undermined the key voting referee plan by opening the way to intimidation of Negroes seeking to register and vote.

Last Major Obstacle

Adoption of Carroll's proposal, which was called acceptable to the Eisenhower administration, cleared the last major obstacle to final Senate action on the House-passed civil rights bill.

Carroll's substitute amendment retained a House provision for uncontested hearings, stipulating only that they be held "at such times and places as the court shall direct."

After disposing of the Carroll amendment, the Senate killed a proposal to give legal status to a 15-member presidential commission to work against racial discrimination in federal contract hiring.

This proposal was sponsored by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) but was called up by the Republican floor leader, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, who said he would move to kill it.

"When you can't get a whole loaf, you get as much as you can," Dirksen said.

Johnson Appeals

Rejection of the controversial Kefauver amendment followed an appeal by Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas to "stop talking and start voting."

Declaring there is much other work to be done between now and July, when the national political conventions will be held, Johnson said: "I'd like to see us vote instead of speaking so much."

Johnson, who is an unannounced candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, added: "Before long, we're going to hear the cry this Congress hasn't done anything, and I think I know where this cry will come from."

Javits, who had yielded the floor to Johnson, took sharp exception to this. Javits said the Democratic leader should have reserved his remarks for opponents of civil rights legislation and added: "I object to being picked out as the object of his lecture."

Pair Wrangle

The two got into a wrangle when Johnson invited Javits to call his antidiscrimination amendment up for a vote and Javits said, "I'm not going to be told when to offer an amendment. I'll offer my amendment when I think it has the best chance of adoption."

Johnson, describing Javits as one of the most ardent proponents of civil rights, said he was doing his "humble and ineffective best" to speed action and added: "The last person in the world I expected to get a dagger from was the senator from New York."

"I want a civil rights bill," Johnson said. "I want a fair and reasonable bill. If I had my way we'd have a roll call vote on final passage tonight."

"I think in the interest of the Senate and in the interest of the world we ought to decide some of these matters," he added.

The exchange finally ended in a verbal handshake.

Approval Urged

Johnson said he believes the bill, if sent to the President in its present form, will be approved, and he said he believes "it will be a forward step."

Dirksen spoke up to say that Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers had said after passage of the House bill that it would provide "additional and meaningful progress in the fleld of civil rights."

In effect, both leaders urged the Senate to take the bill as it is. They expressed belief that it went as far as the House was willing to go and that any attempts to add to it would imperil chances of any civil rights legislation.

Johnson said, the House should be willing to take the Senate bill in about its present form.

"It does not make a province out of the South," he said. "It is not a Republican or a Democratic bill."

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa), an advocate of a stronger bill, lashed out at Johnson's arguments for passing the measure as it now stands.

"This is a weak Republican bill, watered down by Southern and Southwestern Democratic votes," Clark said. Clark contended the bill would help few, if any, Negroes in the South to get any more civil rights.

Squabble Erupts

A parliamentary move under which Dirksen got command of the floor so that no one could speak except under time limits parceled out by the GOP leader set off a row.

Clark obtained from Dirksen a 25-minute time allotment for his speech, and promptly lit into both Dirksen and Democratic Leader Johnson in a protest against the arrangement.

Dirksen angrily invoked a Senate rule which forbids any Senator to attack the motives of another.

"I'll not have the senator from Pennsylvania impugning my motives or conduct," Dirksen an-

nounced, and demanded that Clark halt the barely started speech and be seated. Clark sat down without waiting for any parliamentary ruling.

Dirksen conceded he was in an awkward position in offering the anti - job discrimination amendment and then announcing he would move to kill it even though it was a part of the administration's civil rights package.

The Illinois senator explained his action by saying, "I am interested in enactment of a civil rights bill" and "I intend to resist any endeavors that will jeopardize it."

He noted that the amendment offered was referred to as establishing a limited Fair Employment Practices Commission.

An FEPC bill has always been strongly opposed by Southerners and also by many Republicans.

Javits said he had decided not to call his amendment up when he found a summary procedure had been agreed upon to kill it.

He said he preferred to let Dirksen have the responsibility of playing the key role in this.

"Everybody in the Senate knows what is involved here. They know this is the Nixon amendment," he declared.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), has called the amendment "the salute to Nixon section, one designed to promote the vice president."

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla) said the proposal was based on "a socialistic philosophy" and he was unalterably opposed to it.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) told the Senate he disagreed with Clark's implication "this is a milk toast bill."

"I think it is one of the most drastic bills ever brought before Congress," he asserted.

Dirksen said he wanted to make it clear the antidiscrimination committee now headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon would continue to function even if the Javits amendment were shelved.

Debate Bogs Down

Registration Issue Argued By Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate argued at length Thursday whether the federal registration hearings proposed for would-be Negro voters should be public or restricted.

This was a warmly disputed issue standing between the Senate and completion of action on the House-passed civil rights bill, as amended by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

After a great burst of speed Wednesday night, when the Senate approved 14 of 15 committee amendments, debate bogged down on the 15th.

Racial News
. . . See Page 2-B.

This amendment, introduced by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), would require two days' public notice of the registration hearings and would permit local registrars to sit in. Under the House bill the hearings would be restricted to uncontested proceedings before federal voting referees.

Kefauver's principal disputant was Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R - N.Y.). The two often are lined up on the same side in issues of political philosophy.

Kefauver argued for public hearing, saying: "How anyone can object to this is beyond my understanding." ked that he long ha nst star chamber pro in gov- ernment employe loyalty cases and other types of hearings.

Javits conceded good intentions to Kefauver, but he maintained that the public arrangement would nullify the bill's efforts to help Southern Negroes register and vote.

For 90 years, Javits said, Negroes in some areas have been hindered or prevented from voting. He said to alter registration hearings proposed in the House bill would only lead to more frustration and intimidation.

Negro Voter Is Seen Returning To The GOP

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — This is the year of the colored voter when Presidential candidates will woo him as never before in the history of the country.

With a study released April 28 by the Fund for the Republic's Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif., indicating a definite swing back of colored voters to the Republicans, Vice President Nixon, if he becomes his party's Presidential nominee, is sure to make a strong bid for colored support.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York is not openly waging a campaign for the Republican nomination, but if the GOP bosses convinced that Nixon cannot win in November, the Republican national convention could very well sidetrack Nixon for Rockefeller.

If that happens, Rockefeller will have a tremendous appeal to colored voters. The older generation of colored voters, who were educated in the South and migrated North, as well as some latter day colored people, have been beneficiaries of the Rockefeller millions, as have colored peoples the world over.

Until relatively recent years, state-supported colored schools in the South were more than deficient. It was to the private schools, supported by Rockefeller philanthropy that colored parents, who wanted their children to have an education, sent their children.

Howard University, Fisk University, Atlanta University and a large number of smaller institutions received grants from the General Education Board, which John D. Rockefeller, Sr., founded in 1903. These grants made possible the educational programs carried on by these schools as well as improvements to their physical plants.

But Gov. Rockefeller has refused to seek the Republican nomination and, so far, has left the field to Mr. Nixon.

The Democrats have a full field of candidates. The front-runner is youthful Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. He is a Catholic, and the religious issue has been injected into the campaign, particularly in Wisconsin and West Virginia, where Kennedy and Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota have battled each other.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Senate Democratic leader, is expected to go to the Democratic national convention in Los Angeles in July with about as many votes as Kennedy.

The difference is that Johnson will get his delegates from southern, border and western states.

A significant aspect of the Democratic situation is the growing conviction among Democrats that Adlai Stevenson, whom President Eisenhower defeated in 1952 and 1956, is "deceptive."

In his recent speeches, Stevenson has not dispelled the belief that he is a dark-horse contender for the Democratic nomination.

The other Democratic hopefuls include Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, who could be the compromise selection if a deadlock should develop between the Kennedy and Johnson forces at the convention; Senator Humphrey, Senator Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat; Gov. Wiliam B. Meyner of New Jersey, Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams of Michigan, and Gov. G. (Pat) Brown of California.

Voting Rights In The North Not Certain

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 17—It is difficult to determine from records if Northerners practice voting discrimination, a Justice Dept. official said today.

The speaker was Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., acting head of the department's civil rights division.

Ryan appeared on a "Voice of America" "Meet The Press" type program which was beamed to foreign nations four times today. It was not broadcast in this country.

Ryan said the most recent figures he has seen show that 25 per cent of qualified Southern Negroes actually have the right to vote.

"There is no way to tell if they do vote," he said, adding "there has been a dramatic increase in civil rights in the South."

Ryan was asked what percentage of Negroes in the North and what percentage of Northern white people have the right to vote.

"Figures are not available for the entire country," he replied.

He said Northern states do not keep separate records. He said "it is very difficult" to obtain those figures in the North since those states do not keep such records.

Ryan said the civil rights bill now in Congress, which requires that voting records be kept for 22 months, will be one of the most important features of the bill when it becomes law.

He said the single biggest problem facing his department is the obtaining of voting records in efforts to guarantee the right to vote to all.

He said it certainly was reasonable for a state to make certain that voter applicants were eligible. He said such tests that call for ridiculous answers, like 'how many bubbles in a bar of soap', are not reasonable questions.

Negroes enter their bailiwicks, often take firm and vigorous stands on civil rights and similar matter. When Negroes become the dominant group in the district, however, the liberal performance of the white official has been of little value in ensuring his continuance in office," Wilson writes.

The nature of the party organization and the electoral system in the city influence the candidates chances. "Negroes rise more quickly to public office where the city chooses its officials on the basis of a large number of relatively small districts, such as wards, councilmanic districts, and assembly districts," Wilson writes. When the city chooses its officials at large, rather than from districts of any kind, it is harder for a Negro to win an elective office.

As many of the older ethnic groups have risen in economic and educational status, political patronage has lost its attractiveness. "Because the Negro is typically in an underprivileged economic position and because discrimination or his lack of training often excludes him from other job opportunities, he tends as valuable."

The growing concern among whites about the long-range implications of the Negro in Northern city politics has led to the proposal of, or actual changes in, the political system of some cities in order to curtail Negro political power and reduce the number of Negro office-holders, Wilson says.

Savannah, Augusta, Columbus for Nixon, Too!

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Atlanta Lone Bright Spot in Dixie for GOP

By TREZZVANT ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ATLANTA, Ga. — While growing no appreciable effect upon the voting in Atlanta, those telephone calls in the Martin Luther King Jr. case from the Kennedys — John and Robert—had a definite influence upon the way Negroes voted outside his native heath.

Democratic source is credited with the remark that some two million copies of a circular on the case, bearing the inscription, "No Comment Nixon," were printed and distributed in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois and California.

But, in Atlanta, Negro voters went for the Nixon-Lodge ticket in voting, despite an appeal from Mayor William B. Hartsfield that they vote for Kennedy-Johnson, and in spite, also, of direct appeals from Dr. King's father and his right-hand partner, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Montgomery.

■

IN FACT, Rev. Mr. Abernathy's own county in Alabama, Montgomery, went Republican by a six-to-five margin, as did huge Jefferson County (Birmingham), by a three-to-two majority.

Here in Atlanta, 18,755 of Fulton County's 34,393 eligible Negro voters cast their ballots. Ten thousand, eight hundred and ninety one voted for Nixon-Lodge, while 7,864 went for the Democratic ticket.

Mayor Hartsfield sought refuge in the premise that, perhaps, Dr. King didn't have as close a hold on Atlanta Negroes as he did on others, elsewhere.

■

GEORGIA'S LARGER cities—Savannah, Augusta and Columbus—went Republican, with large Negro votes in these areas, helping the GOP cause.

In Georgia, the Negroes get greater participation in Republican activities, and feel that "they belong," as in contrast to the Democrats, who practically allow them no party advantages.

In 12 predominantly Negro precincts in Atlanta, the GOP carried every one.

In six of these precincts, more than 1,000 Negro votes were cast for the GOP. In none of them did the Democrats reach the 1,000 total. But Georgia is the home of Sen. Herman Talmadge, Sen. Richard Russell, Gov. Ernest Vandiver and Rep. James Davis, and what they stand for, all repugnant the Negro voters.

■

OF THE 161,958 Georgia Negroes registered, estimates put the number actually voting, at nearly 115,000.

In Alabama, with an estimated 70,000 registered Negro voters, the leading sentiment was Republican, as Birmingham attorney, Arthur D. Shores, top Negro Democrat, told The Courier.

It was that way in the voting, until Senator Kennedy called Mrs. King in Atlanta and his brother called the Decatur, Ga., judge, Oscar Mitchell, about Dr. King's imprisonment.

"We had many Baptist ministers here who were anti-Catholic," Attorney Shores said, "but those calls changed them over to support Senator Kennedy and the Democratic ticket. So the calls had a very definite effect in Alabama." Attorney Shores cited one Birmingham box, predominantly Negro, where 509 Negroes voted Republican, and 479 voted Democratic.

■

ATTORNEY SHORES pointed out that John Paterson, Alabama governor, almost had nullified all the work Negro Democrats had done for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

The only thing that saved the day for Negro Democrats was the inspiration of the Kennedy telephone calls.

Also, those calls helped Mobile Democratic City Committeeman George Montgomery and his associates hold Mobile County in line for the Democrats.

■

IN 1956, MOBILE went Republican. This year it stayed in the Democratic column, with its more than 10,000 Negro voters. Jefferson County showed some 12,000 Negroes registered.

In Montgomery County, "Cradle of the Confederacy," that county went Republican for the second straight time. The whites were voting in protest against the strong Democratic platform, the Negroes were voting against Democrats like Governor Pattersonnn, Sam Englehardt and others who are repugnannt to them.

■

MISSISSIPPI posed a curious paradox.

This state, with only an estimated 20,000 Negroes registered (and most of them usually Republicans, due to the long-established pattern created by such racists as the late Theodore Bilbo, Senator James Eastland, John Stennis, Rep. John Bell Williams and others) saw a majority of the Negroes voting for the Democrats.

Odolfus Stamps, agent for the estate of the late S. D. Redmond (long a GOP standout in Mississippi), told The Courier from Jackson, that the Kennedy calls to and for Dr. King Jr. didn't have much effect in Mississippi, since the majority of the Negroes were leaning to the Democrats, anyway.

The GOP, he indicated, had lost influence in the passing of Perry Howard, and the handing-over of state patronnage, by President Eisenhower, to Democrat Senator Eastland, even while Mr. Howard was nominal GOP national committeeman.

But the general feeling was that Negroes were voting for Kennedy-Johnson, chiefly because the bulk of whites led by racist, Gov. Ross Barnett, were opposing the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

"What they're for, we're against," was the attitude of most Negroes, even those who, long, had followed the GOP line. They saw in Senator Kennedy a possibility that the register-and-vote bans against them may be lifted.

EARLY BIRDS — New Yorkers took their voting seriously and went to the New York City polls early on a crisp and cloudy morning. These citizens wait to vote at Public School 136 in the Ninth Assembly District. The Negro vote swung sharply into Senator Kennedy's camp and a number of Negroes were elected to city and state posts.

Three Million Negroes Denied Right To Vote

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Jan 11-18-60

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. —(UPI) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said this week that about three million Negro citizens in some southern states were denied the right to vote in last Tuesday's election.

Speaking at a convention of the New Jersey Education association, Wilkins said the current session of the Louisiana state legislature, called by Gov. Jimmie Davis to consider the federal court decision ordering desegregation of public schools, was an attempt "to bluff the United States of America."

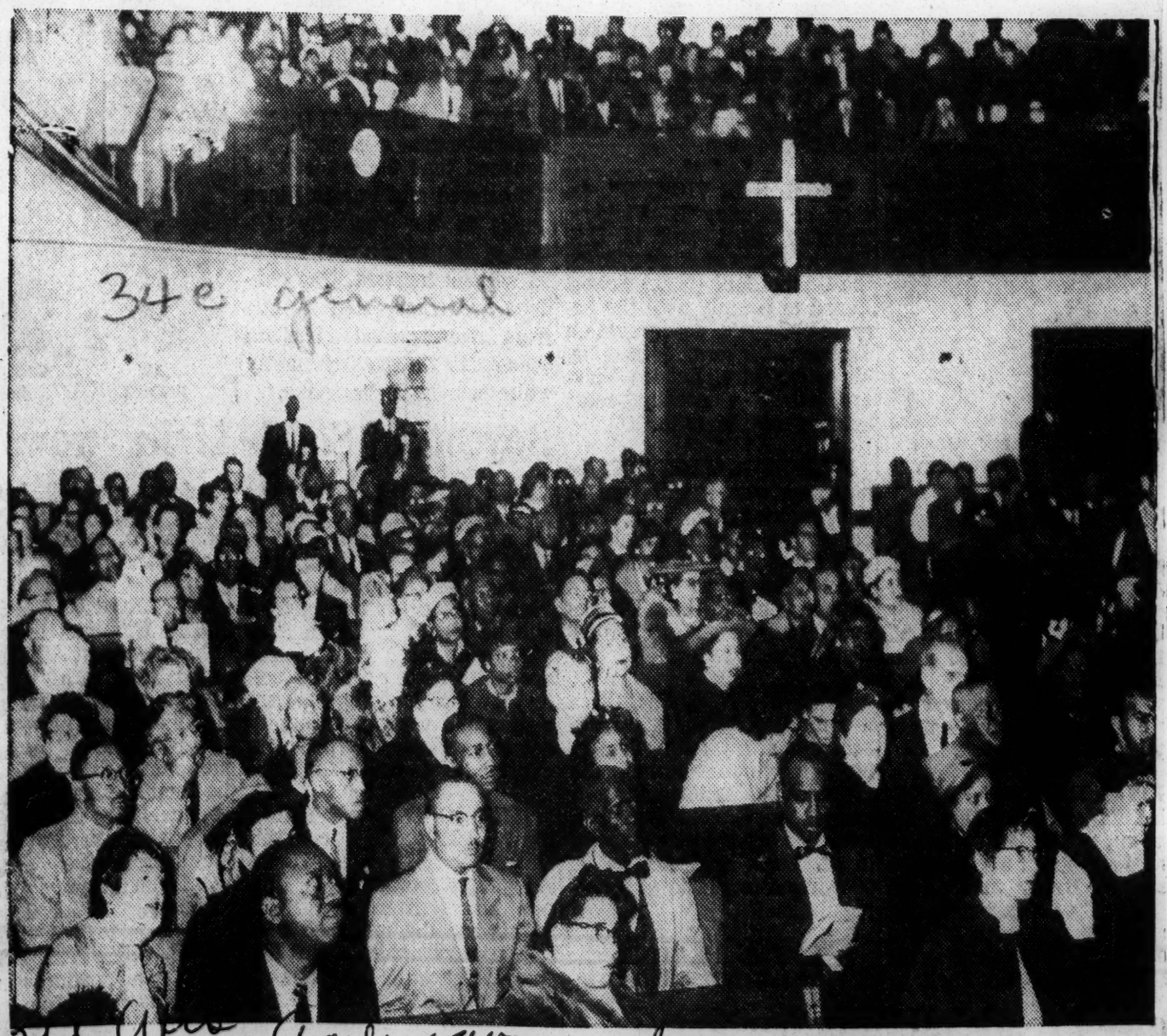
He predicted that Davis and the legislature "will make their war on the defenseless Negro citizens of Louisiana."

Wilkins said state troopers in Arkansas "could not permanently halt Negro high school students, apparently Louisiana hopes for greater success for its soldiers against 6-year-old girls."

Wilkins alluded to the court order which directed the integration to begin with the first grade.

34e 1960 GENERAL

Dixie's Voteless Millions Plead To Congress For Ballot Right



HEAR VOTELESS TESTIMONY — Part of the crowd of 1,400 persons who jammed Asbury Methodist Church Sunday afternoon to hear testimony of voteless citizens from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and North Carolina at the "Report from the South" meeting sponsored by the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission. Virtually every seat was taken and there were a few standees for the two-hour meeting

ON THE GRIDDLE — John McFerrin of Fayette County, Tenn., and Mrs. Louise Lassiter, Seaboard, N.C., told of how registrars in their respective areas barred them from voting at the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission meeting at Asbury Church, Sunday. In an emotional talk, McFerrin declared he "was on the hot dog stand" for attempting to vote and was investigated by the FBI.

Rev. Murray tells why vote meet was changed

WASHINGTON — "I don't want anybody to think I am opposed to the object of the meeting," said Rev. C. T. Murray, pastor of Vermont Avenue Baptist Church which cancelled the mock hearing that was first scheduled there by the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission.

The meeting was held Sunday at Asbury Methodist Church under the general chairmanship of Bishop Edgar A. Love and 6 sponsoring organizations.

The Rev. Mr. Murray said he called off the meeting at his church after columnist-commentator Fulton Lewis Jr. linked "subversive activity" to a coordinator of the meeting, Carl Braden, field secretary of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Before he cancelled the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Murray said he consulted the Justice Dept., Judge Andrew J. Howard Jr. of the Municipal Court and Clarence Mitchell at the national office of the NAACP. the minister said.

"I was afraid we would give the wrong impression of our church," he added. "I was anxious to have the meeting here because I am right in line for the liberation of our people."

The Rev. Mr. Murray said

"THEY HAD NO REASON" — Witnesses from southern cities who have been barred from voting state emphatically that registrars who refused to allow them to vote had "no reason" at the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission meeting Sunday. Among those testifying, from left, were: Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, Tuskegee, Ala.; Fidelia JoAnne Adams, also of Tuskegee; Professor J. N. Blankenship, Salis and Grafton Gray, a farmer Tallahassee County, Miss.

he was unaware of the fact tha

Mr. Braden of Louisville was finally acquitted of a Ky. sedition charge after he, a white man, transferred the sale of a house to a colored buyer in a lilly-white neighborhood.

The house was bombed and the incident led to the conviction of Mr. Braden back in 1954. The conviction was later overturned by the Ky. Court of Appeals.

More recently, he was found guilty of contempt of Congress as a result of a House Un-American Activities Sub-Committee hearing in Atlanta on "the influence" of communism in the South.

The case is now on appeal on the charge that he refused to answer questions put to him by the committee.

New image needed to change voting

By WILLIAM H. HALE
An ANP Feature

(Ed. Note: Dr. Hale is Chairman of the Department of Social Science at Clark College)

A United States Senator recently ventured the belief that the use of Federal voting registrars could enable 3,000,000 southern colored citizens to vote this year — more than double the number now registered. He will discover that this worthwhile goal is more easily talked about than achieved.

Even in those areas where few, if any handicaps, are placed in the way of voting, organized efforts toward substantially increasing the number have not met with overwhelming success. How can we account for the failure on the part of colored to avail themselves of this opportunity to participate in their government? One or a combination of three reasons are usually expressed: fear, ignorance and a feeling of hopelessness.

The first, fear, is to be seen in the reluctance of people to attempt to register, because they think they may not be able to pass the simple registration test.

They may also fear that the act of registration will serve to single them out as objects of interest to the agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. One person, a so-called professional, delayed registration for many years for this reason. Then there are the fears of losing one's job and even of physical harm.

IGNORANCE SHOWS itself in many guises. Living in a world apart, colored citizens frequently know nothing of the candidates or the issues and are quite content to let the matter rest there.

They are not aware of what can be done by use of the ballot or of the sheer hopelessness of a situation in which it is not used at all. Finally, they frequently do not understand and appreciate the individual's civic responsibility to involve himself in his own welfare.

Then there is defeatism or the feeling of what's the use?" "My vote won't count," say some. "What's the difference. we will get the same treatment no matter who wins," say others. "We really don't have a choice — just the lesser of two evils," say still others.

All of these reasons suggest that the real answer might be found in the mental images which colored people have of themselves — the picture they carry with them in their minds as to who they are and what the things are for which they might strive. Their attitude in this connection is a reflection of the attitudes of the white-dominated society toward them.

It is the result of being told over and over again who they are and what their "place" is

This is no excuse for lethargy but it may help us understand it. To change the voting behavior of colored people may require the institution of new images for old.

It is still true that in order to make a slave of a man, you must first give him an image of himself as a slave.

Plans on Voting Rights

Proposals on Possible Areas of Federal Intervention Examined

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is only natural that public attention paid to the current proposals to secure Negro voting rights by "referees" or "registrars" should take the form of a comparison of the Administration and Civil Rights Commission bills, with liberals asking: Which is stronger?

Unfortunately, this inquiry leads attention to the myriad details and buries the key question in all legislation of this type: who decides when and where there will be Federal intervention to save the franchise?

Four answers to this basic question have been proposed: Congress decides by providing for Federal registration officials in all fifty states for all elections of Federal office candidates; the President decides, with advice of the Justice Department, but without judicial review; a newly created administrative agency decides after a quasi-judicial trial and after judicial review—the Civil Rights Commission's registrar plan; a Federal District Court judge decides in the course of a lawsuit between the Attorney General and a local state registration official, the judge's decision being subject to appellate review—the Administration's referee plan.

Although all the political steam is behind the last two plans, they are virtually certain to become dead letters once enacted. At most, they will accomplish token registration in a handful of isolated voting districts.

Both plans require the Government to bring a separate lawsuit in every recalcitrant voting district in the South. If Southern Legislatures so desire, these districts may number in the tens of thousands. Each suit involves a lengthy trial to establish that registration was denied on racial grounds—a case that can only be established with substantial amounts of local Negro testimony.

Appeals in Suits

Each plan calls for at least two possible stages of appeal in each suit —appeals involving complex and novel issues of administrative law, voting law, Federal-state relations, Federal trial procedure, due process of law and statutory interpretation.

The legal manpower available to the Government for such litigation is so slight that only four suits have been brought under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to date, and three of these were lost in early stages on technical points. Either of the other two plans would obviate the need for this kind of litigation; both of the other two plans are constitutional.

But in this election year all the talk concerns the two token plans, and their minutiae are solemnly compared. It is understandable why the Administration shuns the two effective proposals: one of them (Federal officials to register all voters for Federal elections) would cost money and unbalance the budget; the other (Presidential determination of need) would force the President to come belatedly to the aid of the judiciary in the struggle for equal opportunity; both trample the sacred banner of states' rights.

My question is directed to the Democratic liberals: Why don't you make a fight for a bill that will really mean something?

Robert J. Harris,
Assistant Professor of Law, University of Michigan.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 20, 1960.

USE OF FEDERAL REGISTRARS PUSHED

High Court Frowns On Witness Rule

Louisiana Charges Couldn't Face Vote Complainants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) said today use of Federal voting registrars could enable three million Southern Negroes to vote this year—more than double the number now registered.

Javits defended the proposal, advanced by the Civil Rights Commission, in testimony before the Senate Rules Committee. Under the plan, Federal officials would take over whenever local officials refused to register qualified voters for Federal elections.

Across the street from the old Senate office building where Javits testified, the Civil Rights Commission was accused of unconstitutional practices in a hearing before the Supreme Court.

Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana charged that the commission attempted to hold "star chamber" proceedings in his state in investigating allegations of Negro voting rights denials.

Complainants Unidentified

He said the commission would not identify those who complained against the registrars involved, most of whom, he said, were "ladies and loyal citizens of Louisiana." Nor, he said, did its rules provide a chance for the registrars "to prepare a defense" and cross-examine their accusers.

The government has appealed to the high court two lower Federal court decisions which, in effect, blocked the commission's further operations in the South.

The lower courts held it was unconstitutional for the commission not to identify the complainants in the Louisiana cases and to deny the right of cross-examination.

U. S. Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh told the court the commission kept secret the identities of the accusers "to protect the reputations of independent persons from reckless charges"

He said the registrars had a right under the law to a copy of hearing testimony against them and could be present at closed-door hearings if they chose. He said the policy of not identifying complainants ended when either public or closed hearings began.

Hearings Never Held

The commission's Louisiana hearings were never held because the registrars and citizens subpenaed as witnesses brought suit to have them stopped.

In his rules committee testimony, Javits said the use of Federal registrars to protect voting rights was potentially "the most important development in the drive for universal sufferage" since women were given the right to vote early in this century.

Javits is sponsoring legislation to carry out the proposal.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.), sponsor of somewhat similar legislation, also testified today.

Sens. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) and John Stennis (D., Miss.) notified the committee that their states' attorneys general wanted to testify in opposition to both the Javits and Hart bills. It was expected officials of other Southern states would make similar requests.

Federal Registrars For Negroes Argued

By The Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 18.—A Texas member of the Civil Rights Commission argued Monday for federal registrars to ensure Negro voting rights, but a North Carolina senator disputed him all the way.

Their views provided a controversial start on hearings by the Senate Rules Committee, considering legislation to create the federal registrars as recommended by the commission last year.

'Can Be Cured'

The commission member was Robert G. Storey, a Dallas lawyer, who testified:

"Present denials of the right to vote on grounds of racial discrimination are an evil which promptly can be cured by forthright and direct action" by Congress.

He ran into objections from Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D., N. C.), who said pending bills to set up federal voting registrars would violate rights given to states by the Constitution and would deny rights given State and local officials under constitutional guarantees of the due process of law.

Ervin said every qualified citizen should be allowed to vote, but, he contended, all the pending registrar bills would go so far as to be destructive.

Storey said he hadn't read any of the bills, but declared the constitutional right of Congress to pass a law to set up federal voting registrars is clear.

Without committing himself to any one bill, Storey endorsed their general aim of authorizing the President to appoint temporary federal officials to register voters in areas where it is decided that State or local officials have denied them the right to register.

Suggests Sanctions

The bills aim at practices in various Southern areas where Negroes allegedly are deprived of their right to vote.

Storey said Congress, in addition to passing a registrar law, "may wish to consider sanctions, equitable or otherwise, to assure that the vote may be cast and counted."

He did not go into detail, but, in law, sanctions are a form of coercive intervention authorized as a means of forcing compliance.

Ervin Hits Registrar Proposals

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Texas member of the Civil Rights Commission argued Monday for federal registrars to insure Negro voting rights, but a North Carolina senator disputed him all the way.

Their views provided a controversial start on hearings by the Senate Rules Committee, considering legislation to create the federal registrars as recommended by the rights commission last year.

The commission member was Robert G. Storey, a Dallas lawyer.

"Present denials of the right to vote on grounds of racial discrimination are an evil which promptly can be cured by forthright and direct action" by Congress, he said.

Objections.

He ran into objections from Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC), who said pending bills to set up federal voting registrars would violate rights given to states by the constitution and would deny rights given state and local officials under constitutional guarantees of the due process of law.

Ervin said every qualified citizen should be allowed to vote but, he contended, all the pending registrar bills would go so far as to be destructive.

Storey said he hadn't read any of the bills but declared the constitutional right of Congress to pass a law to set up federal voting registrars is clear. President Eisenhower said last Wednesday he does not know whether such a law would be constitutional.

Without committing himself to any one bill, Storey endorsed their general aim of authorizing the President to appoint temporary federal officials to register voters in areas where it is decided that state or local officials have denied them the right to register.

The bills aim at practices in various Southern areas where Negroes allegedly are deprived of their right to vote.

Sanctions.

Storey said Congress, in addition to passing a registrar law, "may wish to consider sanctions, equitable or otherwise, to assure that the vote may be cast and counted.

He did not go into detail but, in law, sanctions are a form of coercive intervention authorized as a means of forcing compliance.

Ervin said he was afraid federally appointed registrars might be "carpetbag registrars"—a reference to Northern adventurers who came South during the Reconstruction era that followed the Civil War.

For Federal Elections

Senate OKs Poll Tax Ban

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The Senate today approved a three-part Constitutional Amendment which would outlaw poll taxes as a requirement for voting in Federal Elections.

The Amendment, which now goes to the House, was adopted by a final vote of 70 to 18, meeting the Constitutional requirement for a two-thirds majority.

In addition to the poll tax provision, the measure would give the presently voteless citizens of the District of Columbia the right to vote in Presidential elections.

Fill House Vacancies

It also would let governors temporarily fill House vacancies in times of national crisis such as atomic attack.

Before becoming law, the amendment must be approved by a two-thirds majority in the House and be ratified by legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The congressional vacancy provision was all there was to the amendment when it came up in the Senate a week ago. The poll tax section was tacked on under sponsorship of Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.)

72 To 16 Vote

Holland's amendment was added by a vote of 72 to 16 despite a last-ditch attack by Southern lawmakers against it. However, the chamber rejected 50-37 an attempt by Northerners to replace the Holland proposal with a measure aimed at killing the poll tax by a speedier legislative method.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.) then won a victory for the voteless District of Columbia when the Senate voted 63-25 to add a third section giving D. C. residents the right to vote in presidential elections. They also would be given non-voting delegates in the House.

States which still impose the poll tax are Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas.

In another civil rights development, House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) predicted that 135 to 140 Republicans would vote for a civil rights bill when one comes to the floor of the House, presumably later this month.

Propose Plan To Guard Negro Vote

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Administration sought to crack the civil rights deadlock Wednesday by proposing a new plan for court-appointed referees to protect Negro voting rights.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers told a news conference the plan would be "more effective" than the federal registrar proposals in Congress that have stirred up an all-out fight by Southern Democrats.

Rogers said President Eisenhower approved the plan and Vice President Richard M. Nixon also has given his okay. He added that chairman John A. Hannah of the Civil Rights Commission was "pleased" by the new approach.

The new plan failed to appease southern foes of civil rights legislation, however. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D.-Ga.) said it was "regrettable" Rogers has joined "The mad, political-year race to claim credit for authorship of legislation tending to federalize our elections."

Northern Democrats greeted the proposal with a demand for President Eisenhower's help in getting House action on a Civil Rights bill.

The registrar plan would give the President authority to assign federal personnel to register Negroes when local officials refuse to sign up legally qualified voters.

Federal courts would appoint referees to certify qualified voters and to see that they cast their ballots.

The referees would be authorized to observe all elections, whether municipal, state or federal, to prevent violation at the polls, and to sit in on counting of the ballots.

Poll Tax Vote Stalled

WASHINGTON (AP) — Efforts to get a Senate vote on anti-poll tax measures were brought to a standstill by Southern opponents Friday.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) made an opposition speech that lasted, with some interruptions, for about three hours. Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala) picked up where Eastland left off and spoke for over an hour and a half.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala) and Sen. Strom Thurmand (D-SC) made less extended speeches before the Senate recessed until Monday.

The burden of their arguments was that the federal government should not interfere with state rules fixing voter qualifications, and that in any event the poll tax is an insignificant barrier to voting.

"There is far more at issue in this debate than the poll tax," Hill said. The key issue, he said, is whether the powers of the states are to be diminished further.

Civil Rights Backers Overrun Dixie Delay, Aim Toward Passage

Vote Is Lopsided

Amendments Beaten Back —Kefauver, Gore Stray From South's Fold

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6. — A strong Senate majority turned back new efforts to revise the House-passed civil rights bill Wednesday and again demonstrated it is ready to pass the measure when Dixie delaying tactics have run their course.

Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Texas) refused to make any predictions but there was a growing belief final passage will be voted by the end of this week.

Tennessee Senators Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore, who had been voting rather consistently with Southerners, strayed from the Dixie fold on some of the votes Wednesday.

Tennesseans Join Liberals

The Tennesseans joined with Senate liberals to help table Southern amendments offered by Senators Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.) and Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.).

The Ervin amendment, tabled 72 to 16, would have limited the bill's Negro referee voting plan to congressional elections.

And the Johnston proposal, tabled 68 to 18, would have eliminated the plan's application to primary elections.

Only Dixie senators voted against tabling the Ervin amendment. Senator Oren E. Long (D., Hawaii) joined the Southerners in voting against tabling of the Johnston amendment.

Carroll Plan Tabled

The Senate also tabled, 62 to 2, an amendment by Senator John Carroll (D., Colo.) which would have permitted Negro voting applicants to appear before a Federal referee without first being rejected by local election registrars. Senator Kefauver voted with Southerners to table the Carroll amendment. Senator Gore voted against tabling it.

The new failures to revise the bill underlined the broad support for it in its present form and added strength to predictions it eventually will be passed.

Opposition Continues

However, despite the growing odds, some Dixie senators, including those from Mississippi and Arkansas, were continuing to oppose the bill.

Senator Allen Ellender (D., La.) spoke for three hours Wednesday, after a six-hour speech Tuesday, and was followed Wednesday night by Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.). Arkansas Senators J. W. Fulbright and John L. McClellan and Senator John Stennis (D., Miss.) spoke at length Tuesday and were prepared to speak again.

Senator Johnson told newsmen he has no present plans for around-the-clock sessions and indicated he will wait until the Southern opposition fades.

South Prepared For Poll Battle

Jackson Daily News

Expected To Defeat Anti-Poll Tax Bill

Jackson, Miss.
Fri, 1-22-60

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The anti-poll tax bill introduced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) could provoke a filibuster, southern sources indicated today.

But a resolution by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), which calls for virtually the same thing by means of constitutional amendment, would get little more than token opposition from southerners, the same source said.

Holland, whose resolution is stuck in the Senate Judiciary Committee, will offer it as an amendment to current business on the Senate floor, possibly today.

When Holland proposes his amendment, Javits will move to substitute his bill.

"I doubt whether they (Javits) can muster enough votes" to substitute one bill for the other, Holland said.

The reaction among southerners is that the Javits bill has little chance. One source suggested Javits just wanted to keep in the civil rights limelight.

Holland's resolution carries 67 sponsors and the Javits bill has 24. A number of senators signed as sponsors of both. In all, 71 of the 100 senators appeared on one or the other.

Both Senate Majority Leaderd Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) and Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) signed the Holland resoluiton.

Both Senate Majoritl Leader ators listed from the five states hich still have a poll tax. They ere Johnson, Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), and John L. McClellan (D-Ark.). All signed the Holland proposal.

The senators from Virginia, Mississippi and Alabama did not sign nor did J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), the other Arkansas senator.

The only other southerners to sign were Holland, George A. Smathers (D-Fla.), Allan J. Ellender (D-La.), Russell B. Long (D-La.) and Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.).

The rest went along with Sen. Olin D. Johnson (D-S.C.) who said the resolution would allow the federal government to tinker in state's rights some more.

President's Council to Push Citizen's Voting Rights

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By YOLANDE GWIN

There should be a lot of red faces in the metrooplitan area today. Red from shame—not frostbite nor an overdose of cosmetics.

Thurs 2-18-60
p. 14-

Shame from the lack of exercising the right of every citizen—the right to vote.

"My group plans to tell everybody we see just what the situation is," said Mrs. Jamas Harris, president of the Presidents' Council of the Fifth District, Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs as a meeting of the council closed at the Atlanta Woman's Club. "I think it is our duty as citizens as well as parents to push the voting rights. I, for one, am going to be a one-woman army to carry the message."

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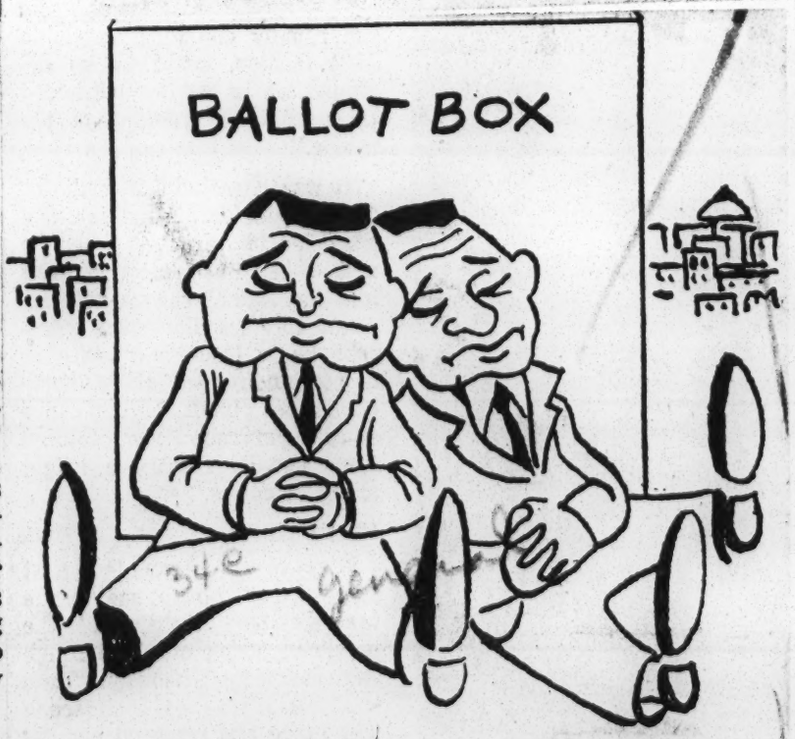

Mrs. Harris was speaking following a talk—which was certainly revealing—by W. Lee Burge, president of the Metropolitan Voters Council and vice president of the Retail Credit in which he told the women that "1960 is a crucial year in Atlanta—voting-wise."

VOTERS DICTATE

"Registered voters will dictate what shall happen to the schools," he pointed out and added that "every voter and every parent should express himself. We must wake up the silent citizens. They have slept over issues and problems long enough.

"It is of utmost importance that Atlanta—our entire five-county area—be motivated to register every qualified voter prior to May 8. We have less than a representative registration for the area. At least 100,000 more persons should be registered to vote.

"Not only is this a presidential year but it is also a congressional, county and commissioner election year. Should we be offered a chance to vote on the school situation, we can't do it unless we are registered.

STEP TO REGISTER

"Remember that, if you don't vote in the general election, in two years you are purged. And remember, too, that when you go to the courthouse for car tags and for tax filing, it is a mere step to register."

Mr. Burge also pointed out that newcomers to the city, or even those under 18, can register now if they'll be 18 on or before election day or will have been a resident of any Georgia county for at least one year prior to election day. These two groups—the newcomers and the 17-year-olds—are encouraged to register providing they can meet the requirements.

"We must all remember that our democratic process depends on free elections. And as a citizen it is our right as well as our responsibility to vote," said Mr. Burge. "We are not keeping abreast of our population. We have a 30 per cent increase in population, yet only a mere 9 per cent have registered."

Mrs. Harris, it should be noted, is a splendid example not only of a good voter representative, but also as a good head for the group which is spearheading a drive for 100 per cent area registration.

LEADING PART

She has voted since she was 18—not many years ago—and takes a leading part in the affairs of Hapeville, where she has been a president of the Woman's Club. She also takes a leading part in the affairs of the PTA for four reasons. She feels it is her duty as a citizen-mother. Then there are three Harris children, Sue and Jimmie, who are in Hapeville High, and Tommy, who attends the North Avenue School.

She is the former Sarah Kate Morris and grew up in Hapeville. When asked why she registered and then voted for the first time at 18, she said:

"I felt that I wanted to have a say-so in the election to the city council and I knew that maybe my one vote would be the turning point.

"And who did she vote for?"

"I voted for my father, Ernest Morris, and he won!" she answered with triumph in her voice.

Repeal Of U. S. Vote Law In 1894 Called Patriotic Act

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—When Congress repealed a Federal election law in 1894 (forerunner of the present-day Federal referee plan), The New York Times called it "an act of patriotism and sound judgement."

"It marks," said The Times, ". . . a definite abandonment of the policy of centralization of power in the Federal government."

Sen. John Sparkman introduced the editorial in Senate debate on civil rights. He wished to show that the current administration plan once was on the law books for 23 years.

It was repealed after being found unworkable and impractical.

The editorial said purpose of the old law was to protect Republican Southern voters, mainly Negroes.

But the law was applied nationwide, especially in New York.

"The elections law was, however, vicious in the machinery it set up, and was in many ways badly administered," said the editorial. "The appointment of the chief supervisors by the Federal courts practically for life imposed on the judiciary functions for which it is not fitted. . . .

"Their powers were large and not very well defined. The patronage which they could distribute was almost unlimited.

"No court could, expect by a happy chance, hit upon men fitted for these varied tasks . . . the result was what might have been expected.

"The courts were indirectly discredited, and the personnel of the force created by the law was not of a high order. Moreover, there was no adequate responsibility under the law. In theory the courts could enforce responsibility, but in practice they did not and could not.

"There was practically no check on abuses, and the abuses were constant and general."

The editorial said friends of the law never were able to do any lasting good under it.

Arrests were made, generally on election day, but were not followed by trials or convictions and served only as harassment.

"It was," said the editorial, "in no sense employed as a means of purifying the suffrage or protecting the rights of voters or repressing and punishing offenses against the suffrage."

When Democrats came to power they repealed the law.

They could have used it against Republicans but did not and when they moved to repeal it, the GOP offered no reasons for not repealing it.

The attempt to centralize this power in the Federal government, the editorial said, shows that it cannot work. Enforcement, the editorial added, would almost require a permanent and disciplined Federal police.

And that, it added, "is so impracticable as to be absurd.

"We have probably seen the last for a long time of attempts at extending Federal action and influence to the details of government in the states, and from our past experience we have no reason to regret the fact."

GAIN FOR NEGROES SEEN BY HENNINGS

Senator Tells Civil Liberties Group That Congress Will Improve Voting Rights

Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr. of Missouri expressed confidence last night that Congress would adopt legislation to improve the voting rights of Negroes.

He predicted, too, that school integration in the South would "move forward" and that discrimination against Negroes in public housing would be "progressively abated."

Senator Hennings, a Democrat, is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. He made his evaluation on progress in Negro rights at the fortieth anniversary dinner of the American Civil Liberties Union in the Commodore Hotel here.

Senator Hennings, discussing "The Challenge of the Sixties, Progress for Individual Rights," said:

"Essays in prophecy are always fraught with peril. Nevertheless, I will venture that substantial progress will be made in the next ten years against racial discrimination. I believe that most notable will be a marked improvement in the voting rights of Negroes.

Sees Action at This Session

"I would not go so far as to suggest that wider exercise of the franchise will come painlessly. But I am confident that this session of Congress will produce legislation for successfully attacking racial discrimination in registrars' offices and at the polls.

"And I am equally confident that during the next ten years there will be greater political participation by our people, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin, at all levels of government."

SenatorHennings said there was a need to end racial discrimination in Federal employment and among beneficiaries of Federal contracts. He said this power rested with the President.

Herbert L. Block, who is Herblock, the editorial cartoonist of The Washington Post and Times Herald, received the Florina Lasker Civil Liberties Award of $1,000. This was given by the New York Civil Liberties Union for significant and constructive contribution to civil liberties.

A parody on the A. C. L. U.'s forty-year history, written by Elmer Rice, the playwright, was presented at the dinner.

South Forces Short Delay In Negro Voting Skirmish

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal-Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House spent five hours debating and voting on various Republican and liberal Democratic plans to assure voting privileges to Negroes Tuesday — and wound up about where it started.

The temporary stalemate was engineered by Dixie Democrats opposed to all of the plans.

Most of the day's maneuvering was over whether the plan to be approved would be of Republican or Democratic origin.

The winning side then could claim credit with Negro voters in the elections later this year.

But the Dixie Democrats, by throwing their votes first to the Republicans and then to the liberal Democrats, appeared at one point to have killed all of the plans.

Victory Is Short-Lived

But the seeming triumph of the Southerners was short-lived.

Representative William M. McCulloch (R., Ohio) offered a slightly revised version of one of the defeated plans, and a point of order against it by Representative Howard Smith (D., Va.), leader of the Southerners, was overruled by Representative Francis Walter (D., Penn.), who was presiding.

Mr. Smith vigorously insisted the new Republican proposal was out of order.

Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, red-faced and upset over the unexpected dilemma, argued as vigorously that it was in order.

Senate Marking Time

Faced with the prospect that no so-called "voting rights" plan would be enacted, Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), a leader of the liberal Democrats, sided with Mr. Halleck.

But immediately after Mr. Walter's ruling, Mr. Celler promptly offered a new Democratic plan as a substitute for the new Republican plan.

At this point the House recessed until noon Wednesday.

The Senate meanwhile routinely debated various civil rights proposals as it marked time, waiting for a House-passed bill to be sent to it.

In the final action before the overnight recess, Representative Walter ruled that Representative Celler's plan is the House's "pending business" subject to action when the House reconvenes Wednesday at noon.

Nixon Backing Among Negroes Seen By King

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP) —A Negro minister who led the struggle to integrate buses in Montgomery, Ala., said Sunday Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) might not go over well with Negro voters as a presidential candidate.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said Kennedy being a Catholic would not hurt him with Negroes, but his seeming acceptability to Southern conservatives could be "the kiss of death."

He said that if the Democrats nominate Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) for the presidency, the "vast majority" of Negro voters would prefer Vice President Richard Nixon.

"Nixon has made a real impression on the Negro," he added.

King gave his opinions in an interview after delivering a sermon to an overflowing crowd at the first Baptist church.

He said the Negro vote is not wedded to either party but will go to whichever one takes the most forthright stand on civil rights.

He predicted "a gradual crumbling of resistance during the decade just started to the Supreme Court decision. While there willl not be complete integration, there will be some form of compliance in all Southern states."

hood of Sleeping Car Porters, said regardless of whom the Democrats nominate for President "there will be Negroes who will support the Democratic Party nominee."

'VAST MAJORITY'

King told a Charleston, W.Va., church group last Sunday he felt a "vast majority" of his race would prefer Nixon, if he is the GOP standard bearer, over a man like Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex) for the Democrats.

King also predicted that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) would be unacceptable to many Negro voters because of his apparent support by Southern conservatives.

While he said he didn't want to take issue with King's appraisal of Negro voting in the presidential election, Nixon said King's views "do not meet the general approbation of Negroes."

"We might as well face facts that the President, whomever he may be, cannot change or make any laws himself, and if we get any worthwhile civil rights laws we will need help from all three branches of government.

'TALK IS EASY'

"While Vice President Richard Nixon may have impressed Rev. King with his talk, most Negroes have learned a long time ago that talk is easy, but very few really act.

"As I see it Vice President Nixon will have to do more than just talk . . . He will have to put some of this talk into action to convince some of the Negroes who have been voting for a long time."

Nixon said the way Negroes vote in the coming election may depend on what kind of civil rights law Congress enacts between now and November.

Negro Deals King Rebuff On Bloc Vote

A former state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) said Friday the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. may have been mistaken about Negroes deserting the Democratic ranks for Vice President Nixon in this year's election.

E. D. Nixon, president of the Montgomery division, Brother-

Barnett's Statement On Vote Registrars Given Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—A statement by Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi opposing proposals to set up federal vote registrars in the states has been placed in the record of hearings by the Senate Rules Committee.

Barnett was to have delivered the statement last month but his plane was grounded en route to Washington because of bad weather and he was unable to appear before the committee.

A committee aide said Tuesday the statement would be printed in the hearing record on the registrar proposal.

The statement was delivered to the Committee by Courtney Pace, administrative assistant to Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss). Pace said he took the statement to the committee in the absence of Eastland, who was ill.

Eastland, under treatment for influenza, is in Bethesda Naval Hospital. Pace said he expects the Senator to be released shortly.

Justice Official Scores 'Jim Crow At Ballot Box'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Protection of voting rights must include the right to vote on the local judges who enforce the laws and the boards which set school policies, the Justice Department said Tuesday.

The house judiciary committee heard Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh denounce "Jim Crow at the ballot box" in state elections.

Then it voted to conduct hearings on the Eisenhower administration's proposal for federal voter referees who would act on complaints of discrimination in state as well as federal elections.

The decision to hold further hearings was a victory in a sense for southern members of the committee, who oppose federal civil rights legislation as an encroachment on states' rights.

But Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) indicated the committee will not spend more than about a week on the Eisenhower proposal.

Celler has been working to bring to a House vote a bill he introduced last year and which is being considered, at a leisurely pace, by the southern-led Rules Committee. Once it is before the House, the referee proposal or the Civil Rights Commission's plan for federal registrars could be debated as amendments to the basic bill.

Walsh told the Judiciary Committee the registrar plan is faulty because it applies only to elections of federal officers.

The right of Negroes and others to vote for state officers must also be protected, he said, because the local elections decide "who will run the schools and who will enforce the laws, who will select the juries and who will be the local judge."

Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La) told Walsh he is seriously concerned about the lack of specific provisions in the bill for the procedures [illegible] by the proposed [illegible] helping Negroes vote.

(Page 2A.)

Willis said the legislation would allow persons complaining of discrimination to rely on a previous finding that there was a pattern of voting discrimination. He said they would not have to prove specifically in their own cases discrimination because of race.

Poll Tax Coercion Charged

Southern Senate Leader Attacks Planned Amendment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)— Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) today denounced a proposal to outlaw poll taxes by constitutional amendment as an effort at "coercion and compulsory conformity."

Russell said he thought the measure by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.), would pass the Senate. But Russell said he would vote against it even if he had to "stand alone."

The Georgia Democrat, unofficial leader of the Senate's Southern Bloc, said there was "nothing to be gained" by the Holland amendment "except the satisfaction of clubbing five states into line with the wishes of the other 45."

"I hold no brief for the poll tax," which Georgia abolished in 1945, and "I think it is outmoded," he said. But Russell said the question should be left to the states.

Offered As Rider

Holland's amendment was offered as a rider to another unrelated constitutional amendment by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.).

Sen. John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) told the Senate the Holland proposal "has no constitutional base."

Stennis said "we would have the same authority to say that the freezing point of water shall be 28 degrees fahrenheit instead of 32 degrees."

Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Virginia and Texas levy poll taxes as a requirement for voting.

Russell told the Senate that "five states, acting through their duly constituted governments, are engaging in a practice that is neither immoral, unlawful, nor contrary to the Constitution."

"The practice apparently does not meet the approval of many of their sister states," he said. "Therefore, the majority is undertaking to change the constitution in order to compel the five to abolish the practice."

Matter For States

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D., Ga.) said he opposed the amendment "not because I favor the poll tax" but because "the question of whether such a tax should be levied" is a matter for the individual states."

At an earlier Senate hearing, Mississippi Attorney General Joe T. Patterson said federal supervision of voting registration would lead to a "massive and all powerful single state."

Patterson told the Senate Rules Committee that neither the proposed federal registrar bills nor the administration's federal referee proposal were needed.

Under the registrar bills federal personnel would register Southern Negroes when local officials refused to do so. The administration plan would give district courts the authority to appoint referees to ensure that Negroes in the South can be registered.

"All the people in Mississippi are given and have the opportunity to be heard and to receive equal protection, due process of law, and respect for any and all constitutional rights to which they are entitled," Patterson said.

Patterson called the proposals unconstitutional, filled with insufficiencies, inadequacies, and ambiguous provisions."

Court Clears Group Named In Vote Case

GENEVA (AP)—More than a score of Geneva County residents have been cleared of charges of election law violations growing out of the Democratic primaries in 1958.

Judge B. W. Smith in Geneva County Inferior Court dismissed the indictments following a hearing in his chambers Monday.

Among the defendants were a county official, Probate Judge Robert S. Ward, and former state Sen. J. Albert Hughes, a Hartford banker. An indictment against a second officeholder, Chief Deputy Sheriff L. D. (Red) Sizemore, had been dropped last month.

LEGAL BATTLE FOLLOWED

The election law charges touched off a legal battle which went to the State Supere Court. It was in that court where defense attorneys won their argument that the charges should be handled as misdemeanors instead of felonies as they originally were docketed — thus removing the cases from Circuit Court.

Ward and Hughes were charged with interfering with election officials in Hartford along with four other defendants, Resin Bush, Herman McClellan, Earnest Taylor and E. E. Sammons, all of Hartford.

Charges of assault and battery against Hughes and McCleallan growing out of the same primaries were dropped Jan. 15 along with the complaint against the chief deputy sheriff. Hughes and McClellan were accused of attacking a poll watcher at Hartford, J. Clyde Lewis.

OTHER CASES OUSTED

Other defendants, against whom the indictments also were dismissed, were:

F. M. Hornsby, Grady L. Hughes Jr., C. C. Ross, Melvin E. Brown, C. C. Thomley, G. D. Hause, Grady Coe, Ralph L. Loftin, John Z. Bottoms, R. C. McKenzie and C. A. Austin, all charged with failure to perform their duties as elections officials at Hartford.

O. C. Hicks and Harry Walters, charged with interfering with election officials at Samson, another Geneva County town.

Hamp Griggs, Willie Finch, Obie Holland, Robert Vick, Bill Aplin and Ed Howell, accused of failure to perform their duties as elections officials at Samson.

Plea To Register Citizens brave cold to qualify

WASHINGTON

Responding to Attorney General Rogers' call for wider use of the ballot, thousands of potential voters marched on court houses in widely scattered sections of the South, last week.

In Tennessee more than 200 citizens drove over treacherously icy roads to converge on Somerville Wednesday to register for voting.

It was the greatest outpouring of colored persons attempting to register that the segregated community had seen. Although they outnumber whites by two to one, the colored residents have seldom voted.

Sheriff David Myers stood by with eight deputies to keep order. There were no incidents as colored and white would-be voters stood in segregated lines and were enrolled as voters by separate registrars.

Mrs. Hugh Starks, Fayette County registrar, said 350 colored voters were added to the rolls already. Fayette County bars colored voters from Democratic primaries. A suit against the practice, filed by the Civil Rights Commission is pending in Federal Court.

The rush to vote was also noted in Georgia, Louisiana and other areas. It was prompted by a statement made by Attorney General Rogers following two Supreme Court decisions in civil rights cases Monday. Rogers urged colored citizens to renew efforts to exercise their right to vote and to report to the Justice Department any deprivations of that right.

* * *

COMMENTING on the decisions Mr. Rogers said:

WILLIAM ROGERS
U.S. Attorney General

"The Civil Rights Act of 1957, as applied to state action, has been held to be constitutional by the highest court in the land.

"Now all qualified persons who have been discriminated against on account of race or color may, and it is to be hoped will, renew their efforts to exercise their constitutionally protected right to register and vote.

"Certainly, responsible state officials will comply with the mandate of the Constitution, the Congress, and the courts, and permit qualified Negroes to exercise their right to vote.

"On the other hand, if any infringement of the right occurs it should be reported to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

"The decision of the Court makes it clear, as we have repeatedly emphasized, that the Civil Rights Act is a firm foundation for further Congressional action to protect the right of Negroes to vote.

"Therefore, it is to be hoped that the proposals of the Administration to strengthen the Act by (1) requiring the states to preserve voting records for a reasonable period of time, and (2) authorizing federal courts to appoint voting referees to assist them in making the Act effective, as well as the other five proposals of the Administration, will be enacted by this session of Congress."

Southerners Fight To Weaken Powers Of Voting Referees

By EDMOND LEBRETON

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southerners campaigned in the House today to try to confine powers of voting referees to elections of federal officers.

The provisions now in the pending civil rights bill provides for a federal court and referee enforcement system for Negro and other minority voting in all kinds of elections—from president to minor local offices.

Backers of the provision won two major test votes Wednesday over the hard-fighting Southern House members.

Privately, some Southern leaders conceded they are probably outgunned in the House and must pin their remaining hopes on their Senate colleagues. The Senate meanwhile was marking time while the House battle went forward.

On the other side of the controversy, members of the bipartisan civil rights group were taking for granted approval of the referee plan and talking of writing in a ban on poll taxes.

The House Wednesday adopted 188-120, provisions to avoid legal delays that might be used to keep Negroes away from the polls even after they took the cases to federal referees. The bill as amended now provides for provisional voting in unsettled cases, with the ballots to be kept separate until final determination.

This provision helped solidify the support of some Northern Democrats who objected to the administration-inspired bill as too weak.

The next key vote beat down, 149-121, a move by Rep. Edwin E. Willis D-La to require stricter proof by applicants that they were refused voting rights solely because of race or color. Civil rights supporters said it would defeat the bill by making possible endless lawsuits.

Willis said House actions were shaping the bill in such a way that "if it should pass" it will be "so objectionable to the Southern senators they will filibuster, if necessary."

If the Senate changes the bill, or adopts its own different one, Southerners in the House would have new opportunities for harassment and delay.

Willis said the proposal to limit the referee plan to election of federal officers—such as members of Congress—is only one of six or more amendments the Southerners will press before the showdown vote on the plan.

Meanwhile, Rep. Emanuel Cellar D-NY said he will introduce later a section to ban the poll tax in federal elections.

FOUR DIXIE COUNTIES ASKED FOR ACCESS TO VOTE RECORDS

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Tue. 5-24-60

Counties In Ga., Ala., Louisiana Face Probe

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Attorney General William P. Rogers Monday moved for the second time under the new civil rights law to determine whether Negro voters are being discriminated against at Southern polls.

Acting under instructions from Rogers, FBI agents asked local officials for access to voting records in Montgomery County, Alabama, Early County, Georgia, and Ouachita and East Feliciana Parishes, Louisiana.

Rogers said the Justice Department had information that Negroes in the counties "may have been deprived of constitutional rights by discriminatory practices."

Officials said the action was part of a general campaign launched after President Eisenhower signed the new civil rights bill into law May 6 and similar moves can be expected in other Southern areas. The law gives the department power to inspect election records.

Two weeks ago, Rogers asked election officials to open up election records in four other counties. At that time, Rogers said the demands were "forerunners of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed."

McCormack County, South Carolina, and Webster, Georgia, already have made their records available to FBI agents. Wilcox County, Alabama, refused and has been upheld by a temporary court injunction issued last Saturday. The Louisiana County has not yet responded.

The department said that in [illegible] County, there were approximately 34,079 Negroes of voting age but only 3,480 were registered. White persons of voting age numbered 51,869 of whom 25,520 were registered.

This county, the department said is one from which it has received information "to the effect that qualified Negro applicants have been denied the right to register to vote on account of race or color."

Registration Pressure Applied In Six States

The Afro American, Baltimore Md.

Sat. 6/4/60 p.9

U.S. probes records in 4 states

SPECIAL TO AFRO)

ATLANTA, Ga. — Law suits, probes and registration drives are reported this week, from a half dozens southern states as stepped - up vote action follow the recently enacted civil rights law.

The states in which action is occurring are Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Also a rash of vote denial complaints are reported from the following places:

In Greenville, S.C., seven Bertie County residents have filed sworn complaints charging county registrars denied them the right to register because of race.

* * *

THESE FOLLOW the complaints recently filed by nine persons in Franklin County who made similar vote denial charges.

Bertie County election board reports 6,762 white registrants and 551 non - white registrants. The county population is placed at 10,051 whites and 16,586 non-whites.

In Greene County three residents filed complaints with the North Carolina Civil Rights Commission charging they were denied the right to register because of race.

* * *

IN SOUTH CAROLINA, U.S. Attorney General William Rogers has ordered an investigation of voting records of McCormick County to determine if a pattern of racial discrimination in registering voters has been established.

The Attorney General has ordered similar action in East Carroll Parish (county) in Louisiana, Macon County in Alabama, and Columbus, Ga.

In Birmingham, Ala., Asbury Howard, the union official who was jailed for advocating colored persons to register and vote, is appealing removal of his name from registration records. Similar action is being taken by a number of other residents of the area.

From Jackson, Miss., Medgar Evans, NAACP field secretary, revealed that he has received information from the Justice Department that voting probes are soon to begin in certain Mississippi counties.

With a number already registered, large numbers of colored residents of Haywood County, Tenn., are reported pressing vote officials to register them.

Ask 4 More Counties For Vote Records

The Louisianna Weekly, New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special to the Louisiana Weekly) -- Four more Southern counties Monday heard the firm voice of the United States justice department summon their voting records for inspection by the FBI.

Sat. 6/11/60

Monday's call, uttered with authority for the third time, since the 1960 Civil Rights Act was passed, was directed to election officials in Clarendon and Hampton counties, S. C. Sumter county, Ala., and Fayette county, Ga.

Attorney General William P. Rogers petitioned the officials of the four counties, to display their registration and voting records, to determine whether Negroes have been denied their suffrage rights.

The justice department revealed that 12 counties had been asked to open their records since President Eisenhower signed the civil rights law.

Rogers stated Monday only three counties have complied, while some of the others have filed suits challenging the constitutionality of the law.

Falling in line and opening their records to the FBI were Early County, Ga., McCormack County, S. C., and Webster County, Ga.

Three Louisiana parishes -- Ouachita, East Feliciana and East Carroll filed suits in federal court challenging the act's constitutionality. The justice department has filed a motion to have the case moved to Federal Court and dismiss the suits.

Monday, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones signed an injunction to prohibit federal agents from inspecting voter registration records anywhere in Alabama.

The temporary restraining order was granted at the request of Alabama Attorney General Macdonald Gallion. Gallion maintains that the 1960 civil rights act under which the records were sought is unconstitutional.

Rogers said the purpose of the actions was to determine whether Negroes were being denied their constitutional rights through discriminatory practices by local officials.

According to the Justice Department, only 324 of the 9279

eligible Negroes were registered in Clarendon County, while 3458 white voters are registered.

In Hampton county, 250 Negroes out of 4607 eligible. There were 3210 white registered voters in 1958 and 4617 whites of voting age.

In Fayette County only 25 Negroes were registered out of a voting age population of 1255. This compared with 3387 whites of voting age and 3202 registrations.

8,700 Negroes of voting age are in Sumter County and only 175 registered, in 1958. There were 3600 whites of voting age and 2858 registered.

Meanwhile the U. S. Department of Justice has been asked by the Tenn. NAACP "to take immediate action to provide federal registrars so that all eligible Negroes who desire may register to vote in this (Haywood) county without delay."

The complaint was filed on May 26 as was a similar one with the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

D. S. Cunningham, president of the Memphis NAACP branch, cited three forms of discrimination against Haywood County Negroes who have started registering for the first time since Reconstruction. Investigation, he said, showed that, "Negroes entering the courthouse in Brownsville, Tenn., at this time, do so at a risk of intimidation and potential bodily harm.

Next elections will be held August 4. Deadline for registration is July 5. The local NAACP unit, along with the Brownsville branch, further requested government protection.

Vote Bias Probe Widens in South

WASHINGTON—Atty. General William P. Rogers last week called for the voting registration records of four more Southern counties to determine whether there is discrimination against eligible Negroes.

This latest action brings to a total of seven the Southern counties asked to submit vote records.

Acting under the 1960 Civil Rights law, Rogers requested election officials in Montgomery County, Ala.; Early County, Ga., and Ouachita and East Feliciana Parishes, La., to make their records available for FBI inspection.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL made first use of the new law May 9, when he called for the registration records of McCormack County, S. C.; Webster County, Ga., and East Carroll Parish, La.

The announcement said Montgomery County has 34,079 Negroes of voting age of whom 3,480 are registered.

In Early County, the announcement said, there are 4,774 Negroes of voting age, and 226 are registered.

East Feliciana was listed as having about 6,325 Negroes of voting age, with 76 registrations. Ouachita Parish figures show 14,532 Negroes of voting age, with 727 registered.

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ROGERS SAID that in East Feliciana there were only 6,214 white persons of voting age, and 2,414 of them are registered.

The statement said that in "late September or early October of 1958," there were 658 voters challenged in East Feliciana by the White Citizens Council—573 Negroes and 85 whites—who were dropped from the rolls.

It added that in May or June of 1959, all voters of the parish whose registration cards contained challengable errors were required to re-register. Between Aug. 31, 1958, and June 20, 1959, some 810 white persons and 977 Negroes were removed from the rolls, and by last Nov. 5, the white registration increased by 756, and Negro registration by 20.

■

ROGERS SAID examination of the parish records may "reveal whether more stringent standards were being applied to Negroes than to white."

In Ouachita Parish, the department said, there are 31,381 white persons of voting age, of whom 24,257 are registered.

The statement said that in April, 1956, the Ouachita WCC challenged about 4,500 of the 5,200 Negroes then registered.

It said, "only 23 white voters were challenged by the WCC, although the registrar subsequently challenged 3,000 and 4,000 white voters."

Officials in McCormack and Webster Counties, mentioned in the first Justice Department action, have complained. East Carroll Parish has taken no action whatsoever.

Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion last week held a closed conference with vote registrars and district attorneys of the parishes from which records were requested.

Rights challenge continues despite Louisiana ruling

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 29—(AP)—Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion says Alabama is still challenging constitutionality of the new federal Civil Rights Law despite the action of a three-judge court in upholding the law in Louisiana.

The federal court panel at Shreveport overruled Louisiana's claim that the 1960 act is unconstitutional.

ALABAMA, IN ITS EFFORT to keep voter registration records out of the hands of federal agents, also has questioned validity of the law.

Temporary injunctions have been issued in state courts to prevent FBI officers from inspecting records in any Alabama county. They have been transferred to the jurisdiction of federal court, but the injunctions remain in effect until federal judges in Montgomery and Mobile rule on them.

Gallion said Alabama has "raised some issues Louisiana did not raise. We have our own points and are traveling on our own."

The Justice Department has asked registrars to make the records available in Montgomery, [illegible] Counties.

Says Registration, Voting Should Be Prime Goal For Negro

NASHVILLE. — (ANP) — The importance of registering and voting was spelled out here last week as "the No. 1 objective" of American Negroes right now.

This challenge was the central theme at the Tennessee State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

James L. Farmer, national program secretary of the NAACP, said political action for civil rights is becoming increasingly effective at the local level as well as nationally.

"Don't ever forget that the one thing these politicians need is votes," he said. "When they find large numbers of Negroes beginning to register and vote, they'll begin to listen to what you have to say."

Reward Friends — Punish Enemies

Negroes, he said, should take a tip from the early history of organized labor in the United States and vote in such a way as to "reward our friends and punish our enemies."

In many places, and this includes New York as well as Nashville, our worst enemy is apathy," he said. "Far too many of us talk about voting, but we just don't get around to registering and voting."

Farmer addressed the closing session of the four-day state conference at Pleasant Green Baptist church. About 100 Negro leaders from all over the state attended.

Farmer said political action is one of four main weapons the NAACP is employing in its battle for civil rights, the other being legal action, economic action and non-violent action.

In the court room, he said, NAACP attorneys have won tremendous victories only to see them vitiated by reaction or inaction at the community level.

Attend Integrated Schools

Farmer said he was pleased at the increased number of Negro children attending integrated schools in Nashville this year and noted that this had resulted from a determined effort by the NAACP branch here.

Turning to economic action, he noted that the Negro market nationwide has now reached a total of $19 billions annually.

"Yet much of that money goes to institutions which will not hire Negroes on a bisis of equality," he said, "and to establishments which refuse to serve Negroes on an equal basis.

"We spend our own money to perpetuate the very system of segregation which verbally we seek to destroy."

Senate oks voting bill

34e

WASHINGTON

The much watered - down voting rights bill finally passed the Senate last Friday night by a vote of 71 to 18.

The vote, which followed closely bitter-end efforts of the Southerners to have the bill recommitted to the graveyard of the Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Mississippi's James O. Eastland, ended eight weeks of debate.

The majority of the Northern liberals and most colored persons had grave doubts that the emasculated measure finally passed by the Senate will be of any great value.

One by one most of the civil rights points in the original Eisenhower seven-item package either have been modified, become general criminal statutes, or have been dropped entirely from the bill.

True, the voting rights "heart" still remains but you can get a debate in the lobbies any day about just how many will be enabled to register under its terms.

* * *

ON THE PLUS side, specific new judicial machinery would be set up to help persons to vote, under the aegis of Federal court - appointed "voting referees."

This, and other provisions rescued from the skillful Southern attack, may very well constitute what Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson describes as a "forward step." Many question that it also rates that adjective, "historic," applied by Attorney General William P. Rogers to the House - approved version of the bill.

In fact, there is lively Capitol Hill speculation right now that the trail blazed in Congress by the 1957 act, first civil rights law enacted in 82 years, far from resolving the problem, has actually opened the way for a biennial succession of civil rights statutes.

CAUSIOUS OR NOT, day to day Southern nibbling at the bill over the past seven weeks, in combination now with Republicans, now with conservative Democrats, has produced a far different bill from the initial Administration blueprint.

Section 1, for example originally designed to prevent another Little Rock by punishing interference with school desegregation orders, now has been broadened into a general criminal statute aimed at obstruction of any court orders.

Section 2, the anti-bombing section was similarly broadened.

Section 3, requiring preservation of local voting records has been whittled from a 36-month requirement to 22 months.

The section providing Federal aid to communities that integrate their schools, and affirming the Supreme Court school decisions as the law of the land has been frozen out of the bill altogether.

* * *

THE SECTION providing education for children of servicemen in areas where schools have been closed, had its enabling provisions cut back.

The section giving statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts, has been tabled.

The "heart" of the bill has received a House - Senate going over that leaves its effectiveness at least open to question.

Senator Johnson told reporters that the bill is "pretty much" the same bill which came over from the House.

He pointed out that a number of provisions in the bill were in the bill he introduced in January, including the anti - bombing provision and the requirement for preservation of voting records.

JOHNSON SAID he would like, if he could write his own bill, to have a conciliation service, provision, like the one which was in his bill.

A lot of people who had a great deal of experience in the civil rights field and some very fine organizations interested in civil rights, he said, favored the concilation feature, but because of the opposition it created, he thought it would endanger the whole bill.

Johnson said the bill will go back to the House with a great many improvements in technical draftsmanship.

He added that he believed the bill will be satisfactory to the House, the President and the Attorney General.

Acting Quickly Federals Move Into Black Belt

The Fallsburgh Daily Home
Fallsburgh, Colo.
June 5-10-60

By GEOFFREY GOULD

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Moving quickly under the new 1960 Civil Rights Act, Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has asked to inspect voting records in Wilcox County in Alabama and in three other counties in Southern states.

In letters to the county registration boards, Rogers said Monday:

"This demand is based upon information in the possession of the attorney general tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction."

The Justice Department said that while thousands of Negroes live in the four counties, none is registered to vote. The counties are McCormick County, S. C., East Carroll Parish, La., Webster County, Ga., and Wilcox County, Ala.

The McCormack County attorney called Rogers a "liar" for charging there was discrimination there.

"In the first place," said Attorney J. Fred Buhardt, "We have four Negroes registered. Three registered last week and one last fall. In the second place, no Negro, to my knowledge, has ever been refused registration if they applied None ever applied before."

H. Henderson Bruce, chairman of the Wilcox County Board of Registrars, said the board has not received any applications from Negroes since he was appointed chairman Nov. 16. Earlier records of the board, he said, were subpoenaed for a grand jury investigation and he has never seen them.

At Preston, Ga., Florrie H. McKinnon, clerk of Superior Court in Webster County, said a complete list of registered voters is always open to inspection in her office.

"I doubt if we've got a dozen Negroes in this county who could qualify to vote," she said "It's been over two years since any Negroes applied to register.' The Justice Department said there are 1,296 Negrocs of voting age in the county.

The civil rights bill was signed into law by President Eisenhower only last Friday. Rogers went into action on the first business day theerafter. He said the move was a forerunner "of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens have been infringed by discriminatory practices."

VOTERS TURN OUT FOR 5 PRIMARIES

The New York Times
Presidential Hopes Affected in Ohio, Indiana and D. C.—Florida and Alabama Vote
New York
WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)
—Voters turned out for five primaries today. Three concerning Presidential candidates, one focused on civil rights and the fifth was a local affair.

The primaries in Indiana, Ohio and the District of Columbia affected candidates for the Democratic and Republican Presidential nominations. That in Alabama, was expected to indicate to Democrats whether to expect a Southern bolt over civil rights at the national convention in July.

The primary in Florida nominated candidates for Governor, Congress and the State Legislature.

Major interest centered on the showings of Vice President Nixon and Senator John F. Kennedy in Indiana and Ohio. The Republican totals for Mr. Nixor and delegate candidates pledgec to him will be compared with the Democratic totals for the Massachusetts contender and those pledged to him.

Stevenson Forces Hopeful

Supporters of Adlai E. Stevenson hoped for a show of popularity for him in the District of Columbia, even though his name was not on the Democratic ballot. The only candidates on the ballot were Senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Wayne Morse of Oregon.

In Indiana, more than 700,000 persons were expected to vote. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Nixon had only minor opposition on the Presidential preference ballots. Victories would bind the state's thirty-four Democratic convention votes to Mr. Kennedy and its thirty-two Republican votes to Mr. Nixon on the first ballots.

Republicans had won every Presidential primary in Indiana since 1936. In the 1956 primary, President Eisenhower's Republican total topped the Democrat Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee by a 3-2 margin.

In view of this, Mr. Kennedy would add considerable momentum to his drive for the nomination should he outpoll Mr Nixon.

Coll, sunny weather in Ohic seemed to insure 1,250,000 persons wouldy vote. Fighting within both parties had perked up interest in the primary.

Despite these battles, Mr. Kennedy was sure to pick up sixty-ofur Democratic convention votes and Mr. Nixon at least fifty-five of the fifty-six Republican votes.

The other Republican vote could go to former Senator George H. Bender, who was running as a delegate candidate pledged to himself.

On the Democratic side, one slate supported Gov. Michael V. DiSalle as a favorite-son Presidential candidate. However, he was pledged to turn over these votes to Mr. Kennedy.

Dissidents in Fight

A dissident Democratic group opposed the DiSalle candidates in almost half the contests. The dissidents, however, were pledged to Mr. Kennedy.

In the city of Washington, where residents have no vote in general elections, a light turnout was expected—45,000 of a population of 850,000.

Voters could show their

preference for Mr. Stevenson candidates pledged to cast the District's nine votes for him at the Democratic convention.

Mr. Stevenson, however, had insisted he has not a candidate and had urged Washington voters to choose between Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Morse.
no space for marking a Presidential preference. All candidates for the District's eight delegate votes at the convention were pledged to Mr. Nixon.

In Alabama, the selection of Democratic Presidential electors overshadowed all other political races. If the Democrats win in Alabama in November, as they usually do, these electors would cast the state's eleven votes in the Electoral College.

There were thirty-five candidates for the eleven spots. One slate was pledged to bolt the Democratic party rather than support a Presidential nominee hostile to Southern racial traditions.

Another slate was pledged to support the party and its nominee. The thirteen other candidates were running as independents.

About 440,000 voters were expected to turn out. The total could rise should rain, as expected hit the state and keep farmers out of their fields. That usually fattens the rural vote.

In Florida, the main contest involved the race for Governor in the Democratic primary. Gov. LeRoy Collins cannot succeed himself. Ten candidates were running for his job.

Bloch Contends U.S. Courts Can't Grant Vote Right

Dixie Case Presented To Senators

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Congress and the federal courts can protect the right to vote but cannot lawfully grant the right to vote, Charles J. Bloch told the Senate Judiciary Committee in prepared testimony Monday.

Bloch was scheduled to testify against the Civil Rights Bill, and particularly its voting referee proposal, in opposition to U.S. Atty. Gen. Rogers.

However, the Georgian had to cool his heels all day long while the committee listened and questioned Rogers and Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh. The panel and Bloch appeared headed for a Tuesday session.

CONTRAVENTION CLAIMED

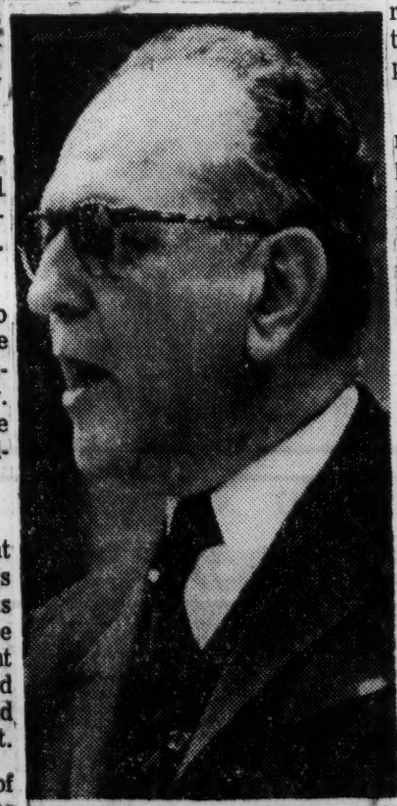
"I do respectfully assert that the conferring upon federal courts the power to determine who is qualified under state law to vote contravenes the 10th amendment to the Constitution of the United States," the Macon attorney told the senators in his prepared text.

"In making that assertion, I, of course, assume that the courts will give the same dignity and importance and effectiveness to the 10th amendment as they have to the first and fifth.

CITES DECISIONS

"The tenth amendment is a part of the same bill of rights which embraces the fifth and first. The right of a state, existing under the constitution of the United States, to determine who may vote in its elections . . . Is just as important to the states, as your right and mine to worship as we please, as the right of any newspaper, large or small to express its opinions," Bloch continued.

"The fifteenth amendment does not repeal the tenth so as to permit Congress to exercise plenary power over voting in all elections."



GEORGIAN AT HEARING
Charles Bloch

Bloch cited a long list of court decisions to back up his point in his testimony behind closed doors at an executive session of the committee.

"The Congress through the federal courts can prevent a state from denying or abridging a Negro's right to vote on account of his race or color. The Congress cannot convert the federal courts into registration boards to register Negroes and compel the states to recognize those Negroes as voters.

"The power of the federal Congress and the federal courts is limited to the protection of the right to vote. The power to protect cannot be converted into a power to grant the right to vote."

A key provision of the civil rights bill is the voting referee proposal, drafted by Rogers, empowering the federal courts to appoint referees to register Negro voters when a federal court finds there is a pattern or practice of discrimination against them at the polls.

Sen. Hennings (D-Mo), a member of the judiciary committee, is proposing a substitute which would provide for the appointment by the President of enrollment officers to assist Negro registration and voting in some areas of the South.

Rogers told the committee he would prefer that the House-approved civil rights bill before it not be changed at all, if this would enhance its chance of ultimate passage.

However, Rogers said that if it is amended at all he would like to see two provisions restored. These sections, trimmed out by the House judiciary committee, include an "FEPC" proposal for fair employment practices on government contracts, and a section endorsing the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation ruling and giving federal aid to local communities to desegregate.

Meanwhile, Southerners hope to attach to the House bill an amendment broadening a court obstruction section to cover all court orders, including those in labor disputes.

Sen. Lausche (D-Ohio) pushed through such an amendment to the Senate's own version of the civil rights bill earlier this month and the Senate then struck from the bill the entire section making it a crime to obstruct court orders.

Under the instructions from which the Civil Rights Bill was sent to the judiciary committee, headed by Sen. Eastland (D-Miss), the committee must report the bill back, either amended or unchanged, by Tuesday midnight.

Seek 2,500,000 New Negro Voters

ATLANTA, Ga. — Leaders of several national, state and local organizations met here and mapped strategy for a massive south-wide effort to bring the total of registered Negro voters in the South to 2,500,000.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and Dr. Martin L. King Jr. headed the conference. Dr. King is head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, organized in Montgomery, Ala. in August, 1957.

There were some 23 leaders present, representing the NAACP, the SCLC, the Tuskegee Civic Association, the Georgia Voters League, the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, the Atlanta Voters League and other groups. They came from Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

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REGISTRATION and voting were the only items discussed at this conference and all emphasis is being placed on those items, Mr. Wilkins told a press conference at the end of the closed sessions.

Dr. King explained that the campaign will seek to get voters out to register through block-to-block efforts at the precinct level. The NAACP will spearhead the campaign, actively assisted by the SCLC and its affiliates. Mr. Wilkins explained that the SCLC is not a membership organization and consequently has to perform in a different role from the NAACP.

Mr. Wilkins told the press conference that the NAACP has less than $100,000 to work with, but expects to see more funds come in as the campaign moves along.

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KELLY M. ALEXANDER, president of the North Carolina state NAACP, is national chairman of the voter-registration committee, and will direct the drive for the NAACP. Dr. King said his organization plans to expand its staff to do what it will do in the campaign.

Almost two years ago the NAACP and Rev. King's group and some of the same organizations held a similar meeting here on the same site. Mr. Wilkins said that meeting led to the establishment of the NAACP's southern voter-registration office in Richmond, Va., with John Brooks as director.

One highlight of the program thereby initiated, Mr. Wilkins said, was the campaign in Memphis, Tenn., where 14,000 new registrants were put on the books. The NAACP executive also said the body had ε program to combat those Negroes who take money from white politicians on election days to buy the Negro votes.

Both Mr. Wilkins and Dr. King stressed the cooperation between the NAACP and the Southern Christian leadership Conference in this effort, and that complete harmony exists within the two groups, and all other as well.

Dr. King also explained that his moving to Atlanta was to allow himself a better base from which to operate "in the best interest of Georgia, the South and the nation."

He also made it clear that he had no intention of challenging local leadership in Atlanta, a city where jealousy among Negro leaders is so thick it can be cut with a knife. "Atlanta has marvelous leadership," Dr. King said, "I shall pastor and cooperate. As for leadership, Atlanta already has that." He said he had no plans to interfere with Atlanta's "very capable leadership."

Vote Plight Is Related By Negroes

By Phil Casey
Staff Reporter

Voteless Negroes from the South told an audience at a downtown church yesterday of obstacles placed in their way toward the vote and of harassment, threats and economic injustices following those attempts.

Their testimony was taped and will be presented to Congress this week in hopes it will encourage support for civil rights legislation and the establishment of Federal registrars.

More than 700 persons jammed Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K sts. nw., and heard a young teacher, Curry P. Boyd of Haywood County, Tenn., tell of his attempts and what happened.

'There hasn't been a Negro registered to vote there since Reconstruction days," he said. When he returned to Haywood County and tried to register in 1957, he got nowhere.

"They told me to go to the sheriff's office," Boyd said, "but I didn't go."

Since then, an organization has been formed to push for the Negroes' right to vote. Its members have suffered economically, he said, with some tenant farmers being forced by their landlords to move and others being denied bank loans and credit.

Boyd, holder of bachelor and master of arts degrees, said he hoped to see Federal registrars appointed and doesn't want to see local registrars involved in the process.

John McFerren, a 35-year-old cotton farmer from Fayette County, Tenn., said he, his wife and family had been threatened after his attempt last year to register.

Farmer landlords checked at the registration offices to see whether any of their tenants were registering, he said. "People are afraid to talk to me on the street," he added. At one point McFerren had to stop talking, apparently overcome by his own story.

Prof. Daniel W. Wynn, who holds a doctor of philosophy degree and is chaplain and professor of philosophy at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., said he tried to register and was told later he had "failed the examination." Others had the same story.

Belford V. Lawson Jr., Washington attorney; the Rev. E Franklin Jackson, head of the D. C. Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Jewell Mazique, active in the Elks Civil Liberties League of Washington, discussed racial and political problems in the District.

Mrs. Mazique said "economic suppression" of the Negroes by merchants and others in the District was causing "general deterioration" of the Negro family and community.

She said later the Negroes here are being "caught in a squeeze" between the white community on one side and certain unsympathetic Congressmen. She said "phony liberals" had failed to live up to their words.

Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, a speaker, said he had received a number of critical and harassing telephone calls because he had agreed to appear. Oxnam said he believed that when Negroes achieve the vote, other national and international problems "will fall into line."

The meeting was sponsored by the "Volunteer Civil Rights Commission," endorsed by about 16 religious, civil-liberty and Negro groups in the South and in Washington.

Senator Opposes Voting Plan for Negroes in South

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—A Texas member of the Civil Rights Commission argued Monday for Federal registrars to insure Negro voting rights, but a North Carolina Senator disputed him all the way.

Their views provided a controversial start on hearings by the Senate Rules Committee, considering legislation to create the Federal registrars as recommended by the commission last year.

URGES PROMPT 'CURE'

The commission member was Robert G. Storey, a Dallas lawyer, who testified:

"Present denials of the right to vote on grounds of racial discrimination are an evil which promptly can be cured by forthright and direct action" by Congress.

He ran into objections from Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D., N. C.), who said pending bills to set up Federal voting registrars would violate rights given to States by the Constitution and would deny rights given State and local officials under constitutional guarantees of the due process of law.

DESTRUCTIVE BILLS

Ervin said every qualified citizen should be allowed to vote but, he contended, all the pending registrar bills would go so far as to be destructive.

Storey said he hadn't read any of the bills, but declared the constitutional right of Congress to pass a law to set up Federal voting registrars is clear. President Eisenhower said last Wednesday he did not know whether such a law would be constitutional.

Without committing himself to any one bill, Storey indorsed their general aim of authorizing the President to appoint temporary Federal officials to register votes in areas where it is decided the State or local officials have denied them the right to register.

FEARS CARPETBAGGERS

The bills aim at practices in various Southern areas where Negroes allegedly are deprived of their right to vote.

Storey said Congress, in addition to passing a registrar law, "may wish to consider sanctions, equitable or otherwise, to assure that the vote may be cast and counted."

Ervin said he was afraid Federally appointed registrars might be "carpetbag registrars"—a reference to Northern adventurers who came South during the Reconstruction Era that followed the Civil War.

But Storey said the registrars should be local people, a point Ervin said he was glad to hear.

To Crack Civil Rights Deadlock

Atlanta Daily World

New Plan To Guarantee Right To Vote Is Unveiled

Atlanta Jr.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The administration sought to crack the civil rights deadlock Tuesday by proposing a new plan for court appointed referees to protect Negro voting rights.

Wed. 1-27-60

Attorney General William P. Rogers told a news conference the plan would be "more effective" than the federal registrar proposals in Congress that have stirred up an all-out fight by southern Democrats.

34c

Rogers said President Eisenhower approved the plan Tuesday and Vice President Richard M. Nixon also has given his okay. He added that chairman John A. Hannah of the Civil Rights Commission was "pleased" by the new approach.

The new plan failed to appease southern foes of civil rights legislation, however. Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., unofficial leader of the Dixie bloc, said it was "regrettable" Rogers has joined "the mad, political-year race to claim credit for authorship of legislation tending to federalize our elections."

He said the fact that Rogers "has stepped into the act lends color to the rumor that he is receptive to the nomination for the vice presidency on the Nixon ticket."

On the other hand, chairman Emanuel Cellar, D- N. Y., of the House Judiciary Committee called Rogers' new plan better than the registrar proposal.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, D.-S. C., said the plan "constitutes a clear admission that the original registrar plan is unconstitutional." He said "the civil righters appear to be like blind mice vainly chasing up new alleys after finding their original approach blocked by the Constitution."

The registrar plan, proposed by the commission and sponsored by several senators, would give the president authority to assign federal personnel to register Negroes when local officials refuse to sign up locally qualified voters.

Under the administration's new proposal, federal courts would appoint referees to certify qualified voters and to see that they cast their ballots.

The referee would be authorized to observe all elections, whether municipal, state or federal, to prevent violations at the polls, and to sit in on counting of the ballots.

Attorney Charles J. Bloch, of Macon defense counsel in the Terrell County voting registrar case, expressed doubt that Rogers' proposal would be "any less constitutional than the registrar's bill." Contacted in Macon, Bloch said, "At first blush it seems to be a reincarnation of legislation enacted during the Reconstruction Days of 1970, repealed by Congress in 1894 with the stern admonition that these were matters for the states."

Javits, author of a bill to carry out the commission's proposal, said he would favor Rogers' measure if major support masses behind it and "if the administration is really back of it."

"The point of decision with me," he said, "is going to be this: Is the administration 100 per cent back of Rogers' proposal? And will the great overwhelming majority of Republicans vote for it?"

Javits said that in an effort to get the answers to these questions he has asked for a conference of all Republican senators.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) said in a statement that voting referees proposed by Rogers would be superdictators, "placed beyond any check by local citizens, by local courts, by the Legislature, or by the governor of a state.

Under the plan, the referees would oversee registrations, voting and vote-counting in federal, state, and local elections in areas where discriminatory practices were found by federal district court judges.

Javits Raises Rights Question

Birmingham Post-Herald

Asks If Eisenhower Backs Referees

Mon. 2-1-60

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) raised a question of whether the Eisenhower administration is really backing a plan for Federal court referees to protect Negro voting rights.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers proposed the legislation last week and said it has the support of both President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Rogers urged the use of court-appointed referees to prevent racial discrimination in voting rather than Federal registrars appointed by the President as recommended by the Civil Rights Commission.

GOP Could 'Steal Elections' With Registrars, Solons Say

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sending federal registrars into the South to insure Negro voting rights would give the Republican party the opportunity "to steal any election," Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) said Saturday.

Mon. 1-25-60

P. 6-A

Talmadge and Alabama's Sen. John Sparkman exchanged views on civil rights proposals in a recorded interview for broadcast in the South.

The two Southern Democrats said they had asked the Senate Rules Committee not to cut off debate on the registrar proposal until representatives from their states could appear.

Talmadge said "we notified them. . . we wanted them to reserve time for the governor of my state and the attorney general and other interested witness . . .

Talmadge also had some harsh words for "Congressmen and Senators that make a full-time career out of civil rights legislation and hating the South and making speeches adverse to the South."

Talmadge and Sparkman agreed that civil rights legislation was a political football.

Talmadge said he did not believe the registrar bill would pass.

"The people through America will rise up and strike that thing down," if it comes up in the Senate and "gives us an opportunity to explain the inequality and unconstitutionality and the political angles involved," Talmadge said.

The two Senators also discussed the proposed constitutional amendment to insure that states and communities keep control of their schools. Talmadge said the proposal, which he introduced with Sparkman as a co-sponsor, would "correct that infamous decision" of the Supreme Court in 1954, which paved the way for Negroes to enter white schools.

The Georgia Senator said a revised resolution would be introduced next week to meet criticisms that the proposed constitutional amendment might lead to economic, racial and religious discrimination.

In Washington Feb .2—

The Birmingham News

Gov. Patterson to testify against registrar plan

Birmingham, Ala.

BY ALLISON STANTON
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 22—Gov. John Patterson today loosed another blast at a proposed federal voter registrar bill and said he would go to Washington next month to testify against the measure.

Tues. 1-26-60

P. 1 & 3-C

The governor will go to Washington Feb. 2 to testify before the Senate Rules Committee, which is considering a bill to set up Federal voter registrars in certain areas.

The bill is aimed at registering Negroes in counties where civil rights officials say Negroes have been denied the right to vote.

ONE SUCH AREA is Macon County in Alabama, which has had no functioning board of registrars for several years.

Patterson said, "This high-handed legislation to send federal registrars to the South to register Negro voters is clearly unconstitutional.

"It is another brazen attempt by the present Republican administration in Washington to use the South as a whipping boy in their national political campaign.

"THIS FAR-REACHING bill is an insult to every state and county official in the United States by inferring that they violate their oath of office.

"This is a bold attempt on the part of the federal government to register Negro voters. It will lead to disorders and bitterness between the races and might well result in complete breakdown of election machinery in all states."

"Increased" Voter Registration Sought In Joint Move By NAACP, Southern Leadership Conference

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Alabama.
Sat. 1-2-60.

Joint Campaign Aims For Over Two Million Votes

34c P. 1.

By PAUL DELANEY

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference have joined hands to wage a South-wide voter registration campaign. The two organizations hope to increase Negro registration from 1,400,000 to 2,500,000 by next November, presidential election time.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, and Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. president of the SCLC, and 23 representatives from the two groups met at the Waluhaje recently for the official hand clasp.

"We met here today to make plans for coordinating cooperative activity to raise registration of Negro voters prior to the 1960 elections," Wilkins said.

TO FIGHT APATHY

Dr. King added that the two will "make a very intensified campaign, not only in the South but throughout the nation." Asked, in a press conference after the meeting how they propose to conduct the campaign, Dr. King stated, "We intend to fight it (refusal to permit Negroes to register) in all the ways we can. We also intend to fight the apathy of our people" in not registering and voting.

The meeting was attended by leaders of both groups and other local groups from Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. Wilkins said that the absence of representatives from other states, especially South Carolina and Mississippi, was of no significance and that the campaign would be as intensive in them as anywhere else.

The joining together of the two groups is a first, since the SCLC is only three years old. The two leaders said that the union is specifically for the registration campaign, but intimated that other fields may be fought jointly in the future.

About funds to conduct the campaign Wilkins and King said their finances are low. "We (SCLC) have money earmarked for voter registration," said King, "as we hope to expand our staff. We will need new field secretaries to work with local groups."

Officials of affiliates in every state will work with local organizations to push for voter registration, Wilkins said. The local groups will handle the details.

TAKEN FOR RIDE

He hit the registration blocs that not only hold down Negroes but white citizens as well. "The white politician has taken the white people for a ride. We feel that we are also helping to emancipate the whites."

About his moving to Atlanta, King said he is coming here merely to devote more time to his SCLC activity. When asked to comment on Gov. Vandiver's statement that his activity would be carefully watched, he stated:

"My activity is for the interest of Georgia, the South and the nation. I do not plan to do anything in any way that is undemocratic. What we're doing we're doing for America. If we don't win this internal battle, America will become a second-rate nation."

Wilkins added that he cannot understand why the governor of Georgia has seen fit to create a new division of government, the department of internal commerce. "I cannot understand why Georgia is afraid of a man moving ffrom Alabama to Atlanta," he said. King also said he is not coming to take over leadership but would render any assistance he can.

Asked about the token integration in North Carolina and the threatened closing of the schools in Atlanta and Georgia, Wilkins said, "We are shooting for more than whether a few thousand Negro children go to school or not. There are two-andahalf million Negro children in segregated schools in the South five years after the Supreme Court's ruling.

BEING CHEATED 34c

"We feel that everyday that they attend segregated schools they are being cheated. If the schools are closed, the white people will close them, not the Negroes. And we will fight to our last breath until these children are given fair chances."

John N. Brooks, voter registration director of the NAACP, whose headquarters are in Richmond, Va., expressed doubt that the Negro children of Prince Edward County (Va.) will attend the proposed segregated private school being set up for them by a group of white people. He said a couple might attend but that it will be a failure because it would maintain segregation.

Wilkins reiterated his belief that the Negro would not support a Southern candidate for President. He named Senator Lyndon Johnson as a Southerner who does not appeal to Negroes.

On the positive side he named all other "active" Democratic hopefuls: Sens. Kennedy, Humphrey, and Symington. He heartily approved the civil rights voting record of Sens. Humphrey and Symington. Vice President Richard M Nixon, he said, has a good record on civil rights, too.

Vote Registrar Plan Denounced By Sen. Russell

Alabama Journal
Montgomery

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) denounces as unconstitutional the plan for federal voting registrars which Northern senators are expected to urge in the new Congress.

Rssell, a chief of Southern forces in the Senate, said Thursday his group will weigh carefully all other proposals put forward when the Senate wades into its expected hot fight on civil rights about the middle of February.

34c

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) brought the federal voting registrar issue to the fore again Wednesday in announcing his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination. Humphrey said if such a law is not passed at the session of Congress beginning in January it should be included in the 1960 Democratic platform.

General

Russell said he is firm in the belief it would be unconstitutional to send federal officers into the states to determine who is eligible to register. He commented that he is not sure the present Supreme Court could agree with him.

Campaign Launched to Speed Voter Registration Drive

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Kelly M. Alexander, chairman of the voter registration committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this week announced an intensification, during 1960, of the Assaciation's drive to expand measurably the Negro vote.

Special effort, he said, would be made to step up the work among churches. Some 1,700 clergymen, leaders in community affairs throughout the South are being encouraged to take active roles in the campaign.

The church, Mr. Alexander pointed out, "is one of the most potent influences in the community and we feel that voter registration is a citizenship responsibility" which should be of concern to religious leaders. "If half the church members registered we would have more than 3,000,000 Negro voters in the South," he said.

The campaign envisions the establishment within churches of voter registration clinics designed to instruct church members in registration procedures, roadblocks, and tests.

One roadblock to increased Negro voting, he declared, is the fear among election officials and other white persons "that Negroes want to take over. This is not our aim. We simply want all qualified citizens to be registered to vote.

"The drive is more or less a stimulation of an already established campaign by the NAACP," Alexander asserted. "Although the vote drive is nationwide, the major emphasis will be in the South where the smallest proportion of Negroes is registered. This is an important election year and we think we will get results."

A Southwide meeting with NAACP leaders, representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and others is scheduled for Atlanta, January 8. Among persons scheduled to attend the conference are NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, Rev. Martin Luther King of the Leadership Conference, Mr. Alexander, John Brooks, director of the NAACP's voter registration campaign in the South, and others.

Also scheduled is a two-day statewide political action conference in Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 30-31, Alexander announced. In addition to his role in the voter registration campaign, Alexander is a member of the NACCP national board of directors, and president of the North Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches.

Negro Votes Will Count!

Louisiana's most racially vicious gubernatorial campaign since 1940 will climax Saturday with the Democratic second primary election. Perhaps the outcome of the 1940 race-hate campaign forecasts what will happen on Jan. 9, 1960.

Both current candidates, ex-Gov. Jimmie Davis, and New Orleans Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, have spent the past few weeks proudly describing themselves as champions of perpetual racial segregation. This is their attempt to win over the 350,000 voters who supported the other nine losing candidates in the Dec. 5 primary, and particularly those who favored third place State Sen. Willie Rainach, arch segregationist.

Ironically, both candidates spent valuable time harping on an issue that does not exist—the NAACP bloc vote—since that organization is presently outlawed in Louisiana following an October injunction granted in the Shreveport District Court and which is still pending in the Federal Court.

But, even before October, the NAACP membership in Louisiana did not nearly approach 150,000, which is the number of Negro voters among the 1,000,000-odd state electorate. Then, too, the NAACP does not engage in politics.

The racial segregation issue was fanned into a roaring flame by Davis a few hours after results of the Dec. 5 primary were tabulated. He declared he did not want the vote of certain sinister minorities, specifying the NAACP and James Hoffa, Teamsters Union boss.

Here, again, is a false issue, since Hoffa is not a Louisiana resident, nor does he vote here or have widespread influence.

Morrison took up the torch by raising the question as to whether the "certain sinister minorities" included the Catholics, Jews, Italians, etc. Then he alleged that Ellis Hull, a board member of the New Orleans NAACP, and Mrs. Doretha Combre, Lake Charles, State NAACP president, had campaigned for Davis in the first primary.

From then on, the race-hate tempo accelerated and most campaign talks were devoted to assuring the white voters that segregation will be preserved and to explaining that no offense was intended to any minority—except the Negro.

It is recalled that the 1940 gubernatorial campaign was studded with the same type of race-baiting. At that time, Sam Jones faced Earl K. Long, both of whom have since served as Governor.

Forces supporting Long engaged in a race-hate campaign of unparalleled viciousness.

Certain Negro leaders were paid to plant articles with unsuspecting editors of two race newspapers. The articles, indicating that Sam Jones would be favorable to Negroes, were published in February, 1940.

No sooner than the articles appeared were they seized upon and reproduced in the now discontinued American Progress, a political sheet, which was waved to inflame white voters over Louisiana.

One disgruntled Negro newspaperman who failed to get a "cut" in the deal, signed an affidavit telling exactly what had transpired. Thus, the spell was broken and the forces which excelled in race-baiting lost the election.

Candidates Davis and Morrison would do well to read newspaper files of February, 1940; see what happened then, and remember that 150,000 Negroes will be voting Jan. 9, instead of some 10,000 in the year 1940.

Volunteer Civil Rights Group Headed By Bishop Oxman To Hear Stories Of Voteless Negroes

Washington, D. C.— Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxman will head an unofficial Volunteer Civil Rights Commission which will hear stories of voteless Negroes here on Sunday, January 31st.

The V.C.R.C. will conduct a mock hearing entitled, "A Free Franchise in the South." Negroes from the Deep South will tell how local officials kept them from registering to vote.

A special report on the District of Columbia will be made by the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, Washington civil rights leader. The whole proceedings will be open to the public, the press, and broadcasting agencies.

"Testimony" taken at the hearing will be presented to Congress on February 1st. It is hoped that this will help influence passage of civil rights legislation, including a law providing for federal election registrars.

On the panel with Bishop Oxman will be: Former Governor Theodore McKeldin of Maryland; the Rt. Rev. George W. Baber, presiding bishop of the A. M. E. Church; Mrs. Angela Bambace, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and manager of the union's Upper South District; the Rt. Rev. C. Ewbank Tucker, presiding bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Church; and the Rev. William H. Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, and president of the National Fraternal Council of Churches.

Staff director for the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission will be Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Staff counsel will be Belford V. Lawson, general counsel for the National Business League and former president of the American Council on Human Rights. General chairman for the event is Bishop Edgar A. Love, president of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, Central Jurisdiction.

Organizations sponsoring the mock hearing are: the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights; the Montgomery Improvement Association; the National Fraternal Council of Churches; Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Southern Conference Educational Fund; Tuskegee Civic Association; and the United Christian Movement of Louisiana.

The "hearing" will start at 3:30 p. m. on the 31st day in the Asbury Methodist Church, Eleventh and K Streets. N.W.

Nixon To Seek Negro Support

Their Vote Could Swing A Closely Contested Presidential Race

By EDWIN A. LAHEY
The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — Vice President Nixon's ability to win the Negro vote is one of the most provocative questions of the 1960 presidential campaign.

Here's the reason:

About three million Negro voters could determine the outcome of a closely contested presidential campaign.

Concentration Is Problem

These are the voters who live in the Negro ghettos of Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Their concentration is the essence of the political problem.

In each of these cities, the Negroes, if voting as a bloc, could give candidate "A" a majority of perhaps half a dozen votes in each state. No matter how thin the majority, candidate "A" would have the whopping big electoral college vote of Illinois, California, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York.

Candidate "A" would be in pretty good shape.

Back in 1932, these Negro voters were convinced that it was some Democratic relative of Franklin D. Roosevelt who really freed their grandparents. They've been voting pretty much that way since.

Eleanor Would Do It

The Democrats feel complacently that they can run Eleanor Roosevelt into a Negro district for one inter-racial dinner during a campaign, and hold the vote.

Clarence Mitchell, the knowledgeable Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has this to say on the subject for 1960:

"Nixon could be very powerful with the Negro vote this year. You will probably hear a lot about his committee on Government contracts. And he has a good record on civil rights.

"There's one trouble—despite the reservoir of support for Nixon among Negroes, the Republicans just don't have the organization to get the vote. And you don't perfect such an organization in one campaign."

Negro Voters 'Bored'

The need for Republican organization in the heavily concentrated Negro districts is shown in the obvious signs of Negro voter apathy toward the Democratic Party, so sharply noted in 1956.

In the three most heavily concentrated Negro districts of the country (Chicago's South Side, New York's Harlem, and Philadelphia), the Democratic vote dropped from 347,274 in 1952 to 288,896 in 1956. The Republican gains in these districts were minor, so most of this loss for the Democrats represented plain boredom among the Negro voters.

There are 35 congressional districts outside the South, according to the Congressional Quarterly, where more than 10 per cent of the population was Negro in 1950. (It's a safe assumption that the percentages have increased in 10 years.)

Considering the importance of these concentrated votes in the big industrial states, one may expect Mr. Nixon to pull out all the stops in his campaign for Negro support.

Where Right Is Denied

May Seek U. S. Voter Registration Control

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Democrat of Missouri, announced, Wednesday, that he expects to begin hearings this month on proposals authorizing the President to appoint Federal officials to register qualified voters. The officials will be placed in sections of the United States where citizens are denied the right to vote because of race.

In making this announcement on the opening day of Congress, Hennings said he believed that two or three days of hearings were sufficient to warrant a committee on the bill. And he felt that the measure could be brought before the Rules committee early in February.

The recommendations for statutory authority for the creation of temporary Federal registrars was the most outstanding feature of the report submitted to Congress last September by the U S. Commission on Civil Rights.

This report was signed by five of the six commissioners. Those signing were Chairman John A. Hannan of Michigan, Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey of Texas, and Commissioners Doyle E. Carlton of Florida, the Rev. Thedore M. Hesburg of Indiana and George M. Johnson of California. The latter is the only Negro member of the Commission. The only member not signing the report was Virginia's former Governor Battle who has now resigned from the commission.

Hennings said the first witnesses to appear before his Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights would be the Commissioners .The Attorney General of the United States would also be given an opportunity to testify.

The Hennings subcommittee approved that section of the civil rights bill last year which extended the life of the Commission.

Leaders Form Pact To Promote Full Voting Down South

Southern Christian Leadership Conference Brought Into Drive Which Will Major In Getting Colored Men And Women Committed To "Self-Help," By Use of Ballot In All Elections

Atlanta, Dec. 31—A coordinated cooperative southwide drive to register an additional 1,100,000 Negro voters during the first 10 months of 1960 will be conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Announcement of the joint effort was made here on Dec. 28 by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., SCLC president, following an all-day conference of 3 representatives of the two organizations. In a news conference after the meeting, Mr. Wilkins explained that the drive was an extension and acceleration of voter registration campaigns already initiated by the two organizations.

The meeting, Mr. Wilkins said, had been called by Dr. King and himself "to make plans for coordinating cooperative activity to raise the registration of Negro voters to the 1960 elections."

Dr. King told reporters that the two organizations had agreed to conduct "an intensified campaign throughout the South" designed to raise the present number of registered Negro voters from 1,400,000 to 2,500,000. This figure was selected as an attainable and realistic goal.

The campaign, Mr. Wilkins asserted, will be non-partisan and will be conducted on a neighborhood basis with door-to-door canvassing block by block. Neither organization, he said, attempts to tell voters for whom to cast their ballots. He expressed the anticipation that the new voters will support candidates with the best civil rights records.

The NAACP leader said that the campaign seeks to stimulate voting in local and state elections as well as national elections.

Dr. King announced that his organization planned to increase its staff in order to carry out the intensified voter registration program. "We will need new field secretaries to work with local groups," he said.

Attending the sessions in addition to Mr. Wilkins and Dr. King were Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, N. C., chairman of the NAACP voter registration campaign committee; Rev. J. E. Lowery, Mobile, Ala.; Revs. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, Edward Gardner and L. J. Rogers, all of Birmingham; Dr. C. O. Simpkins, Shreveport, La.; Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and Dr. L. D. Reddick, Montgomery; Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee; Miss Ella Baker, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Rev. Amos C. Holmes, Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr., A. T. Walden, John Wesley Dobbs, and Rev. Samuel M. Williams, all of Atlanta; John Brooks, Richmond; and Dr. John Morsell, Gloster B. Current, Rev. Edward Odom, Jr., and Henry Lee Moon of the NAACP national office.

Reapportionment In State May Come In '60

Jackson Daily News

Jackson Miss

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

This may be the year that all Mississippians receive fair representation in the state Legislature. Such a condition does not exist today.

Lawmakers from the under-represented counties have already held two strategy sessions in the early days of the 1960 Legislature.

They have agreed to postpone action on the highly controversial measure until after Gov. Ross Barnett has an opportunity to present his program — possibly two to three weeks.

After that, they'll get down to the business of reapportionment.

Members of both the House and the Senate have declared that sentiment for reapportionment is stronger this session than ever before.

Active support for remaking of the Legislature has come from such determined young House members as Stone Barefield of Forrest county and John Neil of Jones county, both of whom come from mistreated areas. And Rep. Kelly- Hammend of Marion county, an experienced legislator who fought for reapportionment four years ago, has joined the new movement.

SOME EXAMPLES

Here are examples of what the lawmakers are facing in the House of Representatives:

Harrison county, the most under-represented county in the state, has one and a half representatives for its 165,000 population. Noxubee county has three representatives for its 14,000 citizens.

House members representing two counties are counted as one-half for each county.

Jackson county has 59,000 people, but only one and a half House members. Counties with only one representative, with populations, include Forrest (51,000), Jones, (58,000), Sunflower (43,000), and Leflore (40,000).

These counties, all with populations of 40,000 or over has the same representation as the counties of Stone (6,000), Greene (7,800), Perry (7,000), and Choctaw, (11,000).

Also in contrast, Noxubee county has three House members representing its 14,000 persons. Wilkinson has two representatives for 10,000 citizens, and Kemper has two for 12,000.

REPRESENTATION in the House of Representatives for each of of the counties of the state is shown on this map. The first figure is the number of representatives for that county. The other, larger figure, is the county population.

EACH HAS THREE

Monroe county has three representatives for 30,000 citizens, Warren has three for 37,000, and Marshall has three for 23,000.

Hinds county has three and a half representatives for its 176,000 citizens.

The existing legislative apportionment came into being with the Constitution of 1890 and was set up in order to find legal methods to prevent Negroes from ever dominating politics in the state.

A report on reapportionment, compiled by the Mississippi Economic Council, points out that the Constitutional Convention of 1890 mapped legislative representation on the voting population, not the total population.

To make it almost impossible for Negroes to gain the balance of power the state was divided into three almost equal parts, northeastern, western and southeastern.

The Negro population, at that in the western part of the state, which included the Delta and followed the western boundary of the state from Tennessee to the gulf. Yazoo, Holmes, Madison, and Hinds counties were added incuded.

According to the 1950 census, the northeast section of the state had only 22 per cent of the population, but had 31 per cent of the House representation. The western area has 39 per cent of the population and only 33 per cent of the representation and the southeast had 39 per cent of the people but only 36 per cent of the representation in the House.

BELOW STATE AVERAGE

By county populations, not a single county in the northeast has as many people per representative as the state average of 15,564.

In the western section over half of the counties (13 of 24) have more than the state average number of persons per representative. in the Southeast 16 of the 35 counties have more than the state average of persons per representative.

Two counties, Harrison and Jones, have over three times the state average while Forrest has over twice the average.

When the legislative apportionment was drawn up in 1890 Negroes made up 57.6 per cent of the total Mississippi population, while the whites made up only 41.5 per cent.

In the 1950 census Negroes formed 45.5 per cent of the total population with whites making up 10 per cent more than the Negro total.

Negroes are in the majority in 31 of the 82 counties.

Under present apportionment, if Negroes voted freely they could send only 59 and a half representatives to the House while white majority counties could send 79 and a half members to the House.

FEAR NEGRO CONTROL

The committee concluded that in true reapportionment Negroes would be unable to gain control of the state Legislature, as the convention feared 70 years ago.

The report also indicated that the Mississippi Legislature, which still contains a majority of rural delegates, could not be controlled by urban majorities in the near future.

According to the 1950 census only 22.8 per cent of the state population is urbanized.

Two reapportionment proposals are being considered by the lawmakers in strategy meetings.

One plan would increase the number of House members from 140 to 149, dividing the nine additional legislators among the under-represented counties.

The other plan would maintain the present 140 total and redistrict that group.

The legislative group pushing reapportionment is expected to fight first for true reapportionment of the present membership, then agree on the additional membership plan as a compromise.

ONE FOR 16,000

Under the true reapportionment plan each country would receive one representative and one representative for each 16,000 persons above the first 16,000.

Every county with less than 16,000 persons would have only one representative in the House. Under that plan Wilkinson, Copiah, Kemper, Holmes, Chickasaw, and Yalobusha would lose a representative and Noxubee would lose two.

Harrison county, with one and a half representatives now, would gain three and a half, since the maximum would be placed at five. Hinds county would also receive five instead of its present three and a half.

Forrest, Jones, Sunflower, Leflore and Jackson would also gain members.

If the group is unable to enact such a plan it may agree to the compromise.

Under the compromise nine seats would be added to the House. Harrison county would receive two new places and Forrest, Jones, Leflore, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Hinds and Jackson would receive one each.

The compromise plan has already been put in the form of a bill and is ready to be placed in the House hooper is the true reapportionment plan fails.

Gerrymander Is Revived In 18 States by '60 Census

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—A double-edged political carving knife is being whetted in eighteen state legislatures where the 1960 national census is certain to revive the old American art of gerrymandering.

Gerrymandering, which means reshaping Congressional districts to benefit the state party in power, has been deplored but practiced in this country since 1812. That was when Massachusetts Gov. Elbridge Gerry whittled up Essex County to insure victory for his own party there. Hence the name, Gerrymander.

This year's national population count will touch off the biggest gerrymandering activity in United States political history. Democrats and Republicans alike have indulged in the practice in the past and will continue to do so.

States Free of Taint

The American Political Science Association which has sought to establish standards that would minimize the practice, credits only five states with having set up Congressional districts that are free of the gerrymandering taint. They are in Arizona, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Six states can't gerrymander because they elect only one House member at large. They are Delaware, Nevada, Vermont, Wyoming, Alaska and Hawaii.

Every ten years, as the Census Bureau completes its nation-wide head count and prepares to announce the subsequent changes in the number of Congressmen from each state on the basis of population, politicians around the country get ready to gerrymander.

Changes in 18 States

The state-by-state allotment of the 435 House seats, which preliminary statistics indicate will mean changes in at least eighteen states, is based on an accepted scientific formula.

But the bureau's impartial distribution of political power comes to an abrupt halt when the state Legislatures work out the actual boundaries and political makeup of Congressional districts within the state.

The state lawmakers generally follow two basic rules.

Set up district boundaries so that their party has a solid majority of voters in each district.

If this can't be done, confine the majority of the other party's voters into the smallest number of districts, thus insuring victory for your party in the remaining districts.

Rep. Roosevelt Boxed In

One of the most obvious gerrymanders in the United States is the district of Rep. James Roosevelt, D., Calif., which was engineered by a Republican legislature.

Republican leaders, knowing that Rep. Roosevelt would be hard to beat, crammed every local Democratic voter they could find into his unusual claw - shaped district which meanders through six separate towns in Los Angeles County.

As a result, Rep. Roosevelt won by an overwhelming majority but the concentration of Democrats in his district eliminates Democratic opposition in a number of other Los Angeles County districts.

Celler Offers Bill

Efforts to change the gerrymander practice have been stymied. One bill, offered by Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N. Y., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, would make a two-pronged attack on gerrymandering.

First, Rep. Celler's bill would forbid election of any representative with a district population 20 per cent higher or lower than the average per-district population of that state.

Second, it would require that all districts be reasonably "compact and contiguous."

But no one, not even Rep. Celler himself, believes the legislation will be approved by Congress in time to affect the next general redistricting which, under law, must be done before the election in November, 1962.

34e 1960 GENERAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES

1962 House Makeup, Population Figures Listed

The Commercial Appeal

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The following table shows the 1950 and 1960 populations of each state, together with their present and future number of House seats.

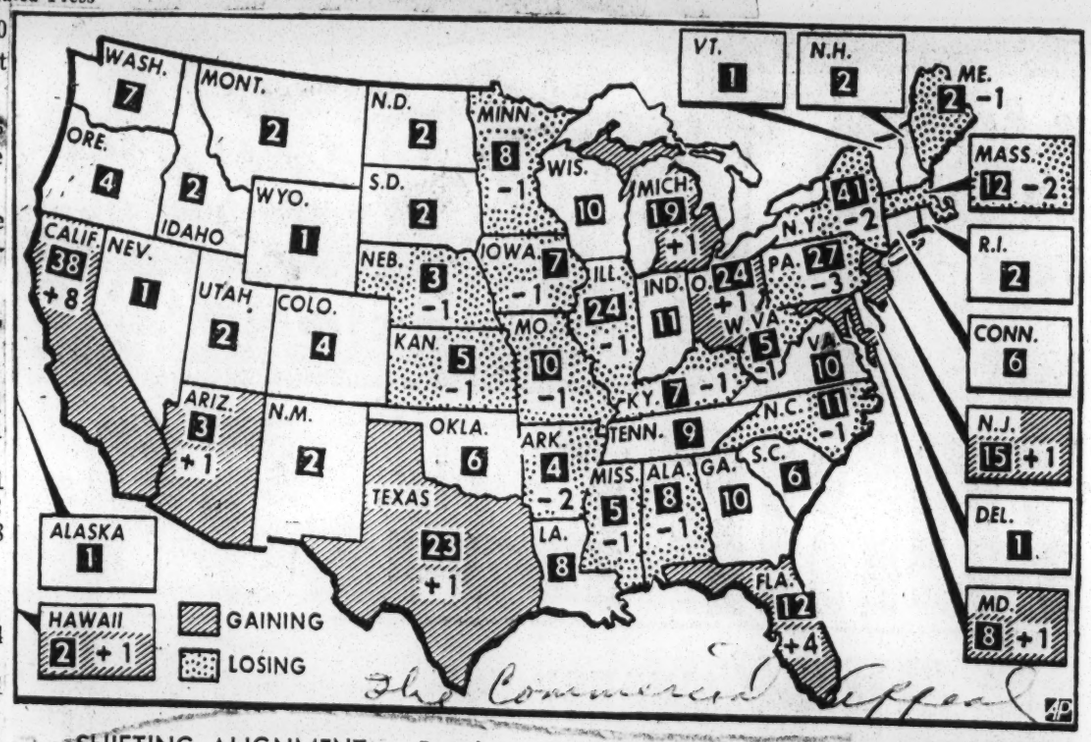
The reallocation of House seats—and Electoral College votes—is based on final census figures released by the Commerce Department.

The Electoral College vote of each state is equal to the number of representatives it has in the House plus two (for senators).

The reallocation will be effective with the November, 1962, congressional elections.

States	Population 1960	Population 1950	Pct. Inc.	House Seats Future	House Seats Present	Chg.
Ala.	3,266,740	3,061,743	6.7	8	9	— 1
Alaska	226,167	128,643	75.8	1	1	
Ariz.	1,302,161	749,587	73.7	3	2	+ 1
Ark.	1,786,272	1,909,511	6.5d	4	6	— 2
Calif.	15,717,204	10,586,223	48.5	38	30	+ 8
Colo.	1,753,947	1,325,089	32.4	4	4	
Conn.	2,535,234	2,007,280	26.3	6	6	
Del.	446,292	318,085	40.3	1	1	
Fla.	4,951,560	2,771,305	78.7	12	8	+ 4
Ga.	3,943,116	3,444,978	14.5	10	10	
Hawaii	632,772	499,794	26.6	2	1	+ 1
Idaho	667,191	588,637	13.3	2	2	
Ill.	10,081,158	8,712,176	15.7	24	25	— 1
Ind.	4,662,498	3,934,224	18.5	11	11	
Iowa	2,757,537	2,621,073	5.2	7	8	— 1
Kan.	2,178,611	1,905,299	14.3	5	6	— 1
Ky.	3,038,156	2,944,806	3.2	7	8	— 1
La.	3,257,022	2,683,516	21.4	8	8	
Maine	969,265	913,774	6.1	2	3	— 1
Md.	3,100,689	2,343,001	32.3	8	7	+ 1
Mass.	5,148,578	4,690,514	9.8	12	14	— 2
Mich.	7,823,194	6,371,766	22.8	19	18	+ 1
Minn.	3,413,864	2,982,483	14.5	8	9	— 1
Miss.	2,178,141	2,178,914	Unch	5	6	— 1
Mo.	4,319,813	3,954,653	9.2	10	11	— 1
Mont.	674,767	591,024	14.2	2	2	
Neb.	1,411,330	1,325,510	6.5	3	4	— 1
Nev.	285,278	160,083	78.2	1	1	
N. H.	606,921	533,242	13.8	2	2	
N. J.	6,066,782	4,835,329	25.5	15	14	+ 1
N. M.	951,023	681,187	39.6	2	2	
N. Y.	16,782,304	14,830,192	13.2	41	43	— 2
N. C.	4,556,155	4,061,929	12.2	11	12	— 1
N. D.	632,446	619,636	2.1	2	2	
Ohio	9,706,397	7,946,627	22.1	24	23	+ 1
Okla.	2,328,284	2,233,351	4.3	6	6	
Ore.	1,768,687	1,521,341	16.3	4	4	
Pa.	11,319,366	10,498,012	7.8	27	30	— 3
R. I.	859,488	791,896	8.5	2	2	
S. C.	2,382,594	2,117,027	12.5	6	6	
S. D.	680,514	652,740	4.3	2	2	
Tenn.	3,567,089	3,291,718	8.4	9	9	
Texas	9,579,677	7,711,194	24.2	23	22	+ 1
Utah	890,627	688,862	29.3	2	2	
Vt.	389,881	377,747	3.2	1	1	
Va.	3,966,949	3,318,680	19.5	10	10	
Wash.	2,853,214	2,378,963	19.9	7	7	
W. Va.	1,860,421	2,005,552	7.2d	5	6	— 1
Wis.	3,951,777	3,434,575	15.1	10	10	
Wyo.	330,066	290,529	13.6	1	1	
D. C.	763,956	802,178	4.8d			
Totals	179,323,175	151,325,798		435	437	

d—Decrease.



SHIFTING ALIGNMENT — Population changes based on the 1960 census will cause this realignment in the House of Representatives. The states gaining seats are shaded, those losing are dotted and those remaining the same are white. The figures in each state show the number of seats it will have in the House beginning in January, 1963, with changes from current total indicated by plus or minus symbols.

—AP Wirephoto Map

34e 1960

GENERAL

ELECTORAL PRESIDENTIAL VOTING

Popular-electoral presidential voting

The Birmingham News

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

State	Voting Units	Units Rptng.	POPULAR VOTE Nixon	Kennedy	Elec Trend Nix.	Ken.
xAlabama	3,312	3,074	223,959	296,434		5
Alaska	300	189	19,663	19,301	3	
Arizona	654	579	184,295	146,143	4	
Arkansas	2,389	2,201	167,766	199,647		8
California	30,682	30,666	3,083,727	3,120,273		32
Colorado	1,914	1,897	394,472	326,097	6	
Connecticut	169	169	566,497	656,494		8
Delaware	356	356	96,141	99,159		3
Florida	1,969	1,965	761,197	732,876	10	
Georgia	1,826	1,490	239,881	392,892		12
Hawaii	240	240	92,268	92,151	3	
Idaho	886	864	153,240	140,667	4	
Illinois	10,015	9,984	2,360,029	2,365,497		27
Indiana	4,299	4,273	1,168,316	937,993	13	
Iowa	2,488	2,488	722,375	549,814	10	
Kansas	2,961	2,816	525,390	339,509	8	
Kentucky	3,533	3,208	557,987	501,125	10	
Louisiana	2,114	2,072	220,163	390,577		10
Maine	630	629	240,507	181,039	5	
Maryland	1,338	1,338	481,365	559,748		9
Massachusetts	1,984	1,859	863,806	1,362,059		16
Michigan	5,074	5,071	1,616,741	1,681,619		20
Minnesota	3,766	3,704	728,449	755,729		11
Mississippi	1,828	1,708	69,208	103,111		
Missouri	4,371	4,312	881,923	916,004		13
Montana	1,080	1,067	137,276	132,299	4	
Nebraska	2,129	2,079	350,598	219,813	6	
Nevada	451	412	44,894	47,273		3
New Hampshire	301	301	157,941	137,765	4	
New Jersey	5,291	4,291	1,352,753	1,373,456		16
New Mexico	968	962	152,371	154,004		4
New York	11,793	11,793	3,427,183	3,831,718		45
North Carolina	2,089	2,061	643,411	709,503		14
North Dakota	2,311	1,982	134,236	107,382	4	
Ohio	14,076	14,076	2,192,944	1,918,100	25	
Oklahoma	3,224	3,224	534,758	369,174	8	
Oregon	2,896	2,874	392,409	354,890	6	
Pennsylvania	9,044	9,033	2,381,981	2,513,234		32
Rhode Island	467	467	144,953	257,158		4
South Carolina	1,602	1,578	183,321	193,295		8
South Dakota	1,890	1,815	167,239	120,178	4	
Tennessee	2,687	2,649	549,062	475,989	11	
Texas	254	254	1,053,469	1,103,617		24
Utah	1,128	1,128	203,789	168,016	4	
Vermont	246	246	98,158	69,382	3	
Virginia	1,947	1,945	400,105	359,607	12	
Washington	5,200	5,111	567,350	549,348	9	
West Virginia	2,751	2,742	395,918	440,913		8
Wisconsin	3,476	3,445	881,426	827,195	12	
Wyoming	673	648	73,403	60,430	3	
Totals	166,072	163,335	33,040,313	33,359,697	191	332

xAlabama—Of the 11 leading Democratic electors, 5 are pledged to Kennedy and 6 unpledged. Mississippi—8 unpledged Democratic electors are leading.

Bare majority—

Popular vote lead thin for Kennedy

The Birmingham News p.69

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(AP)—Four years ago President Eisenhower captured 58 per cent of the popular vote in contrast with the bare majority won by President-elect John F. Kennedy in Tuesday's election.

The latest tabulation showed Kennedy holding 50.2 per cent of the vote, with 33,359,697 to 33,040,313 for Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Eisenhower, in his 1956 reelection victory over Adlai Stevenson, rolled up the biggest popular vote margin since Franklin D. Roosevelt's sweep of 62 per cent of the votes cast 20 years earlier.

EISENHOWER polled 35,579,190 votes to Stevenson's 26,027,983. In their first match, in 1952, Eisenhower won 33,778,963 votes, or 55 per cent of the total, to Stevenson's 27,314,992.

Kennedy's popular vote margin was the narrowest since a virtual 50-50 split in 1888 between Benjamin Harrison, the electoral vote winner, and Grover Cleveland.

Even in 1948, when Harry S. Truman surprised nearly everyone by defeating Thomas E. Dewey, Truman polled 52 per cent of the popular vote.

In 1944 Dewey had taken his first licking at the hands of Roosevelt, who piled up 25,602,504 votes, or 54 per cent of the total.

Roosevelt had broken the third term tradition in 1940 by capturing over 27 million votes, or 55 per cent of the total, in his race against Wendell Wilkie.

Vandiver To Let Elector Law Die

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Jour. p.1

By GENE BRITTON

Gov. Vandiver said Thursday he will not seek to prolong the life of Georgia's independent elector law.

He hinted he would use his veto powers if the General Assembly, on its own, reenacted the present legislation which expires in 1962.

The governor indicated he would favor legislation which would provide for the names of presidential candidates to appear on Georgia ballots.

Fri. 11-11-60

Under the independent elector law, adopted in its present form in 1958, Georgia's 12 presidential electors are left without any moral or legal obligation to vote in the electoral college for the presidential and vice presidential candidates of their party. It also provides that only the names of the Democratic and Republican electors—not the names of the presidential and vice presidential nominees—may appear on the ballot.

p.1

Vandiver indicated his displeasure with the law at his afternoon news conference Thursday.

On other topics, the governor:

1. Blasted Agriculture Commissioner Phil Campbell for making a "ridiculous statement" in support of a proposed constitutional amendment which would have put him on the University System's Board of Regents. Campbell, in a statement released after the polls closed Tuesday, implied that farmers could not get appointed to the Board of Regents because they could not afford large contributions to the campaigns of successful gubernatorial candidates.

p.19

2. Said he thought Georgia and the South would fare well under the administration of President-elect John F. Kennedy. Georgia and Kennedy's home state of Massachusetts gave Kennedy the largest victory margins of any states in the Union, he noted.

Atlanta Jour.

With returns still trickling in on the presidential vote count, 1,490 of the state's 1,826 precincts gave Kennedy 392,892 to Vice President Nixon's 239,881, a ratio of roughly 62-38.

On the question of the independent elector law, Vandiver said he does not "propose to recommend that . . . (it) be reenacted." He said he thought having the names of presidential and vice presidential nominees on the ballot "would help eliminate confusion."

BLASTS ELECTOR LAW

Asked if he would veto any legislation the General Assembly might pass to reenact the law without his recommendation, he replied: "Well, I think the present law makes for confusion, frankly."

The law was under attack in Fulton Superior Court recently. Although the court upheld the constitutionality of the law, it criticized it as being unfair and recommended legislation to change it.

Vandiver stood on the independent elector law when, after returning from the Democratic National Convention unhappy with the party's civil rights platform plank and the failure of the party to give its presidential nod to Sen. Lyndon Johnson, he ordered a statewide referendum on whether or not the state's Democratic electors should consider themselves pledged to Sen. Kennedy.

SUPPORTED KENNEDY

Before the referendum was held Vandiver decided to throw his personal support to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. In a surprise to virtually everyone, the referendum vote went in favor of leaving the electors unpledged.

Vandiver said Thursday he thought the heavy vote for Kennedy in the general election Tuesday was more an indication of Georgia sentiment than the referendum had been. He repeated his earlier contention that the wording on the referendum ballot confused a great many voters. The ballot called for an indication of a preference between "free electors" — meaning electors who would not necessarily have to support the ticket—and "pledged electors."

As to the Campbell statement, Vandiver called it "ridiculous" and pointed out that he has appointed at least one man to the Board of Regents "who didn't contribute a nickel to my campaign." On the other hand, there is at least one "very able regent," Phil Spooner, who is a full-time farmer, Vandiver added.

Campbell has indicated his intention to run for governor in 1962. Asked what effect he thought the apparent defeat of the amendment to add the commissioner to the board would have, Vandiver told newsmen they would "have to draw your own conclusions as to the political implications."

Nixon-Lodge Sweeping Key Florida Areas

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Editor James A. Clendinen In The Tampa Tribune

UNLESS there's a sharp shift in the wind in the next five weeks, the Nixon-Lodge ticket will sweept Florida decisively Nov. 8. [*This appeared Oct. 2.—Ed.*]

This is the reading of a preliminary poll taken by *The Tribune* in cooperation with newspapers in other key areas of the state.

In only one section—the territory in northwest Florida west of Tallahasee to Pensacola—did the returns show a preference for the Kennedy-Johnson Democratic ticket.

Elsewhere, the Republican presidential candidate was favored by majorities ranging from 52% in Tallahassee to an almost incredible 81% at Orlando.

The Hillsborough County poll gave Nixon 53% of the vote.

The results must be qualified to this extent: A substantial proportion of those to whom ballots were distributed did not return them. There is no way of knowing how many failed to register a preference because they do not expect to vote, and how many because they have not yet made up their minds. These silent ones, if they later march to the polls in a Democratic direction, could change the present picture.

Another uncertainty has been created by the entry of a third-party ticket naming Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas and John Crommelin of Alabama as candidates. Politicians disagree on which party will be hurt the most; a leader in the movement says it will pull votes primarily from Kennedy and Johnson. It is noteworthy that the only area showing a Democratic preference now is one which also has mustered the greatest past enthusiasm for Faubus as a champion of the segregation extremists.

RANDOM comments by those returning the ballots indicated widespread dissatisfaction with the candidates and platforms of both parties and suggested a lesser-of-evils choice.

Some said they were voting Republican because Nixon and Lodge were best equipped by experience to deal with the international situation; others, because Kennedy was "too liberal" and too closely tied to organized labor; others, because they did not want a Catholic in the White House.

However, the religious issue cut both ways. A few indicated they were voting for Kennedy partly in resentment against the attacks on his religion.

Typical were these comments by two Hillsborough County voters:

A Democrat marking his preference for Nixon — "The Baptist Church doesn't support a Catholic nominee on the Democratic ticket."

A Democrat checking Kennedy's name—"This anti-Catholic campaign is sheer, unadulterated bigotry—I'm Presbyterian."

FOLLOWING are results of the areas polled:

Hillsborough County	
Nixon	53%
Kennedy	47%
St. Petersburg	
Nixon	71½%
Kennedy	26 %
Undecided	2½%
Sarasota	
Dixon	73%
Kennedy	26%
Undecided	1%
Fort Myers	
Nixon	73%
Kennedy	19%
Undecided	2%
Winter Haven	
Nixon	79%
Kennedy	21%
Orlando	
Nixon	81%
Kennedy	19%
Daytona Beach	
Nixon	60%
Kennedy	40%
Deland	
Nixon	75%
Kennedy	25%
West Palm Beach	
Nixon	77%
Kennedy	23%
Fort Lauderdale	
Nixon	65%
Kennedy	23%
Undecided	2%
Miami	
Nixon	68%
Kennedy	31%
Undecided	1%
Tallahassee	
Nixon	52%
Kennedy	38%
Not voting	10%
Pensacola (Four Counties)	
Kennedy	65%
Nixon	34%
Undecided	1%

34e 1960

Votes For Losing Candidates

The News + Courier p.12-A

Too frequently, vanquished presidendial candidates have disappeared into obscurity. So that their names may live again, here are the men who almost became President! (NOTE: Several "defeated candidates," identified (*) were or later became Presidents of our Nation). Charleston, S.C. Wed. 11-9-60

Election Year	Defeated Candidate	Party	Popular Votes	Electoral Votes
1796	Thomas Jefferson*	DR	Unknown	68
1800	Aaron Burr	DR	Unknown	73
1804	Charles Pinckney	F	Unknown	14
1808	Charles Pinckney	F	Unknown	47
1812	De Witt Clinton	F	Unknown	89
1816	Rufus King	F	Unknown	34
1820	John Quincy Adams*	DR	Unknown	1
1824	Andrew Jackson*	D	155,872	99
1828	John Quincy Adams*	NR	509,097	83
1832	Henry Clay	DR	530,189	49
1836	William H. Harrison*	W	548,007	73
1840	Martin Van Buren*	D	1,128,702	60
1844	Henry Clay	W	1,299,068	105
1848	Lewis Cass	D	1,220,544	127
1852	Winfield Scott	W	1,386,578	42
1856	John C. Fremont	R	1,391,555	114
1860	Stephen A. Douglas	D	1,375,157	12
	John C. Breckenridge	D	845,763	72
1864	George McClellan	D	1,808,725	21
1868	Horatio Seymour	D	2,709,615	80
1872	Horace Greeley	D	2,834,079	(1)
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	D	4,284,757	184
1880	Winfield S. Hancock	D	4,442,030	155
1884	James G. Blaine	R	4,848,334	182
1888	Grover Cleveland*	D	5,540,050	168
1892	Benjamin Harrison*	R	5,190,802	145
1896	William J. Bryan	D-P	6,467,946	176
1900	William J. Bryan	D	6,358,071	155
1904	Alton B. Parker	D	5,084,491	140
1908	William J. Bryan	D	6,409,106	162
1912	Theodore Roosevelt*	PR	4,216,020	88
	William H. Taft*	R	3,483,922	8
1916	Charles E. Hughes	R	8,538,221	254
1920	James M. Cox	D	9,147,353	127
1924	John W. Davis	D	8,385,586	136
1928	Alfred E. Smith	D	15,015,443	87
1932	Herbert C. Hoover*	R	15,761,841	59
1936	Alfred Landon	R	16,679,583	8
1940	Wendell Wilkie	R	22,304,755	82
1944	Thomas E. Dewey	R	22,006,278	99
1948	Thomas E. Dewey	R	21,970,065	189
1952	Adlai E. Stevenson	D	27,314,992	89
1956	Adlai E. Stevenson	D	26,031,322	74

DR—Democrat Republican; F—Federalist; NR—National Republican; W—Whig; PR—Progressive; IS—Independent Socialist; D-P—Democrat, Peoples; D—Democrat; R—Republican.

(1) Horace Greeley died November 29, 1872, before his 66 electors voted. In the electoral balloting, 63 of Greeley's votes were scattered among Hendricks, Brown, Jenkins and Davis; the other three, included in "votes not counted," were cast for Greeley by electors from Georgia.

Vice-Presidents Who Became Presidents

By Election		By Death of	
John Adams	Mar. 4, 1797	J. Tyler, Apr. 6, 1841	W. H. Harrison
Thomas Jefferson	Mar. 4,1801	M. Fillmore, July 10, 1850	Z. Taylor
Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1837	A. Johnson, Apr. 15,1865	A. Lincoln
Theodore Roosevelt	Mar. 4, 1905	C. A. Arthur, Sept. 20,1881	J. A. Garfield
Calvin Coolidge	Mar. 4, 1925	T. Roosevelt, Sept. 14, 1901	W. McKinley
Harry S. Truman	Jan. 20, 1948	C. Coolidge, Aug. 3, 1923	W. G. Harding
		H. Truman, Apr. 12,1945	F. D. Roosevelt

GENERAL

How Nation Voted

The Atlanta Constitution

State	Voting Units	Popular Vote Nixon	Kennedy	Electoral Vote Nix.	Ken.	Other
Alabama ..	2,747	208,928	277,146	—	5	6
Alaska	192	21,654	21,434	3	—	
Arizona	463	160,399	129,865	4	—	
Arkansas ..	1,957	144,375	173,326	—	8	
California ..	24,040	2,357,879	2,378,147	—	32	
Colorado ..	1,875	393,516	326,723	6	—	
Connecticut	169	563,180	655,879	—	8	
Delaware ..	356	96,141	99,159	—	3	
Florida	1,948	761,377	722,124	10	—	
Georgia ...	1,269	222,210	350,891	—	12	
Hawaii	240	92,091	92,193	—	3	
Idaho	880	160,912	139,072	4	—	
Illinois	9,869	2,316,944	2,333,257	—	27	
Indiana	4,254	1,156,529	942,373	13	—	
Iowa	2,488	731,134	553,602	10	—	
Kansas	2,791	506,485	332,071	8	—	
Kentucky ..	2,716	494,298	456,141	10	—	
Louisiana ..	2,053	229,445	400,013	—	10	
Maine	585	210,625	156,173	5	—	
Maryland ..	1,548	481,549	559,931	—	9	
Massachusetts	1,856	764,253	1,285,147	—	16	
Mass.	1,856	764,253	1,285,147	—	16	
Michigan ..	5,058	1,611,311	1,681,614	—	20	
Minnesota .	3,560	709,634	726,864	—	11	
Mississippi	1,743	61,828	95,018	—	—	
Missouri ..	4,279	871,956	895,915	—	13	
Montana ...	1,001	124,648	119,167	4	—	
Nebraska ..	2,043	344,809	216,728	6	—	
Nevada	402	44,894	47,273	—	3	
N. H.	301	157,931	137,765	4	—	
New Jersey	4,291	1,341,564	1,372,409	—	16	
N. Mexico .	867	169,531	160,903	4	—	
New York .	11,698	3,388,076	3,796,747	—	45	
N. Carolina	2,056	648,027	708,019	—	14	
N. Dakota .	1,544	99,630	81,079	4	—	
Ohio	13,787	2,164,189	1,887,303	25	—	
Oklahoma .	3,224	532,712	370,583	8	—	
Oregon	2,612	327,723	298,375	6	—	
Pennsylvania	9,027	2,384,250	2,522,590	—	32	
Rhode Island	467	144,624	255,435	—	4	
S. Carolina	1,570	183,446	192,509	—	8	
S. Dakota ..	1,717	157,212	113,132	4	—	
Tennessee .	2,638	545,912	470,925	11	—	
Texas	254	997,938	1,037,522	—	24	
Utah	1,125	203,723	167,975	4	—	
Vermont ..	246	98,367	69,265	3	—	
Virginia ...	1,938	401,40	359,956	12	—	
Washington	4,830	537,982	519,468	9	—	
W. Virginia	2,437	349,009	395,875	—	—	

ELECTORAL PRESIDENTIAL VOTING

Wisconsin ..	3,435	902,335	811,615	12	—	
Wyoming ..	623	69,554	56,880	3	—	
TOTALS	153,064	31,648,942	31,952,834	192	331	14

How Nation Voted

The Atlanta Constitution

By United Press International

State	Units Reporting	Popular Vote Nixon	Kennedy	Indicated Elec. Vote Nix.	Ken.	Other
Alabama	2,899	215,343	288,106	—	5	6(A)
Alaska	247	25,545	24,677	3	—	
Arizona	654	195,160	156,287	4	—	
Arkansas	2,398	179,073	212,870	—	8	
California	30,676	3,085,940	3,119,341	—	32	
Colorado	1,875	393,516	326,723	6	—	
Connecticut ...	169	563,180	655,879	—	8	
Delaware	356	96,141	99,159	—	3	
Florida	1,969	763,293	725,532	10	—	
Georgia	1,595	262,804	424,432	—	12(B)	
Hawaii	240	92,268	92,151	3	—	
Idaho	886	160,989	139,176	4	—	
Illinois	9,960	2,350,965	2,358,586	—	27	
Indiana	4,299	1,166,285	949,783	13	—	
Iowa	2,488	731,134	553,602	10	—	
Kansas	2,961	549,922	360,402	8	—	
Kentucky	3,460	582,716	508,206	10	—	
Louisiana	2,053	229,445	400,013	—	10	
Maine	627	240,129	181,002	5	—	
Maryland	1,548	481,549	559,931	—	9	
Massachusetts	1,984	964,575	1,494,972	—	16	
Michigan	5,074	1,614,549	1,684,893	—	20	
Minnesota	3,763	756,394	795,123	—	11	
Mississippi	1,765	69,919	104,871	—	—	8(C)
Missouri	4,279	871,956	895,915	—	13	
Montana	1,071	138,135	131,992	4	—	
Nebraska	2,128	361,211	225,888	6	—	
Nevada	415	51,636	52,940	—	3	
New Hampshire	301	157,931	137,765	4	—	
New Jersey ..	4,291	1,341,564	1,372,409	—	16	
New Mexico ..	979	152,548	154,985	—	4	
New York	11,789	3,416,995	3,857,777	—	45	
North Carolina	2,056	648,027	708,019	—	14	
North Dakota..	2,020	130,447	105,944	4	—	
Ohio	14,076	2,209,134	1,940,239	25	—	
Oklahoma	3,224	532,712	370,583	8	—	
Oregon	2,896	400,277	361,423	6	—	
Pennsylvania .	9,033	2,385,938	2,522,846	—	32	
Rhode Island .	467	144,624	255,435	—	4	
South Carolina	1,594	187,496	195,834	—	8	
South Dakota .	1,717	157,212	113,132	4	—	
Tennessee	2,648	545,912	470,925	11	—	
Texas (x)	254	1,053,469	1,103,617	—	24	
Utah	1,128	203,789	168,016	4	—	
Vermont	246	98,367	69,265	3	—	
Virginia	1,948	403,844	362,587	12	—	
Washington ...	5,136	569,587	551,373	9	—	
West Virginia .	2,437	349,009	395,875	—	8	
Wisconsin	3,435	902,335	811,615	12	—	
Wyoming	662	77,284	63,006	3	—	
TOTAL	164,116	33,262,273	33,615,122	191	332	14

X—Counties.

A—Under Alabama law, 6 votes could be withheld from Kennedy.

B—Under Georgia law, 12 votes could be withheld from Kennedy.

C—Mississippi unpledged electors won with 113,060 votes.

COUNTY-BY-COUNTY ELECTION RESULTS

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Following is a table listing the vote for the leading Democratic candidate and the leading Republican candidate for Presidential elector in each of Alabama's 67 counties (X denotes incomplete returns; OFCL indicates official count).

COUNTIES	HIGH DEMOCRAT	HIGH REPUBLICAN
Autauga	1,483	1,187
Baldwin	5,740	4,812
Barbour	2,290	1,116
Bibb	1,749	1,052
X-Blount	3,406	2,829
Bullock	841	412
Butler	1,649	945
X-Calhoun	9,333	4,637
Chambers	5,172	1,869
Cherokee	3,144	1,094
Chilton	1,837	3,266
Choctaw	1,447	612
Clarke	3,047	1,949
Clay	1,743	1,548
Cleburne	1,510	1,008
Coffee	4,483	1,381
Colbert	7,333	3,415
X-Conecuh	1,268	450
Coosa (OFCL)	1,493	1,076
X-Covington	5,836	2,050
Crenshaw	2,953	573
X-Cullman	6,998	4,122
Dale	2,634	1,644
Dallas	2,487	2,882
DeKalb	5,494	5,239
Elmore	3,533	1,927
Escambia	4,173	1,826
Etowah	14,213	7,158
Fayette	2,298	1,923
Franklin	3,432	4,073
Geneva	3,159	1,505
Greene	758	389
Hale	1,370	728
Henry	1,986	550
Houston	3,953	4,080
Jackson	4,789	2,036
Jefferson	44,574	61,315
Lamar	2,518	965
Lauderdale	8,522	3,547
Lawrence	2,833	1,343
Lee	3,795	2,308
X-Limestone	3,497	834
Lowndes	875	428
Macon	1,327	887
Madison	11,021	5,225
Marengo	1,909	1,283
X-Marion	2,265	2,085
Marshall	6,317	3,183
Mobile	29,221	24,608
X-Monroe	1,788	865
Montgomery (OFCL)	10,159	11,864
Morgan	7,822	4,673
Perry	1,101	746
Pickens	1,926	1,279
Pike	3,507	1,010
Randolph	3,185	1,704
Russell	3,494	1,802
St. Clair	3,075	2,594
Shelby	3,252	3,157
Sumter	986	624
X-Talladega	3,913	3,144
Tallapoosa	5,495	2,150
Tuscaloos	8,348	5,614
X-Walker	5,275	3,612
Washington (OFCL)	2,079	806
Wilcox	1,055	500
Winston	1,685	3,421

Nixon Carries Kentucky With 36,000 Majority Vote

County (Registered White — Negro)	PRESIDENT Nixon	PRESIDENT Kennedy	SENATOR Cooper	SENATOR Johnson
1. Fulton (1,100 — 17)	1,280	2,131	1,434	1,792
2. Hickman (450 — 12)	968	2,176	1,303	1,740
3. Ballard (380 — 6)	1,121	2,746	1,393	2,301
4. McCracken (2,036 — 12)	9,689	12,539	10,267	10,517
5. Lyon (140 — 10.7)	1,044	1,379	1,063	1,293
6. Trig (800 — 35)	1,500	2,411	1,080	2,129
7. Christian (3,759 — 30.8)	5,251	6,874	5,603	6,103
8. Hopkins (1,800 — 9.5)	5,424	6,292	5,491	6,064
9. Webster (400 — 10.6)	1,114	1,494	1,104	1,383
10. Henderson (1,474 — 15)	5,302	5,565	5,326	5,179
11. Union (780 — 10)	1,789	3,457	1,920	3,116
12. Todd (1,500 — 18)	750	1,068	791	960
13. Logan (1,200 — 11)	1,065	1,280	1,120	1,137
14. Warren (2,500 — 10)	9,074	7,457	9,177	6,461
15. Barren (867 — 7.8)	5,187	4,946	5,252	4,258
16. Green (257 — 7)	1,399	653	1,454	566
17. Jefferson (41,000 — 26)	115,130	114,312	133,282	91,468
18. Cumberland (304 — 6)	1,113	442	1,076	360
19. Taylor (550 — 7)	1,733	801	1,765	661
20. Marion (700 — 8)	2,203	4,292	2,587	3,479
21. Washington (296 — 10)	2,057	863	2,238	1,540
22. Nelson (700 — 8)	3,021	4,713	3,782	3,844
23. Spencer (125 — 6)	713	621	756	508
24. Shelby (1,000 — 24)	2,934	3,822	3,610	2,984
25. Henry (400 — 7)	512	613	631	455
26. Bourban (1,000 — 15)	2,379	4,056	2,604	2,551
27. Scott (900 — 12)	2,200	2,598	2,404	2,222
28. Mason (1,000 — 10)	4,334	3,153	4,320	2,998
29. Montgomery (200 — 10)	705	575	809	438
30. Clark (851 — 10)	3,317	3,024	3,672	2,566
31. Jackson (25 — 9.5)	3,923	419	3,825	410
32. Harlen (3,500 — 8)	1,906	1,513	2,007	1,231
33. Madison (1,650 — 9)	6,692	5,621	7,060	5,145
34. Boyle (705 — 12)	3,624	3,308	4,156	2,413
35. Garrard (525 — 9)	2,759	1,780	2,891	1,601
36. Woodford (850 — 16)	2,227	1,950	2,613	1,366
37. Franklin (851 — 21)	4,640	6,848	5,360	5,328
38. Jessamine (450 — 15)	2,787	2,022	2,788	1,625
39. Fayette (5,622 — 24)	24,515	16,077	26,600	12,960
40. Mercer (590 — 7)	1,708	1,323	1,755	919
41. Simpson (350 — 13)	708	1,016	767	912

NEGRO VOTING HABITS

For as long as we can remember, we've heard it said tha around election time, NEGROES ARE STILL VOTING FOI LINCOLN. More recently, it is increasingly heard that NE-GROES ARE STILL VOTING FOR ROOSEVELT. What troubles us is that the two statements are so TRUE. For there are millions of Negro Republicans who vote the GOP ticket strictly on the premise that HONEST ABE SET US FREE, and Negro Democrats vote the Democratic ticket because ROOSEVELT GAVE US WPA and a certain amount of national stature.

Historians will assure you that Lincoln had NO OTHER CHOICE than to free the slaves. They will assure you that Roosevelt's WPA and other public dole alphabetical agencies HAD TO BENEFIT NEGROES as WELL AS WHITES. The subsequent World War gave Roosevelt NO CHOICE but to press into service ALL AVAILABLE manpower, Negro, Indian, Filipino, Loyal Japanese and loyal German. As Lincoln was PRACTICALLY FORCED into freeing the slaves, Roosevelt was PRACTICALLY FORCED, likewise, to give Negroes status in government and in the armed forces. His advisors-Harry Hopkins, Felix Frankfurter, Sidney Hillman, Ed Kelly, and others showed him the POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY of upgrading Negroes. Smart politican that he was, Roosevelt DID IT.

Negro devotion to Roosevelt was doubtlessly strengthened through the famous SYLVESTER HARRIS story of the Mississippi Negro and his mule and plot of land and his need for a Thanksgiving turkey which FDR made available to him. The Federal Works Theater Project opened the door for the first time for thousands of young educated Negroes across the country to acquire a measure of dignity, if only among themselves, while the WPA and the CCC enabled other millions of Negroes to put bread and meat on their tables.

Actually, it was A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and his threat to MARCH ON WASHINGTON with 100,000 Negroes to protest war plant job discrimination that FORCED Roosevelt to sign his famous wartime Executive Order 8802 that threw open war industry employment to Negroes. Not the bigness of his heart. Neither he nor anyone else in his administration WANTED A HORDE OF NEGROES embarassing the wartime administration through Randolph's adamant threat to MARCH ON WASHINGTON. Roosevelt's deliberate play with the famous phrase, RACE, COLOR OR CREED, endeared him to untold millions who read in his apparently sincere usage of the phrase a PROMISE MADE ACTUAL.

In the cold appraisal of history, scholars have analyzed Roosevelt's ACTUAL ATTITUDE toward Negroes and cannot forget his FAILURE TO NAME NEGROES to POLICY MAKING posts in the national government. Instead, the whole philosophy of the Roosevelt administration was to hire outstanding Negroes as ADVISORS TO WHITES on how to HANDLE the rest of the Negroes. These ADVISORS, including the sainted Dr. Mary McLeod Bethume, Lawrence A. Oxley, Walter White, and the small army of others who were SUPPOSED TO HAVE FDR's ear, comprised the famous KITCHEN CABINET that got in to see Roosevelt through the White House servants entrances. Not that Roosevelt didn't have Negro guests in the White House. He did, the same as Lincoln had when he was in Washington.

But the way we think, Lincoln and Roosevelt are both gone. They are NOT coming back. The Negro today should VOTE ON ISSUES. If the issue at hand is favorable for RACIAL ADVANCEMENT, his vote should go for it, whether the candidate is Republican or Democrat. Our greatest drawback today is the fact that ONE PARTY CAN DEPEND on getting the majority of the Negro vote. This atrocious situation can be dealt with when Negroes STOP LISTENING to selfish, false, treacherous leaders who are OUT FOR THEMSELVES and start analyzing ISSUES FOR THEMSELVES. It isn't that hard. Other races do it. So why can't we STOP voting for LINCOLN and ROOSEVELT and START VOTING FOR OURSELVES?

Civil Rights Battle

Negro Voting Item Gets House's Okay

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House voted 188-120 Wednesday to nail new Negro-voting assurances into its civil rights bill.

It adopted an amendment saying that if Negroes or others who have been kept from voting apply to a federal court referee and their cases are still unsettled on election day, they will be allowed to vote anyway.

Their ballots would be impounded until their cases were settled, then counted.

The amendment was drawn to attract support for the Eisenhower administration's voting referee plan from the sizable group of Democrats who pushed a plan of their own Tuesday with some temporary success.

Southerners resisted, with Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), predicting that in some places the impounded votes might be held in reserve "until they see how many votes they need."

The amendment's author, Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), said the vote now, count later system was intended to prevent stalling "so as to nullify the right to vote."

Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio), leading the administration forces in the House, said they had found the O'Hara amendment agreeable.

Late in the day the House decided not to try for a vote on the referee proposal itself until Thursday.

Before quitting overnight, however, it defeated a Southern-sponsored amendment which would have required additional proofs from would-be voters that they had been kept from the polls because of race or color. The vote was 148-121.

Until Today.

The Senate also decided to put off action until Thursday on its pending business. This is an amendment by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.), to make it a federal crime to cross state lines with explosives to be used to bomb schools, churches, or other structures, or to possess such explosives.

While the House maneuvered and the Senate debated on civil rights, President Eisenhower called for "the best bill the Congress will give me."

The House on Monday, in its first major actions on the bill, knocked down two administration proposals.

One of these would have given legal status to a presidential commission to press for Negro employment rights on jobs under government contracts.

Negro-Voter Hearing Plan Is Debated

Public Or Restricted Sessions Are Argued

Washington, March 31 (AP) — The Senate argued at length Thursday whether the federal registration hearings proposed for would-be Negro voters should be public or restricted.

This was a warmly disputed issue standing between the Senate and completion of action on the House-passed civil-rights bill, as amended by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

After a great burst of speed Wednesday night, when the Senate approved 14 of 15 committee amendments, debate bogged down on the 15th.

Introduced By Kefauver

This amendment, introduced by Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), would require two days' public notice of the registration hearings and would permit local registrars to sit in. Under the House bill the hearings would be restricted to uncontested proceedings before federal voting referees.

Kefauver's principal disputant was Senator Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.). The two often are lined up on the same side in issues of political philosophy.

House Liberals, GOP Win Important Round In Negro Voting Row

Dixie Set Back

Coalition Is Too Strong For Southerners To Overcome

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A strange coalition of Republicans and leftwing Democrats Wednesday forced House approval of a key section of the Administration's plan to assure voting privileges to Negroes.

The non-record, teller vote was 188 to 120, with only a few Republicans joining Southerners in opposing the proposal.

A short while later the same Republican-liberal Democrat coalition defeated 149 to 121 a Dixie amendment by Representative Edwin E. Willis (D., La.) aimed at watering down the Administration's plan.

With several other amendments to the Negro voting section still pending, the House then quit work on the civil rights and recessed until noon Thursday.

Major Setback

The formation of the Republican-liberal Democrat coalition was a major setback to the approximately 100 Southern members in the 437-member House.

If the coalition continues to function, it could mean rapid disposal of amendments and early House passage of a civil rights bill.

And it could frustrate such Dixie tactics as those Tuesday, when the Southern minority swung its votes from one side to the other, playing on Democratic-Republican party rivalries, and almost succeeded in defeating all of the Negro voting plans.

President Eisenhower, meanwhile, reaffirmed his support for civil rights legislation, saying, "I want the best bill the Congress will give me in this very troublesome and sensitive area."

Closed-Door Session

In the expectation that a House-passed bill soon will reach the Senate, Dixie senators met in another closed-door strategy session Wednesday. Tennessee's pro-civil rights senators, Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore, again were not invited.

The key Negro voting section approved by the House Wednesday would permit Negroes to vote provisionally in an election if their voting applications had not been passed upon by election day. Their votes then would be impounded pending a decision on their applications.

Offered by Representative James G. O'Hara (D., Mich.), the provision also would permit Federal courts to authorize voting referees to take any action necessary to enforce court orders and to watch the polls to see that Negro ballots actually were counted.

Southerners Object

Southerners charged this would open the way for election frauds and would leave election results in doubt for months or even years.

Representative Howard Smith (D., Va.), leader of the Southerners, charged the plan would "invite fraud and dishonesty, and create utter confusion in elections."

Noting the O'Hara proposal would permit Negroes to apply to vote up to 20 days before an election, the veteran Virginian said this would conflict with many states which require registration up to 60 days before an election.

The Dixie amendment by Mr. Willis, which was defeated, would have required each rejected Negro voter applying for Federal certification to prove he was rejected because of his race or color.

Foresee Bill Restricted to Voting Rights

Democratic Hopefuls Agree on Limitation

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20 (AP).—Three Senators seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination said today any civil rights bill passed by Congress is likely to be limited largely to protection of Negro voting rights.

"I think we are going to get a bill pretty much confined to voting, although I wish it had gone beyond that," said Sen. John E. Kennedy, Mass.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn., who also favors broader legislation, said, "It is becoming more apparent each day that the civil rights bill being considered by Congress will center around voting rights of Negro citizens."

Sen. Stuart Symington, Mo., said on the ABC television program "College News Conference" that while he would hope that the bill would go further, "there seems to be a growing feeling that the final bill may only be a voting bill."

Johnson's Plan

This is the course that has been urged all along by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson, Tex., another Presidential hopeful.

The Senate, hwich will start a sixth week of civil rights debate tomorrow, is largely marking time while waiting for the House to act. Passage of a House bill is expected around mid-week.

Effectiveness Vital

Sen. Humphrey said in a statement issued in Milwaukee that he hopes the House will send the Senate a bill providing "truly effective voting rights protection."

"If it does not—if we get a voting rights bill in name only—the Senate should replace it with a really sound and meaningful measure," he said.

Sen. Kennedy, who was interviewed by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R., N. Y., in a taped television program for New York stations, did not go into the type of voting rights measure he thought would be most effective. He said, however, that if he could have had his way, he would have included in the legislation authority for the Attorney General to bring injunction suits to enforce civil rights generally.

Negro Voting Bloc Reaches Ten Million

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There will be nearly 10 million Negroes of voting age by election day—mostly in the South—the Census Bureau estimated Saturday.

They will be part of 107 million civilian Americans meeting state age requirements for the ballot. In most states the voting age is 21. It is 18 in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 in Alaska, and 20 in Hawaii.

The Census Bureau pointed out that many persons old enough to vote might fail to meet other requirements, such as citizenship, residence, sanity and literacy.

GREATEST BLOC

The greatest bloc of Negroes of voting age—3,068,000—is in the South Atlantic states. This area includes Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Delaware and West Virginia.

In Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi there are 1,363,000 Negroes of voting age.

Some 1,421,000 meet age requirements for the ballot in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

New York has the greatest bloc of Negro voters of eligible age, 761,000. Then comes Texas with 624,000; Georgia, 613,000; Illinois, 567,000; North Carolina, 547,000; Louisiana, 518,000 and Alabama, 506,000.

Good Intentions Conceded

Kefauver argued for public hearing, saying: "How anyone can object to this is beyond my understanding." He remarked that he long has fought against star-chamber proceedings in Government-employee loyalty cases and other types of hearings.

Javits conceded good intentions to Kefauver, but he maintained that the public arrangement would nullify the bill's efforts to help Southern Negroes register and vote.

False Report Charged To Birmingham Negro

Birmingham, March 31 (AP)—The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Birmingham Negro leader, was arrested Thursday on a charge of giving a false report to police.

Detective C. L. Stevens said the arrest grew out of Shuttlesworth's report earlier this month that a Negro had been mutilated by white men.

At the time, Detective Lt. J. R. Davis said the Negro involved told police he was injured in a fight with other Negroes.

Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, a Negro organization.

34e 1960 GENERAL

Civil Rights Proposal Defended

Atlanta Daily World

Plan Could Double More Than 1,200,000 Negro Voters

Atlanta, Ga.

By STEVE GERSTEL

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N. Y., said on Tuesday that use of federal voting registrars could enable three million southern Negroes to vote this year — more than double the number now registered.

Javits defended the proposal, advanced by the Civil Rights Commission, in testimony before the Senate Rules Committee. Under the plan, federal officials would take over whenever local officials refused to register qualified voters for federal elections.

Across the street from the old Senate office building where Javits testified, the Civil Rights Commission was accused of unconstitutional practices ina hearing before the Supreme Court.

Atty. General Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana charged the commission attempted to hold "star chamber" proceedings in his state in investigating allegations of Negro voting rights denials.

DON'T KNOW ACCUSERS

He said the commission would not identify those who complained against the reigstrars involved, most of whom, he said, were "ladies and loyal citizens of Louisiana." Nor, he said, did its rules provide a chance for the registrars "to prepare a defense" and cross-examine their accusers.

The government has appealed to the high court two lower federal court decisions which, in effect, blocked the commission's further operations in the South.

The lower courts held it was unconstitutional for the commission not to identify the complainants in the Louisiana cases and to deny the right of cross-examination.

U. S. Dep. Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh told the court the commission kept secret the identities of the accusers "to protect the reputations of independent persons from reckless charges."

this century.

HEARINGS NEVER HELD

He said the reigstrars had a right under law to a copy of hearing testimony against them and could be present at closed-door hearings if they chose. He said the policy of not identifying complainants ended when either public or closed hearings began.

The commission's Louisiana hearings were never held because the registrars and citizens subpoenaed as witnesses brought suit to have them stopped.

In his rules committee testimony, Javits said the use of federal registrars to protect voting rights was potentially "the most important development in the drive for universal suffrage" since women were given the right to vote early in

Javits is sponsoring legislation to carry out the proposal.

Sen. Philip A. Hart, D-Michigan, sponsor of somewhat similar legistration, also testified Tuesday.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., and John Stennis, Miss., notified the committee that their states' attorneys general wanted to testify in opposition to both the Javits and Hart bills.

Rights Seen As Key Election Issue Now

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK — "The judgment of great numbers of Negro voters next November undoubtedly will rest on what the Republican and Democratic parties do, or fail to do, on civil rights legislation, with special emphasis upon protecting the right to vote and upan school desegregation."

This political reaction was forecast by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP at the Association's 51st annual meeting here last week.

Wilkins' report reviewed trends and developments in race relations and civil rights in the U.S. during the 10-year period of the 1950s.

TURNING POINT

"The overriding issue during the decade," he asserted, "was desegregation of public education. The ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court on May 17, 1954, that racial segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional marked a turning point in the long struggle of Negro Americans to overturn the iniquitous 'separate but equal' doctrine."

The decade opened, he recalled, with the NAACP - initiated Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization which brought nearly 4,500 delegates to Washington representing 60 national organizations in January, 1950.

The civil rights legislation they sought, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, failed of enactment "as did all civil rights bills until the 1957 version, but the issue became—and has remained—a dominant one in the party politics of the nation."

Again, as 10 years ago, he said, "a civil rights bill is before the Congress and no party can afford to ignore the issue. No candidate who hopes for nomination can ignore the issue. A significant index of the importance attained by this question during the past decade may be found in the effort of his supporters to paint a Texas senator - candidate as a deviate from the traditional southern position on civil rights."

TRUMAN SUPPORT

Referring to the reported effort to enlist the aid of former President Harry S. Truman in support of the candidacy of Senator Lyndon Johnson, Wilkins noted that Truman's assistance was being sought because of the reluctance of northern Democratic leaders to support the Texas senator.

"The Democratic leaders in the big urban centers in the North realize the importance of the Negro vote," Wilkins asserted. "They have good reason to doubt that Negro voters will support Sen. Johnson or anyone with his background and record, despite their high regard for Mr. Truman.

"The real test will be whether or not Senator Johnson, as majority leader, can get any meaningful civil rights legislation through Congress this session," the NAACP leader declared.

Wilkins also expressed concern that Washington reports indicated disinterest on the part of President Eisenhower in the proposal to appoint federal registrars to protect southern Negroes' right to vote.

IKE STANDS PAT

It was reported that the President was standing pat on the Administration's 1950 civil rights program. Surely, Wilkins said, the President cannot feel that efforts to assure American citizens of the right to vote are too radical.

Other highlights of the decade cited by Wilkins included the growing strength and flexibility of the Negro vote; the 1950 Supreme Court decision banning exclusion of Negroes from tax-supported universities; the courage of southern Negroes in pursuit of cnvnl rightc despite intimidations, threats ond reprisal; and the persistence of the lynching evil in the State of Mississippi.

Herald-Tribune Supports Negro Demand For Vote

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. — (ANP) — The editors of the Herald-Tribune have called for a guarantee of the Negro right to the ballot.

"That the Negroes are not everywhere assured of the right to vote," they said editorially, "is simply indefensible.

"The proposition that each and every citizen shall have an equal voice in government cannot be legitimately disputed.

"And it is an incontrovertible fact that the overwhelming American majority wants to see this fundamental right established for all.

"What is right and fair cannot be indefinitably postponed. Now let the House get ahead with this job of justice. The electorate will be watching."

Javits Charges

"Whole Machinery Of Government" In South Opposes Negro Voting

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Jacob N. Javits R-N.Y., charged Sunday that the "whole machinery of government" in the South is used as much as possible to keep Negroes from voting.

He denied that New York State uses a literacy test to keep its Puerto Rican minority from voting.

Javits said that although New York does require that a citizen know how to read and write, once that requirement is met, the state government puts no obstacle in a voter's path.He said illiterates are given every opportunity to take adult education courses so they may pass the literacy test.

In the South, he contended, Negro voters are often kept by state governments from exercising their right to vote even when they are qualified.

Javits was questioned on civil rights issues on a television program.

He was asked whether an Eisenhower administration proposal for protecting Negro voting rights in states as well as federal elections might not lead to the election of a Negro governor from some southern states.

Javits said he did not believe it would. He said he did not believe Negroes vote as a bloc. Even if they did, he said, only in one southern state, Mississippi, did they come close to being a majority.

He said some Negroes would and should be elected to office in the South if the proposed legislation is approved.

But he said he did not believe the people of Mississippi, the Negro vote notwithstanding, would elect a Negro as governor unless he deserved the office.

But he said that if a Negro candidate had the "quality, character and standing" to be governor of Mississippi and superior to any other candidate, he should be elected.

"Why not?" Javits asked.He said it would violate the American spirit to think otherwise.

The Right to Vote

If the popular image of a filibuster has Senators reading everything from "Little Red Riding Hood" to the telephone directory and speaking on every topic but the one under consideration, the image had better be changed. In the current filibuster, one of the best-organized on record, a surprising amount of the talk has actually been more or less relevant to the civil rights legislation that is now before the Senate. In the exuberance of their one-sided "debate," however, some of the Southern contingent are clearly losing themselves and occasionally trying to prove too much.

Senator Russell made a great point the other day of the statement that only 26 per cent of the Negroes of voting age are registered in Cleveland, Ohio, where there is no pressure against Negro registration. Senator Fulbright, too, noted that only 53 per cent of the Negroes in the North had voted in the four national elections prior to 1956, compared with a white average of 61 per cent. Presumably the effort of these Senators and others of their colleagues who took up the same theme was to show that Negroes wouldn't register or vote in large numbers even if they had the right to—so why all the fuss?

Mr. Fulbright even quoted from the 1959 report of the Civil Rights Commission which said that in Atlanta, where Negroes can register freely, only 29 per cent have done so, compared to 44 per cent of the whites. In New Orleans, the comparative figures are 28 and 60 per cent. "Apathy," said the commission, "is part of the answer" (though in the next paragraph, which Mr. Fulbright did not quote, the commission added that "something more than apathy" is involved).

In any event, this argument and the figures themselves ought to reassure the very Southerners who are striving so desperately to block further voting-rights legislation. If what they are afraid of is Negro domination at the polls, and yet the statistics prove that Negroes are in no rush to exercise the franchise once they have it, why indeed all the fuss? The Southern Senators, already bereft of any moral basis on which to stand in their resistance against the Negro vote, now deprive themselves through this argument of even any practical reason.

It is perfectly true, of course, that too few Negroes exercise the franchise where they have it, just as too few whites do. That failure is one of the serious defects in our democracy; but it does not alter in any way the moral imperative that all American citizens have the *right* to vote freely, whether they choose to exercise that right or not. The minimal accomplishment of this Congress must be basic legislation to insure them this right.

The Right to Vote

Filibustering, to paraphrase another Johnson, is the last refuge of a Senator unwilling to accept majority rule. It springs from the same philosophy as that which denies the vote to Negroes in the first place: a rejection of democratic political procedure.

Because of the rules of the Senate the filibuster achieves its most dramatic form there, where it is now in full power. But in the House another and quieter kind of filibuster, called pigeonholing, has been going on for several months in the Rules Committee, which has refused to let even the most moderate civil rights bill get to the floor.

That committee's crafty chairman, Howard W. Smith Jr. of Virginia, whose many legislative talents ought to have been spent over the years in better causes, was recently forced to surrender—at least to the extent of promising to clear a bill for the House by the end of next week. It is an inadequate bill, but it may be improved by the House and could conceivably furnish the basis for a respectable civil rights bill of 1960 that would make a genuine forward step in guaranteeing the vote to the Negro population of the South.

For, at the moment, that is really the heart of the problem. Desegregation of schools, of transportation, of every kind of public facility, of job opportunities, is essential and inevitable; but the first and most immediate barrier to equality of rights is the effective denial of the franchise to millions of Americans because of their color. While every disability against any citizen is intolerable in a free democracy, the voting disability is the most intolerable of all, and once it has been wiped out the rest will surely follow.

The genial Senator from North Carolina, Samuel J. Ervin, lost some of his geniality as he berated the press the other day for failing to point out that the Administration's bill, against which the filibuster is immediately directed, is not simply a voting-rights measure. Of course it isn't; so far as we know its mild anti-segregation provisions have never been classified as secret, nor have they been treated as such. If they failed to create more stir, perhaps it is because they were so mild. They should be enacted, of course. But if Congress also approves such voting-rights legislation as the Attorney General's proposal for court-appointed referees to help guarantee the franchise to Negroes, it will be making its major contribution to democracy in America.

Intelligent Voting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Republican National Convention this year over TV was conducted with dignity, patriotism, and warmth.

The candidates nominated there are outstanding in their devotion to principle, their enthusiasm, and crusading for good government for all the people.

This year of all years, we must think, and think clearly before we cast our vote. We must be sure to put into offices the most efficient and experienced men, for we mothers do not want another war in which our sons have to participate and often give their all. I know how deeply we feel about this, for it was my own experience during World War II.

The candidates can all say that they will do this and that for certain groups, but won't we, the people, the government, have to pay for this? Rather should we help those really in need, and help others to help themselves, in the good American way.

We are a religious nation, free, and proud of it, not subjected to hierarchy in any form, always remembering that God governs.

MRS. J. B. ERICKSON

Roseville, Calif.

Kennedy Leading Nixon by 278,832

The Atlanta Journal + Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By The Associated Press

Presidential election returns from 164,394 of 166,066 voting units:

Kennedy 33,627,229 (50.2 per cent).

Nixon 33,348,397 (49.8 per cent).

Kennedy carried 22 states with 300 electoral votes and led in one state with 32 for a total of 332.

Nixon carried 25 with 188, led in one state with three for a total of 191.

(All of Mississippi's eight electors and six of Alabama's electors are unpledged.)

POPULAR-ELECTORAL VOTE RETURNS

(Except for Alaska where Nixon is credited only with a lead, and California where a lead is credited to Kennedy, placement of elector figures indicates which candidate actually won.)

State	Voting Units	Units Rprtng.	Popular Vote Nixon	Popular Vote Kennedy	Electoral Trend Nix.	Electoral Trend Ken.
Alabama (x)	3,312	3,099	225,065	298,764		5
Alaska	300	248	27,286	26,711	3	
Arizona	654	579	184,295	146,143	4	
Arkansas	2,389	2,201	167,766	199,647		8
California	30,682	30,682	3,084,121	3,121,261		32
Colorado	1,194	1,900	396,285	327,001	6	
Connecticut	169	169	566,783	656,873		8
Delaware	356	356	96,141	99,159		3
Florida	1,969	1,965	761,197	732,876	10	
Georgia	1,826	1,550	248,560	407,228		12
Hawaii	240	240	92,500	92,409	3	
Idaho	886	886	161,200	138,991	4	
Illinois	10,015	10,002	2,366,082	2,371,572		27
Indiana	4,299	4,299	1,174,365	939,970	13	
Iowa	2,488	2,488	722,375	549,814	10	
Kansas	2,961	2,918	550,286	357,174	8	
Kentucky	3,539	3,531	595,342	517,808	10	
Louisiana	2,114	2,072	220,163	390,577		10
Maine	630	630	240,547	181,047	5	
Maryland	1,338	1,338	481,365	559,748		9
Massachusetts	1,984	1,984	975,500	1,487,180		16
Michigan	5,074	5,074	1,617,157	1,682,291		20
Minnesota	3,766	3,743	751,829	776,812		11
Mississippi (x)	1,828	1,715	70,131	103,400		
Missouri	4,371	4,336	902,906	925,081		13
Montana	1,080	1,080	140,896	133,641	4	
Nebraska	2,129	2,129	361,733	226,028	6	
Nevada	451	412	44,894	47,273		3
New Hampshire	301	301	157,941	137,765	4	
New Jersey	4,291	4,291	1,352,753	1,373,456		16
New Mexico	968	968	153,302	155,779		4
New York	11,793	11,793	3,427,183	3,831,718		45
North Carolina	2,089	2,061	643,411	709,503		14
North Dakota	2,311	1,982	134,236	107,382	4	
Ohio	14,076	14,076	2,210,248	1,940,803	25	
Oklahoma	3,224	3,224	534,758	369,174	8	
Oregon	2,896	2,874	392,409	354,890	6	
Pennsylvania	9,044	9,033	2,381,981	2,513,234		32
Rhode Island	467	467	144,936	257,072		4
South Carolina	1,602	1,591	186,662	195,487		8
South Dakota	1,878	1,815	167,239	120,178	4	
Tennessee	2,687	2,649	549,062	475,989	11	
Texas	254	254	1,053,469	1,103,617		24
Utah	1,128	1,128	203,789	168,016	4	
Vermont	246	246	98,158	69,382	3	
Virginia	1,947	1,947	400,130	359,627	12	
Washington	5,200	5,179	575,005	557,026	9	
West Virginia	2,751	2,742	395,918	440,913		8
Wisconsin	3,476	3,445	881,426	827,195	12	
Wyoming	673	672	77,611	62,544	3	
Totals	166,066	164,394	33,348,397	33,627,299	191	332

(x) Alabama—Of the 11 leading Democratic electors, five are pledged to Kennedy and six unpledged.

Mississippi—Eight unpledged Democratic electors are leading.

KENNEDY PLURALITY

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

111,957 Votes Victory Margin

Fri. 12-16-60

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—In the closest presidential race in 76 years, Democrat John F. Kennedy scored a popular vote plurality of only 111,957 over Republican Richard M. Nixon in final official tabulations today.

Little Rhode Island came through with its official vote to complete the 50-state total.

The total vote for president on Nov. 8 was 68,833,254. This was 6,804,195 over the previous record in 1956. The new figure far exceeded pre-election estimates of the experts.

Minor parties polled 386,253.

Pivotal Issue

Actually, the total voter turnout was 224,931 higher than the vote for president. These 224,931 did not mark their ballots in the presidential column while voting for other offices. This group was big enough possibly to swing the election for Nixon, provided a big enough segment favored the vice president and their votes were spread through states where Kennedy won narrowly.

While his popular vote margin was the smallest since Democrat Grover Cleveland won by only 29,209 over Republican James G. Blaine in 1844, Sen. Kennedy was assured of a comfortable electoral vote margin.

Unless the unexpected happens and some Kennedy - pledged Southern electors defect when the 537 electors cast their votes Monday, Kennedy will have 300 electoral votes in 22 states. Nixon will have 223 in 27 states, and 14 unpledged electors in Alabama and Mississippi will go to Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D-Va. At least 269 is required to elect.

Official Count

Here are the official popular vote figures for the nation:

Kennedy	34,221,355
Nixon	34,109,398
Others	502,501

The others comprised 386,253 minor party votes and 116,248 for the winning unpledged elector slate in Mississippi, later pledged to Byrd.

Kennedy's percentage of the major party vote was 50.1 to Nixon's 49.9. The Massachusetts senator's percentage of the total vote, however, was only 49.7. Nixon's was 49.6 and others 0.7.

Thus, Kennedy will be the 14th president to poll less than half of the entire vote. Harry S. Truman and Woodrow Wilson were others in this century.

Wilson Won Narrowly

Before the 1960 election, Wilson had the smallest popular plurality in this century, 594,188 in 1916.

The smallest state victory for either Kennedy or Nixon was in Hawaii where Nixon edged his opponent by 141 votes. Democrats are seeking a recount here.

Kennedy scored his biggest percentage in Rhode Island with 63.6. Nixon's 62.1 of the total vote in Nebraska was his largest.

Nixon's popular vote total for the nation was the highest of any losing candidate. Kennedy's figure fell below the winner's high, President Eisenhower's 35,581,003 in 1956.

The total presidential vote was 82 per cent of the estimated number of eligibles, those registered and so forth. It was 64.3 per cent of the potential vote, persons of voting age.

Nixon Takes No Part in Party Move

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 11-12-60

Morton Requests Officials to Act In Eleven States

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

The Republican National Committee yesterday sparked an investigation of purported presidential election frauds in 11 states, but Vice President Richard M. Nixon completely divorced himself from the effort.

"As far as Mr. Nixon is concerned, we are standing on the vote as it came in," said Robert A. Finch, his campaign manager. "We have no grand design at all (to try to reverse the result)."

Finch and Mr. Nixon's press secretary, Herbert G. Klein, denied Nixon was consulted on the Republican National Committee moves to uncover vote frauds, if any, and initiate legal maneuvers looking to possible vote recounts in several states.

GOP National Chairman Thruston B. Morton instructed Republican officials in the states to look into "purported vote frauds" as President-elect John F. Kennedy's popular majority hovered just under 290,000 in one of the closest counts in United States presidential history.

Morton said he moved for state and local investigation of alleged vote frauds after the Committee was "literally flooded with thousands of telegrams and phone calls from every state." Morton himself said he did not believe any recounts would upset Mr. Kennedy's victory.

Routine to Democrats

Top Democratic officials accepted the news as routine. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said the move "appears to be based on the fact that they've lost a close election," and added: "It would be helpful to have a detailed bill of particulars rather than a presentation of what appears to be a fishing expedition on a grand scale."

Morton's telegrams, suggesting legal action that might lead to vote recounts, were addressed to state and local GOP chairmen in Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Texas. He said he sent them out in the belief there is "a chance for human error in such an election."

The Committee move churned up contrasting reactions amid these other post-election developments:

Massachusetts politicians wage guessing contest on succession to President-Elect Kennedy in Senate. Page A2.

President Eisenhower accepts resignation of George V. Allen as USIA director. Page A10.

Vice President Nixon arrives in Florida for vacation, looks rested and cheerful. Page A3.

• Morton announced that he will remain in his post as Republican national chairman for another term "in response to requests of so many of my friends in the Republican Party . . . and at the request of both President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon." He said the National Committee would meet in Washington Dec. 9 and 10 to start preparing for the 1962 elections.

• The Republican Party's net pickup of House seats rose to 23, as an official tabulation by the Oklahoma State election board gave the now Democratic 6th District to Republican Clyde Wheeler, with a narrow victory over former Rep. Victor Wickersham (D). Wheeler received 68,025 votes and Wickersham 67,837. He becomes the first Republican to be elected from the District. Wickersham said he will check the board's figures before deciding whether to ask the House for a recount.

• Four House seats were still undecided. In Washington's 7th District, where Republican John Stender had a 358-vote edge over Democratic Rep. Don Magnuson, and in Kentucky's 3d District, where Democrat Frank Burke had a 905-vote margin over Republican Henry Heyburn, the outcome awaited the counting of absentee ballots.

The other undecided House contests were in Utah's 1st District, where Republican Walter A. Stevenson opposed Democrat A. Blaine Peterson, and in Missouri's 11th District, where Democratic Rep. Morgan M. Moulder was challenged by Robert A. Bartel. As of last night, Democrats had won 257 House seats and Republicans, 176.

• Congress still buzzed with talk about modernizing the antiquated electoral college system. Sens. Mike A. Mansfield (D-Mont.) and George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) said they favored abolition of the electoral college. Mr. Kennedy on Thursday said he would not propose any major overhaul of the electoral college, but would like to see the electors bound to comply with the decision in their states.

As the GOP National Committee moved for investigation of purported vote frauds in the states, some Republicans termed it a "10,000-to-1" shot that the election might be reversed. Cynical Democrats, however, eyed it mainly as an effort to further cloud the outcome of the election in the minds of the voting public.

Under Morton's instructions, the local GOP officials would file with their local U. S. Attorney's office specific complaints of illegal actions in connection with the presidential balloting.

Some legal authorities suggested that the best they could hope to do would be to prosecute, an dthat the time element alone was against any reversal of the election results. The electors meet on Dec. 19, only five weeks from now, to cast their votes, and the likelihood that the intervening vote inquiries might affect their decisions appeared remote.

Precedent in 1876

About the only precedent for a reversal occurred in 1876, after the close presidential race between Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes. When disputes involving vote frauds arose in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, Congress named an electoral commission to resolve the outcome. Tilden had received the most votes in the election, but Hayes was declared the winner.

At a joint press conference yesterday, Finch, Nixon's campaign manager, and Klein, his press secretary, made it clear the Vice President does not intend to get into the dispute.

Finch said it was mathematically conceivable that the outcome could be thrown into the hands of uncommitted electors or into the Democratic-controlled House, but he termed it "extremely unlikely" that Nixon could win in any event.

"We're willing to accept the vote of the electoral college," Finch continued. "It is impossible for us to evaluate the complaints or to do anything about them. We don't have enough specific information."

Kennedy's Final Margin Officially 112,801 Votes

Presidential Race Closest In 76 Years

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Total Turnout Higher

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While his popular-vote margin was the smallest since Democrat Grover Cleveland won by only 29,209 over Republican James G. Blaine in 1844, Senator Kennedy was assured of a comfortable electoral-vote margin.

Unless the unexpected happens and some Kennedy-pledged Southern electors defect when the 537 electors cast their votes Monday, Kennedy will have 300 electoral votes in 22 states. Nixon will have 223 in 27 states, and 14 unpledged electors in Alabama and Mississippi will go to Senator Harry F. Byrd, Virginia Democrat. At least 269 is required to elect.

Here are the official popular vote figures for the nation:

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Others	502,501

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Nixon's popular-vote total for the nation was the highest of any losing candidate. Kennedy's figure fell below the winner's high, President Eisenhower's 35,581,003 in 1956.

The total presidential vote was 82 per cent of the estimated number of eligibles, those registered, etc. It was 64.3 per cent of the potential vote, persons of voting age.

Here's Final Vote Table

By The Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 15.—The final official popular vote for president, including the state-by-state vote for Nixon, Kennedy, and others, and the percentage for each:

State	Total Vote	Republican	Pct.	Democrat	Pct.	Other	Pct.
Alabama (A)	564,242	237,981	42.2	318,303	56.4	7,958	1.4
Alaska	60,762	30,953	50.9	29,809	49.1		
Arizona	398,491	221,241	55.5	176,781	44.4	469	0.1
Arkansas	428,509	184,508	43.1	215,049	50.2	28,952	6.7
California	6,507,082	3,259,722	50.1	3,224,099	49.5	23,261	0.4
Colorado	736,246	402,242	54.6	330,629	44.9	3,375	0.5
Connecticut	1,222,883	565,813	46.3	657,055	53.7	15	
Delaware	195,683	96,373	49.0	99,590	50.6	720	0.4
Florida	1,544,180	795,476	51.5	748,700	48.5	4	
Georgia	733,349	274,472	37.5	458,638	62.6	239	
Hawaii	184,869	92,505	50.03	92,364	49.97		
Idaho	300,451	161,597	53.8	138,853	46.2	1	
Illinois	4,756,396	2,378,988	49.8	2,377,846	50.0	10,560	0.2
Indiana	2,135,360	1,175,120	55.0	952,358	44.6	7,882	0.4
Iowa	1,273,820	722,381	56.7	550,565	43.2	874	0.1
Kansas	928,825	561,474	60.4	363,213	39.1	4,138	0.5
Kentucky	1,124,462	602,607	53.6	521,855	46.4		
Louisiana	807,891	230,980	28.6	407,339	50.4	169,572	21.0
Maine	421,767	240,608	57.0	181,159	43.0		
Maryland	1,055,349	489,538	46.4	565,808	53.6	3	
Massachusetts	2,469,480	976,750	39.6	1,487,174	60.2	5,556	0.2
Michigan	3,318,097	1,620,428	48.8	1,687,269	50.9	10,400	0.3
Minnesota	1,541,887	757,915	49.1	779,933	50.6	4,039	0.3
Mississippi (B)	298,171	73,561	24.7	108,362	36.3	116,248	39.0
Missouri	1,934,425	962,221	49.7	972,201	50.3		
Montana	277,579	141,841	51.1	134,891	48.6	847	0.3
Nebraska	613,095	380,553	62.1	232,542	37.9		
Nevada	167,267	52,387	48.8	54,880	51.2		
New Hampshire	295,761	157,989	53.4	137,772	46.6		
New Jersey	2,773,111	1,363,324	49.2	1,385,415	49.9	24,372	0.9
New Mexico	311,118	153,733	49.4	156,027	50.2	1,358	0.4
New York	7,291,079	3,446,419	47.3	3,830,085	52.5	14,575	0.2
North Carolina	1,368,966	655,648	47.9	713,318	52.1		
North Dakota	278,431	154,310	55.4	123,963	44.5	158	0.1
Ohio	4,161,859	2,217,611	53.3	1,944,248	46.7		
Oklahoma	903,150	533,039	59.0	370,111	41.0		
Oregon	775,462	408,060	52.6	367,402	47.4		
Pennsylvania	5,006,541	2,439,956	48.7	2,556,282	51.1	10,303	0.2
Rode Island	405,534	147,502	36.4	258,032	63.6		
South Carolina	386,687	188,558	48.8	198,129	51.2		
South Dakota	306,087	178,017	58.3	128,070	41.7		
Tennessee	1,051,792	556,577	52.9	481,453	45.8	13,762	1.3
Texas	2,311,670	1,121,699	48.5	1,167,932	50.5	22,039	1.0
Utah	374,982	205,361	54.8	169,248	45.2	100	
Vermont	167,324	98,131	58.7	69,186	41.3	7	
Virginia	771,449	404,521	52.4	362,327	47.0	4,601	0.6
Washington	1,241,572	629,273	50.7	599,298	48.3	13,001	1.0
West Virginia	837,781	395,995	47.3	441,786	52.7		
Wisconsin	1,729,082	895,175	51.8	830,805	48.0	3,102	0.2
Wyoming	140,892	77,551	55.0	63,331	45.0	10	
Totals	68,832,670	34,108,684	49.6	34,221,485	49.7	502,501	0.7

Notes: (A) Alabama—Ballot splitting for electors who ran as individuals rather than slate made it impossible to determine exact total vote. The 318,303 in the Kennedy column represents the total polled by the top Kennedy-pledged elector. Top unpledged Democratic elector received 324,050. Six of state's 11 Democratic electors ran unpledged, but later agreed to support Senator Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) in the Electoral College.

(B) Mississippi—Entire electoral vote of 8 went to unpledged Democratic electors who later agreed to support Senator Byrd. They polled 116,248. Kennedy's electors ran second and Nixon's third.

(C) New York—Kennedy total includes 406,176 Liberal Party votes.

Hawaii Vote Closest

The smallest state victory for either Kennedy or Nixon was

34e 1960

GENERAL

ELECTOR SYSTEM -ELECTORAL COLLEGE
THE CONSTITUTION
JUNE 21, 1788

You Didn't Vote For President, But Electors

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 11-9-60

By Karl R. Bauman
Associated Press

Do you think you voted yesterday for candidates for President and Vice President? Well, you didn't, strictly speaking. 1-13-A

An oddity of the American system is that the people don't vote directly for President and Vice President. Instead, they vote for electors.

The Constitution, which went into effect June 21, 1788, provided for what has become known as the Electoral College.

It stipulates that each state shall pick electors equal in number to the Senaotrs and Representatives it has in Congress. Thus Virginia, for example, has 12 electors, equal to its congressional delegation of 10 Representatives and two Senators. Nobody holding Federal office is eligible to be an elector.

So today the voters technically told the electors how they want them to vote in the Electoral College.

The 537 electors will meet Dec. 19 in their respective states. Each elector will have two ballots—one for President and one for Vice President.

Counted in Congress

Theoretically, the result won't be final even then.

Each state must certify how its electors voted. Since adoption of the 20th (Lame Duck) Amendment, the counting of the electoral vote takes place in the presence of a joint session when the new Congress convenes in January.

The person having the greatest number of electoral votes is declared elected, if he has at least a majority of the Electoral College (269).

Should the electors fails to produce a majority for Vice President Richard M. Nixon or Sen. John F. Kennedy, the House of Representatives of the new Congress which convenes Jan. 3 would elect the new President. The election of a Vice President would fall to the Senate.

Each state would get a single vote in that event.

By casting ballots for party candidates, voters choose the electors. In some states the names of the electors don't appear on the ballot, only those of the candidates for President and Vice President.

Since the electors are identified by party, they usually vote for the candidate endorsed by the party. They are not obliged to do so, however, and may vote as they please.

Elector Refuses

In the 1956 presidential election, an Alabama elector refused to give his vote to Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson, although Stevenson carried the State over President Eisenhower.

In the present election, some Southern Democrats are not pledged to support Kennedy.

How did this way of electing a President come about?

The Founding Fathers had an idea that the selection of the President and Vice President should be entrusted to a relatively small group of leaders capable of picking the best qualified men. So they put the electoral system into the Constitution.

Alexander Hamilton said it would give "as little opportunity as possible to tumult and disorder."

The system has been widely criticized, but nothing has come of suggestions that it be changed to base the outcome on the popular vote.

As it now stands, it is possible for a candidate to gain a majority of the popular vote, yet lose in the Electoral College.

In fact it's happened. In 1884, electors pledged to Grover Cleveland received a total popular vote of 5,540,309, while electors favoring Benjamin Harrison got 5,439,853. But Harrison won 233 electoral votes to 168 for Cleveland and became President.

United Press International

Sen. and Mrs. John Kennedy are shown after voting in a branch library near their Boston home. They waited out the election returns in their Cape Cod summer home.

Javits Urges Reform of Elector System

The Atlanta Journal
Constitution

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., told a post-election Republican forum Saturday a "prime legislative target" for Republicans in Congress next year should be reform of the electoral college system.

Javits, in outlining policy for the Republican party in the next four years, said in a prepared statement that "there are important lessons to be learned by all Republicans" from this week's national election.

Atlanta Ga

ONE OF these, he said, was that "the Republican party must move ahead along a modern, progressive path; it must not revert to an outdated, ultra-conservative line." Jour. 1-13-60

"The extreme closeness of the popular vote (for Kennedy and Nixon) despite the fact that there are substantially more Democrats than Republicans on party rolls indicates that in addition to regular Republican strength, the Nixon-Lodge ticket did attract independents and Democrats," Javits said.

* * * P.S.

THE SENATOR noted that the presidential election was lost by the Republicans "because voters in the big cities did not believe that the Republican party offered enough of what they wanted."

"Last Tuesday, the failure of voters in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco to support adequately the Republican presidential ticket emerges as the major factor in its defeat," Javits added.

He said progressive Republican legislative measures which needed to be put across in 1961 include "reform of the electoral college system, in response to the obvious dissatisfaction with the way in which the present machinery operates, and a review of the national convention system."

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GENERAL

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

U. S. Attorneys Told To Watch For Nonexistent Persons Voting

The News + Courier Charleston, S.C.
Mon 11-7-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department Sunday told United States attorneys to watch for attempts to vote nonexistent persons in Tuesday's elections.

It said it had received complaints from three cities that names of hundreds of nonexistent persons had been added to the registration lists.

The department named no individuals or parties as being involved in the reported fraudulent registration.

Citizens were asked to report promptly to the nearest U.S. attorney's office in their district any evidence of probable violation of federal election laws.

In a letter to the U. S. attorneys in each of the 91 districts in the 50 states, Acting Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh said, "The department has received complaints and reports from Baltimore, Md., Gary, Ind., and Warren, Mich., that the names of hundreds of nonexistent persons have been added to the registration lists.

"In Baltimore, for example, this was discovered simply by sending registered letters to newly registered voters who were not listed in the telephone directory. These letters were returned with notations that the named persons was not at the given address."

It appeared, Walsh said, that these registrations had grown out of drives by "certain organizations and persons" to obtain new registrations by paying workers a fee for each new registration obtained.

The U. S. attorneys were directed to examine every complaint to determine whether a violation of federal law is involved "because of the deliberate registration of 'nonexistent persons' or the payment to a person to induce him to vote."

They were told to report immediately to the Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation any such activities in their areas.

The Justice Department disclosed also it will be on the lookout for any reports of improper manipulations of absentee ballots "which might result in distortion of an honest vote count for federal candidates."

Last week, it instructed the U. S. attorneys to keep open their offices on Election Day.

Types of possible violations U.S. attorneys were told to watch for included coercion of voters; buying votes; conspiracies to falsify the vote; and conspiracies to intimidate any citizen because of his race or color or any other reason in the free exercise of his right to vote.

Publishers In Nationwide Vote Registration Move

Atlanta Daily World

The National Newspaper Publishers Association has launched a nation-wide registration and vote campaign under the leadership of Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro American newspapers and a Democratic elector of Maryland, it was announced by NNPA President, John H. Sengstacke last week.

Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, in a letter to the newspapers of the Association wrote: "We are asking you to help organize a campaign designed to give added stimulus nationwide to the many doorbell ringing efforts already underway by the various mass organizations."

Calling for editorial support, Sengstacke stated: "We hope that, in your newspaper efforts to stimulate maximum participation in the forthcoming election, you will find it possible to make at least one dramatic editorial appeal to your readers to register and vote."

Sengstacke wrote: "We are happy to announce that Mr. Carl Murphy is Chairman of the Registration Committee and Attorney W. Henry Walker, the dynamic leader who organized the sit-in - student registration drive in Indiana, will assist Murphy and will be available to assist you if you will let us know when you would like him in your area."

The National Newspapers Publishers Association is an organization of Negro weekly and daily newspapers and its membership includes papers which have eighty-five per cent of the total circulation of the Negro press.

Under 1960 law—

The Birmingham News

Court rules state open to vote suits

Birmingham, Ala. 34e General

May 5-16-60

WASHINGTON, May 16—(AP)—The Supreme Court today directed that the 1960 Civil Rights Act, permitting federal government suits against states, should be applied to enforce Negro voting rights in Alabama.

The high tribunal acted on a Justice Department appeal from decisions by the lower federal courts. The decisions were that nothing in the 1957 Civil Rights Act indicated Congress intended to provide for suits against sovereign states.

While the appeal was pending, Congress enacted the new Civil Rights Act, which says specifically that states as well as individuals may be sued to protect voting rights of Negroes.

THE SUPREME COURT'S action was announced in an unsigned opinion. It was unanimous.

The effect of the high court action is to send the cases back to Alabama federal courts with instructions that the state of Alabama is properly a defendant in the cases.

The cases arose in 1959 when the Civil Rights Commission in hearings in Macon County, Ala., heard charges that Negroes were refused the right to register and vote.

The Justice Department filed a suit under the 1957 civil rights law, asking an injunction against the state and the two Macon County voter registrars. Before the suit was filed, the registrars resigned and no successors were appointed.

U. S. DISTRICT Judge Frank M. Johnson in Montgomery, Ala., and later the U. S. Circuit Court in New Orleans, held the registrars could not be sued, since they had resigned. The lower courts also held the state could not be sued.

U. S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin, in arguments before the Supreme Court May 2, 1960, cited the 1960 Civil Rights Act. Rankin said the Justice Department was willing to drop its action against the two registrars, since the new law gave it all the power needed to proceed against the state.

Rankin asked that the case be sent back to U. S. District Court in Alabama, with instructions to grant the Justice Department's claim that Alabama is properly a defendant in the suit.

Two Alabama assistant attorneys general, Gordon Madison and Nicholas S. Hare, in reply to Rankin, agreed that the 1960 act on its face permits suit against a state. But they emphasized that Alabama would contest the constitutionality of any attempt to apply such action.

RANKIN TOLD the court he was not asking at this time for a decision on constitutionality of the 1960 act. Such decision will have to come in normal course, beginning with the lower courts, he stated.

The Supreme Court's decision, holding that the state of Alabama is properly a defendant, noted that President Eisenhower signed the new Civil Rights Act May 6. It asserted that, "under familiar principles, the case must be decided on the basis of law now controlling."

"In so holding we do not reach, or intimate, any view upon any of the issues decided below, the merits of the controversy, or any defenses, constitutional or otherwise, that may be asserted by the state," the opinion said.

The court then ordered the government's case reinstated as to the state of Alabama.

Court refuses plea for Russian spy

WASHINGTON, May 16—(AP)—The Supreme Court today refused to reconsider its March 28 decision upholding conviction of Col. Rudolf I. Abel as a Soviet spy.

James B. Donovan, New York attorney for Abel, contended the high tribunal's 5-4 decision had opened the way "for every type of police subterfuge" and severely and unjustly curtailed personal liberties of millions of aliens in this country.

Donovan made this argument in a petition urging a new Supreme Court hearing in the case.

Abel was sentenced in federal court in New York to 30 years' imprisonment.

But Not For The Negro Registrant

Terrell "Hints" Permitting Unqualified Whites To Vote

MACON — (UPI) — Attorneys for the defense in the Terrell County voter registration suit filed n answer in federal court Monday charging the Justice Department with asking the court to order registration of unqualified Negro voters.

The answer filed by Macon attorney Charles Bloch, argues that although the state may permit unqualified whites to vote, it does not necessarily follow that the state should let unqualified Negroes vote.

The reply was an earlier brief filed by the Civil Rights Division of the department alleging that reasonable grounds exist to believe that the registrars will continue to make it harder for Negroes to register in Terrell than for whites.

The Justice Department asked for appointment of a federal voter referee to register Negroes under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Bloch's answer contends that there were valid reasons for the "alleged disparity" between the number of whites and Negroes registered in Terrell, including the fact that they failed to try to vote in force, and that their educational level is very low.

It adds that in some cases Negro application cards were improperly filled out, and that Chairman James G. Raines of the board of registrars has not had ample opportunity to register Negroes.

The five defendants in the case were not responsible for what happened because three of them joined the board after the alleged discrimination occurred, another has since died, and the fifth was never a registrar in the first place, the answer says.

The answer adds the defense will ask dismissal of charges against the late F. Lawson Cook Sr., and his wife, who "assisted" him as registrar. It concludes that "the evidence in this case does not show clear an intentional discrimination on the part of the defendants against any persons." Bloch's office said Monday the attorney is now engaged in preparation of a reply brief to be filed in answer to a federal brief which will come as the next step in the case.

Vote Bias Denied In Terrell Brief

Attorneys for the Terrell County Board of Registrars filed a defense brief Monday contending that evidence presented by the Justice department doesn't show "clear and intentional discrimination" against Negro voters.

Written by Macon attorney Charles Bloch, the brief declares the Justice department's civil rights division is seeking a federal court order that would permit "abjectly ignorant" Terrell Negroes to be "registered under a law which has ceased to exist."

The defense brief, filed in answer to an earlier one by the civil rights division, said there are "many valid reasons for the alleged disparity" between the numbers of whites and Negroes voting in Terrell.

Negro applications weren't properly filled out in many instances; the Negroes' educational level is extremely low, and Negroes have not tried to register in force, the brief said.

The civil rights division has asked Federal Judge W. A. Bootle for a hearing Aug. 29 in the U.S. District Court for Middle Georgia. The division is asking Judge Bootle to hold that practices of Terrell registrars have "consistently discriminated against Negroes," and to issue a federal order protecting Negro voters in the future.

The Justice department's brief contended there are "reasonable grounds to believe" that Terrell registrars will continue to make registration harder for Negroes than whites.

The defense has argued that even if unqualified whites were permitted to register, it doesn't follow that unqualified Negroes must be allowed to register, too.

GEORGIA VOTING TO LACK WEIGHT

ATLANTA (AP)—Gov. Ernest Vandiver's announcement of support for John F. Kennedy apparently has stripped the Sept. 14 referendum on pledged or unpledged electors of significance.

Gov. Vandiver said he would vote in September for electors pledged to the Democratic ticket and then would go Democratic all the way in the November general election and electoral college balloting to follow.

Vandiver heads the 12-man slate of electors to be put on the ballot by the Democrats, who have always won in Georgia. Seven of the others quickly fell in behind the governor, saying they too would go all the way for the party. Political circles expect the other four to follow suit.

So, here's how the confusing situation shaped up:

1. Vandiver sponsored the September straw vote on whether the people want the electors to support Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson in the electoral college or wish them unpledged and free to withhold support from the party nominees for president and vice-president.

2. The 12 party electors were officially chosen by the Democratic state committee headed by James H. Gray of Albany. But there is no doubt that Vandiver, as titular head of the party in Georgia, handpicked the slate.

3. But Vandiver's latest move apparently had effectively scuttled whatever may be the result of the straw vote next month. For he says he will vote for the Democratic ticket in the electoral college.

The referendum will go on as scheduled. The electorate might favor unpledged electors. But Vandiver and seven other of those electors are committed to the ticket. Hence, the outcome carries no weight.

State house observers expect an announcement from US Sens. Richard B. Russell and Herman Talmadge on support of the ticket as soon as the current session of Congress ends. And they expect it to be a statement backing Kennedy and Johnson.

Negro Vote Isn't to Blame For Vice, Editor Says

Constitution State News Editor

DARIEN—Charles Williamson, Darien editor, Monday scoffed at Gov. Vandiver's charges that "Negro bloc voting" is responsible for "gambling, corruption and vice" in McIntosh County.

Williamson, whose newspaper office was fired on early July 5, said, "If there's been colored bloc voting, there are white voters also voting in a bloc. They have been under the same duress, the same political control, as the colored voters."

Williamson, a longtime crusader against gambling and vice in McIntosh County, said he was "anxiously awaiting, hoping, I'll see those 'excellent' men" from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation ordered to McIntosh County by Gov. Vandiver on Sunday.

Even as Williamson spoke, two GBI men were en route to McIntosh County.

They are Lt. H. A. Poole and investigator Arthur Hutchins, both termed "top men" by Col. William Trotter, Georgia director of the Department of Public Safety.

Trotter said in Atlanta the two would "supplement the work of the GBI men already on the scene."

Poole and Hutchins have been given "no specific instructions other than to assist in any way possible." Trotter said the investigation of the shooting of the home of the Rev. C. B. Studstill and the Darien News office on July 5 was "the main thing" for their investigation, but the two will work on other phases as necessary.

Sheriff Tom Poppell of McIntosh County refused to speak to newsmen Monday afternoon. He had a message relayed he was "not talking to any newspapers today. He'll talk tomorrow."

Campaigns Net Atlanta 33,000 Colored Voters

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Negro registered voters in Fulton County have increased 33.4 per cent in the past four years, while white registrations rose only 2.8 per cent, but there are still roughly three white voters for every Negro registered.

Figures released last week by the nonpartisan Metropolitan Voting Council show 135,469voters registerd for the Sept. 14 primary, a jump of 8.5 per cent over the 1956 total.

AS A RESULT of the intensive registration drive which colored leaders here have been waging for four years, Negro registered voters constitute 24.5 per cent of the total Fulton registration.

Fulton's white registration now totals 102,272 while Negro voters total 33,197. In the past nine months alone, according to MVC figures the Negro rolls have increased by 2,034 and white registration by 1,538.

FBI Checks Gwinnett Negro Voter Lists

By CHARLIE MOORE

FBI agents Thursday began a probe into reports that Negroes have been purged from the voting books of Gwinnett County.

"Not a bit of it in the world is true," commented Registrar Grover Montgomery as he pointed out that the current list shows approximately one of every three Negroes of all ages—who live in the county are registered to vote.

"We register them all just alike," Montgomery said. "If they come in and they can write their names, we register them."

The Justice department announced in Washington Thursday that it will inspect voting records in Gwinnett and four other southern counties. The department said the call for a probe in Gwinnett is based on information that there may have been a purge of Negro voters recently.

Montgomery said two polite FBI agents came by Thursday and were given a copy of the list of voters who are eligible to vote in the September election. He reported they said they will return next week and photograph individual registration cards.

Montgomery said Gwinnett currently has around 1,150 Negro voters and 19,500 white voters on the books. "A lot of them have died and probably shouldn't be on it," he noted.

But, he said, no white or Negro voter's name has been stricken from the list since 1956 other than some who had died or had moved from the county. He also reported that in 1956, there were only 951 Negro voters registered in the county.

(In 1956, the State Department of Health estimated that Gwinnett County had 3,400 Negro and 31,100 white citizens. The 1960 census gives the county a total of 43,000 citizens but does not break down the races. However, officials believe the increase in population is mostly restricted to white residents, spilling over from Metropolitan Atlanta).

Montgomery said he believes the investigation was ordered on the basis of "misinformation someone, maybe even myself, gave out three or four years ago" to the effect that the county had 1,700 Negro voters.

"With the number down by about five or six hundred, it might look like a purge," Montgomery said, "but it never had been that high."

The Justice department also is investigating complaints of registration discrimination against Negroes in Union County, Fla., and Bolivar, LeFlore and Forrest counties in Mississippi. Officials in all these counties denied Thursday any discrimination. Several officials said they would "welcome" the inspection. Others declined to comment.

U.S. Vote Bias Charge Countered by Negroes

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

ALBANY, Ga., June 30 (AP).—Two elderly Negro school teachers, sworn as Government witnesses, wound up on the defense side yesterday at the Terrell County Negro vote discrimination trial.

They said under cross-examination that they registered to vote—without any great difficulty—after listening to a radio appeal by one of three defendant county registrars for "all citizens to get out and vote."

This would tend to counter Justice Department allegations that Negroes in Southwest Georgia counties are discouraged from voting and are granted the right grudgingly, if at all, when they seek it.

Backs Present Setup

Seventy-five-year-old Plennie Elizabeth Slade, a teacher for 53 years, capped her cross-examination with a plug for race relations as they now exist in the county.

Defense Attorney Charles J. Bloch of Macon asked her: "You have been in Terrell county for all these many years. Have the white people ever bothered you?"

"White people bothered me?" she responded. "Lordy, no. They are some of the best friends I've got. They were responsible for my getting an education and being a teacher."

St. John Barrett, second Assistant United States Attorney General and chief Government counsel, scored mildly on direct testimony of Mrs. Slade and the other teacher, Lila V. Knighton, 78.

Test Related

He drew from them testimony that while they were awaiting this year to enroll as voters, a registrar arrived with a group of some 20 white persons. Learning from them what they wanted, they added, he went into his office with the white applicants, qualified them in a matter of minutes, then gave the Negro teachers the voter tests individually and at some length.

But, they said, they had no special trouble passing the tests and gaining voting rights.

Mr. Bloch asked them why they had waited until they were old women to qualify to vote. They replied that they had never thought it necessary—until they heard Registrar James Griggs Raines, a Harvard-educated attorney, make his get-out-the-vote appeal.

Mr. Raines and fellow Registrars Roscoe Radford and Dixon Oxford are defendants in the Government's first vote discrimination suit brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. They won in an earlier trial, but the Supreme Court reversed this judgment and ordered a retrial.

Seeks Injunction

The Government seeks an injunction against any racial discrimination in voting rights in the Georgia county. It also hopes to lay the foundation for appointment of a Federal voting referee under a civil rights amendment passed this year.

Earlier yesterday, the Government presented two white witnesses from Terrell to backer its conteention that white applicants are enrolled as voters without ado while Negroes are subjected to difficult, unrealistic tests.

Carpenter F. A. Thurmond said he was qualified after reading a red-lettered passage from a Bible instead of a section of the Constitution as State law requires. Road builder Tom W. Rhodes said he was registered a month after moving to the county although the law requires six months residence.

Two Negro Teachers Praise Georgia County Registrars

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — Two elderly Negro school teachers, sworn as government witnesses, wound up on the defense side Wednesday at the Terrell County Negro vote discrimination trial.

They said under cross-examination that they registered to vote—without any great difficulty—after listening to a radio appeal by one of three defendant county registrars for "all citizens to get out and vote."

This would tend to counter Department of Justice allegations that Negroes in the southwest Georgia counties are discouraged from voting and granted the right grudgingly, if at all, when they seek it.

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Raines and fellow registrars Roscoe Radford and Dixon Oxford are defendants in the government's first vote discrimination suit brought under the 1957 civil rights act. They won in an earlier trial but the Supreme Court reversed this judgment and ordered a retrial.

The government seeks an injunction against any racial discrimination in voting rights in the Georgia county. It also hopes to lay the foundation for appointment of a federal voting referee under a 1960 civil rights amendment.

Registration Of Negroes Has Increased

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

In a ward-by-ward breakdown of voter registration, the Metropolitan Voting Council has reported that Negro registration is now 29 per cent of the total number of voters in the city However, Negroes make up 32 per cent of the population.

Since 1956 Negro registration has steadily climbed while white registration has either remained the same or, in some wards, decreased.

Ward-by-ward figures show:

Ward 1 — Negro registration is 3,890, an increase of 28 per cent. White registration is at 5,966, a decrease of 19 per cent.

Ward 3 — Negro registration is up 31.3 per cent to 12,238, while white is 7,903, an increase of 4.5 per cent.

Ward 4 — 4-111 Negroes are registered, an increase of 34.5 per cent; white registration increased 9.4 per cent to 12,632.

Ward 5 — 100 Negroes are registered, an increase of 23.4 per cent, while white is down 8.1 per cent to 15,431.

Ward 6 -- Negro registration is up 23.8 per cent — 4,071 — and white is down 16.3 per cent — 10,404.

Ward 7 — Negro registration is up 50.4 per cent to 7,524, while white increased 13.8 per cent — 13,729.

Ward 8 — 130 Negroes are registered for an increase of 12 per cent. White registration is up 11.3 per cent to 12,061.

The Council said that these figures are only for the September primary and that a larger number is registered for the November general election. The figures show that in no ward was Negro registration down as in the case of whites.

The Council also reported that in Fulton County, Negro restristration is down sharply. Negroes number only 1,133 of a total of 25,277.

Negro Voters Gain A Third in Fulton

By MARION GAINES

Negro registered voters in Fulton County have increased 33.4 per cent in the past four years while white registrations rose only 2.8 per cent—but there are still roughly three white voters for every Negro registered.

Figures released Thursday by the nonpartisan Metropolitan Voting Council show 135,469 voters registered for the Sept. 14 primary, a jump of 8.5 per cent over the 1956 total.

Gwinnett official denies any discrimination in registering voters. Story on Page 3.

As a result of the intensive registration drive which Negro leaders here have been waging for four years, Negro registered voters constitute 24.5 per cent of the total Fulton registration.

Fulton's white registration now totals 102,272 while Negro voters total 33,197. In the past nine months alone, according to MVC figures, the Negro rolls have increased by 2,034 and white registration by 1,538—an addition of nearly 500 more Negroes than whites.

In the five-county metropolitan area—Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Clayton and Gwinnett — some 267,585 persons are registered to vote in the Democratic primary. That's a substantial increase over 1956 although the total number registered falls far short of the number eligible to vote.

Fulton and DeKalb together account for 201,132 of the metropolitan area's registered voters. Fulton has 135,469; DeKalb, 65,663; Cobb, 31,470; Gwinnett, 20,679, and Clayton, 14,304.

HIGH PERCENTAGE

Within the City of Atlanta, where 36 per cent of the population is Negro, the total registration of 110,192 is 29 per cent Negro (32,064) and 71 per cent white (78,128).

In 27 Fulton districts outside the city, however, Negro voters make up only 4.4 per cent of the total registration of 25,277.

Since 1956, Negro voters have recorded percentage increases in all of the city's wards for which figures are available. Second Ward figures aren't available because that ward is in DeKalb County and DeKalb officials decline to release a Negro-white breakdown.

GAIN IN OTHER 7

But Negro registration in the other seven wards showed gains ranging from 12 to 50 per cent. At the same time, white registration actually decreased in three of the seven wards.

The number of white registered voters dropped 19.6 per cent in the First Ward, 16.3 per cent in the Sixth Ward and 8.1 per cent in the Fifth Ward.

But only in the Third Ward are there more Negro voters (12,238) registered than white (7,903). Negroes constitute 39.4 per cent of the total registration in the First Ward and 35.4 per cent in the Seventh Ward.

100 IN FIFTH

In the Fifth Ward, 100 Negroes (.6 per cent) are registered, compared with 15,431 whites—and the Negro total was up 23.4 per cent over 1956.

The Eighth Ward remains overwhelmingly white despite a 12 per cent Negro gain over 1956. With 12,061 whites registered, the 130 Negroes registered make up only 1.6 per cent of the total.

Secretary of State Ben Fortson's office Thursday put the total number of registered voters in Georgia for 1960 at 1,302,139. That's 116,118 more voters than were registered in 1958 but 8,447 less than the 1956 total.

Registrar in Terrell Resigns Over Segregation of Voters

COLQUITT (AP)—Segregation of Negro voters by setting up a polling place for them in the basement of the courthouse in Terrell County prompted a member of the registration board to resign.

Terrell County is under a federal court order not to discriminate against Negroes after a federal judge ruled they had been kept off voting lists because of racial bias.

Superior Court Judge Walter Geer said James G. Raines, chairman of the Terrell County Board of Registrars, resigned in protest over segregated polling booths. Raines said separate voting booths violated the spirit of the federal court order against discrimination.

Geer said registrars have no authority over conduct of elections and Raines was stepping beyond his in trying to say how they should be held.

The judge said he had been informed that 30 or more white persons voted in the basement as well as some Negroes and that a Negro was permitted to vote in the booth set up for white persons in the grand jury room in the courthouse.

There has been one vacancy on the Board of Registrars for several months and Dixon Oxford, state revenue commissioner, a board member, has not been able to devote much time to the board because of his state job. Geer said he would name a full board of registrars for the county Monday.

Matthews To Replace Raines as Registrar

DAWSON—Pataula Circuit Court Judge Walter Geer has named Mansfield Matthews a member of the Terrell County Board of Registrars to succeed James G. Raines, who resigned last week in protest of segregated voting places in the county courthouse.

Judge Geer also appointed William P. Smith to the board, filling a vacancy that has existed for several months. The third registrar is State Revenue Commissioner Dixon Oxford. Judge Geer designated Matthews as chief registrar.

When Raines protested about the segregated voting places, Geer replied that the registrars have nothing to do with the conduct of elections and that Raines was exceeding his authority in saying how they should or should not be held.

The Terrell registrars, as the result of a suit in federal court, are under court orders not to discriminate against Negroes in registering them to vote.

Vandiver Cites Ballot Confusion

ATLANTA (AP) — Gov. Ernest Vandiver said Thursday that failure to include the names of the presidential nominees on the general election ballot in Georgia causes confusion.

"I do not propose to recommend to the legislature that the independent elector law of 1958 be re-enacted," Vandiver told his news conference.

"It will help eliminate confusion by putting the names of the presidential candidates on the ballot."

The unpledged elector law expires automatically in 1962. Unless it is re-enacted, Georgia will operate the general election in 1964 under a 1948 law which permits placing names of nominees on the ballot.

The unpledged elector statute, originally enacted in 1952 when U.S. Sen. Herman Talmadge was governor, was a source of confusion in the campaign just ended.

Only two of the 12 Democratic electors would say prior to the election whether they would vote for Kennedy if Georgia went Democratic. Some party leaders advocated withholding support from Kennedy in the Electoral College as a means of bargaining on civil rights if the Southern votes might decide the issue.

GEORGIA OFFICIALS CURBED ON VOTING

Terrell County Registrars Enjoined by U. S. Court on Enrolling Negroes

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 13—A Federal judge enjoined voter registrars in Terrell County, Georgia, today from further discrimination against Negro applicants.

Judge W. A. Bootle, in a ruling handed down in Macon, took no action on a Justice Department request that he appoint a Federal voter referee to administer registration in the county.

But he retained jurisdiction in the case and implied that additional steps would be taken if the registrars refused to comply with his order.

The case was the first to be filed under the 1957 Civil Rights Act and also the first in which the department had sought to invoke the referee provision of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

He directed the registrars to place the plaintiffs on the voter rolls and to report their compliance within ten days. He then said:

"This court retains jurisdiction of this cause for the purpose of making any and all additional findings and conclusions and of entering any and all additional orders as may become necessary or appropriate for the enforcement, modification or implementation of this decree or for any other lawful purpose."

James G. Raines of Dawson, a banker and lawyer and chairman of the registrars, in explaining the board's refusal to register the Negroes, said that the applicants had pronounced 'equity as "eequity" and that some stumbled over the word "original" in a literacy test.

Such tests are required under Georgia law.

Another board member, Dixon Oxford of Dawson, who is now State Revenue Commissioner conceded that the board had been aware that four of the Negroes were college graduates and that the fifth was a former student at Tuskegee Institute.

Decree Is Entered

In Judge Bootle's decree, the registrars were enjoined from:

¶Acts involving distinction on the basis of race or color between Negroes and other citizens in the voting and registration process.

¶Illegally denying Negroes their rights under state and Federal laws.

¶Administering qualifying examinations to Negro applicants in a different manner in that used in testing whites.

¶Denying registration to Negroes whose performance was equal to that of other successful applicants.

Discriminatory practices cited by the judge included the use of differently colored application forms for white and Negro voters, the keeping of separate registration and voting records according to race and delaying action upon Negro applications while expediting those of whites.

He also banned the administration of more difficult literacy tests to Negroes, requiring Negroes to read aloud and write from dictation while not making such a requirement of whites and demanding a higher standard of literacy from Negroes.

Two experts from the civil rights division of the Justice Department, St. John Barrett and Ben Brooks, prosecuted the case.

The registrars had a blue-ribbon team of lawyers. Charles Block of Macon acted as chief counsel. Others on the defense team included Ellsworth Hall Jr. of Macon; Robert L. Russell Jr. of Winder, brother-in-law of Gov. Ernest Vandiver and nephew of United States Senator Richard B. Russell, and Peter Zack Geer, the Governor's executive secretary.

RULING IS GIVEN IN VOTER CASE

Judge Orders 4 Negroes Put on Rolls in Georgia

MACON, Ga. (AP) — A federal judge has ruled in a historic civil rights case that Terrell County registrars must enroll four Negroes on voter lists and cease all discrimination against future Negro applicants.

But Judge W. A. Bootle took no action on the U.S. attorney general's request that a federal referee be appointed to protect Negroes against discriminatory practices. Bootle declined to say when he might rule on that point.

The essential provisions of Bootle's permanent injunction against the registrars of the southwest Georgia county forbid the use of different colored application forms for white and Negro voters; the administration of more difficult literacy tests to Negroes than to white persons and giving such tests to Negroes singly while white applicants are examined in groups. It also forbids delays in acting on Negro applications when white applications are not also delayed.

The ruling was a victory for the Justice Department in the first voter suit filed under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. Charles Bloch, Georgia constitutional lawyer who defended the Terrell registrars, had denied all the government charges of discrimination.

The suit was tried at Albany, Ga., in June.

The four Negro complainants ordered enrolled on Terrell voter lists are Marjorie Moore Turner, Grace Boyd Gibson, Davey Gibson and Genevieve M. Shedrick.

At the trial, a dozen white witnesses, in addition to Negros, testified it was easier for a white person than a Negro to register to vote. Miss Shedrick testified she failed the voter test although she was a school teacher and had a college degree.

Georgia County To Stop Voting Discrimination

MACON, Ga. — (UPI) — Voting registrars in a southwest Georgia County agreed officially to stop discriminating against potential Negro voters.

Terrell County registrars filed a report in Federal District Court here announcing their compliance with a court order to cease racial discrimination. Four Negroes excluded from the voting lists of Terrell County were added to the voting rolls.

Federal District Judge William A. Bootle, acting on the first such case filed under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, ruled recently that Terrell County registrars discriminated against Negro voter applicants by setting up stricted standards for Negroes. Filing of the report by Chief Registrar James G. Raines indicated there would be no appeal of bootle's ruling.

Independents Land Georgia Vote Results

The state campaign chairman for unpledged electors called on Mississippi voters today to follow the state of Georgia in charting an Independent course in this year's presidential election.

The statement by state Sen. John McLaurin of Brandon followed a straw vote in Georgia Wednesday in which votes gave unpledged electors a 33,000-vote margin over a slate of electors pledged to the Democratic Party.

"The people of Georgia have, by an overwhelming vote, taken their public stand for unpledged electors and are calling upon the other southern states to join hands with them for southern unity at this critical time," McLaurin said.

"The people of Georgia took this vital step in the direction of segregation and constitutional government without the leadership of high elected officials. Certainly, the people demonstrated that they are thinking ahead of the politicians."

The senator pointed out that "Alabama also has a group of unpledged electors on the regular Democratic ticket who are dedicated to the principles of segregation and constitutional government.

"Along with Mississippi, the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina and Virginia have unpledged slates of electors on the ballot, dedicated to the same principles," he said.

"We have a weapon in our electoral votes with which we can defend our southern way of life and basic Americanism. I believe that the people of Mississippi, desiring a unified South, will join with the fine people of Georgia, Alabama and the other southern states and will cast their vote for the unpledged electors of the Mississippi Democratic Party which is the only vote we can cast for segregation and constitutional government."

Justice Dept. Victor In Ga. Ballot Suit

MACON, Ga. (ANP) -- A federal judge ruled last week civil rights case that Terrell County registrars must enroll four Negroes on voter lists and cease all discrimination against future Negro applicants.

But Judge W. A. Bootle took no action on the U. S. attorney general's request that a federal referee be appointed to protect Negroes against discriminatory practices. Bootle declined to say when he might rule on that point.

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Ga.

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA NEGRO VOTERS IN HEAVY TURN-OUT — As the State Democratic Primary got underway Wednesday, observers said that the Negro turn-out in Atlanta and Fulton County was fairly heavy for a primary election. They came to the precincts ranging in age from 18 on. In the left photo, 18-month-old Stanley Studded is an attentive observer of how it's done, although he is a bit to young to fill out a ballot slip like Mrs. Minnie Alexander, Mrs. Julia Douglas, and Mrs. Mattie Acey. On the right 80-year-old Mrs. M. C. McAllister gets her "I Have Voted" tag from poll worker Mrs. G. A. Sturdevant. (Photos by Perry)

SMITH, GRIMES, ETHERIDGE, WEBB RETURNED TO OFFICES

Fulton Incumbents Are Retained By Vote Here

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 9-15-60
P 1

BY CHARLES W. GREENLEA

Fulton County's hotly contested political races came to judgement Wednesday as voters picked their selections for the four local offices at stake in the Democratic primary. Victory in the primary is tantamount to election since there will be no Republican opposition in the general election in November.

The victors were: Solicitor Paul Webb, Representative M. M. Mugg Smith Judge Paul S. Etheridge, and Sheriff Ralph T. Grimes. All of the winners were incumbent office holders, offering to succeed themselves.

Solicitor Webb polled 50,740 votes to 17,731 for Atty. Reuben Garland; Judge Etheridge received 37,220 votes to 20,279 for Atty. W. E. (Bill) Spence. Sheriff Ralph T. Grimes received 38,399 to 30,736 for County Commissioner Archie Lindsey, who sought to unseat him; and Representative Smith drew a total of 36,131 to gain a clear majority over both his opponents, F. W. (Buddy) Griffin and Jesse Walton.

Slighty more than half of Fulton County's registered voters went to the polls to express a preferance among candidates and to answer a question concerning the use of presidential electors.

Negro voters, showing a little more interest, were estimated to have accounted for about 20,000 of the 68,000 estimated total votes cast in the county. Qualified to vote were 135,469 citizens of which 33,197 were Negroes.

In previous elections in recent years, Negro voters have turned out in numbers as high as 75 per cent; this time they polled approximately 61 percent as was estimated by an examination of five all-Negro populated precincts.

The analysis of these precincts disclosed that Negroes voted overwhelmingly for all of the winners except Judge Paul S. Etheridge. They had supported, in every case except the judge's race, the incumbent office holders. In that race the totals for the five precincts showed the incumbent Judge Etheridge receiving 1,196 votes to 4,301 for Attorney W. E. (Bill) Spence. The Negro voters in every race appeared to have supported the candidates recommended by the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

Atty. A. T. Walden, co-chairman of the League, in a statement last night said: "It is gratifying that the voters saw fit to take the advice of the League: the organization has tried to do a public service in helping citizens to become informed. While the turnout was good, it was not as large as we had hoped, but considering the general apathy shown in this election, we think the response of our voters is commendable."

According to a survey of the poll managers, the primary was one of the smoothest elections in recent years. Except for numerous instances in which voters appeared at the wrong precinct station, there seemed to be little confusion.

Balloting was light in the morning hours and slow throughout the day. The usual late afternoon rush to beat the 7 p.m. closing hours brought the totals up, however. Since the last election, several thousand new Negro voters had qualified and many persons had changed residence. Some of these showed up at the wrong polling places but those who appeared early enough had time to go to their proper polls where mangers searched the address books for corrections.

Several Negro voter organizations, including the Atlanta Negro Voters League, had sponsored meetings throughout the city prior to the election. Apparently all of these organizations overlooked the matter of instructing the new voters in the useof the voting machines. A sampling of young voters at one of the precincts revealed through questions that some of them had failed to leave the pointers down before pulling the red lever to exit. This meant their votes were not recorded.

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Many Negro voters were apparently confused over the question about the "pledged" or "free" electors. Several commented that they did not even see the question on the machine, and others commented that they did not understand it. One young school teacher disclosed that she voted for "free" electors, and asked this reporter for an explanation of the issue. When it was interpreted, she laughed, "Oh goodness, I did exactly what I meant not to do!"

Apparently she was not alone in her misinterpretation. In the five sample Negro populated precincts,

Voters on the westside of town ... apparently showed more interest in ... than those of other ... sections. Precinct 3-B at E. R. Carter School on Pryor Road, and 3-E Further Avenue, showed similar comparisons.

The turnout at Precinct 4-I, ... persons voted for "pledged" ... and 223 voted for "free" electors. The Atlanta Negro Voters League had recommended "pledged" electors.

Further analysis of the returns also disclosed that Negro voters supplied the margin that made victory possible for Sheriff Grimes, and Representative Muggsy Smith.

Poll managers and clerks at ten ... of the county's precincts were Negroes. They had been appointed by ... Dr. C. A. Bacote and Atty. J. C. ... Chamberlain, members of the County ... Democratic Executive Committee, ... who were the first of their race to ... be elected to these positions ... history.

Legal Fight Is Fifth in 14 Years

By MARION GAINES

Georgia's controversial county unit system was attacked for the fifth time in the past 14 years Monday when two Savannah voters filed damage suits growing out of the recent First District congressional race.

The unit system's biggest legal guns, including State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and Macon attorney Charles Bloch, reacted immediately with indications that an all-out defense will be thrown up to the latest suits filed in U.S. District Court at Savannah by a furniture store owner, William C. Helmly, and his wife.

"LAW IS SAME"

"It's been decided four or five times already," said Bloch, who has often been called on by the state in segregation and voting cases involving constitutionality of certain laws.

"The U.S. Constitution is the same, Georgia law is the same and I assume the ruling (on the unit system's constitutionality) would be the same," Bloch said.

Atty. Gen. Cook simply voiced "every intention of going into the case and assisting in the defense."

Separate suits seeking $10,000 damages each were filed on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Helmly by Atlanta attorney Morris Abram, as chief counsel, and Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who was listed on the complaint as "of counsel."

TO HIGH COURT

Abram pointed out that the suits, which seem likely to be carried all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, "would not affect" in any way the outcome of the First District Congressional race in which G. Elliott Hagan upset incumbent Rep. Prince Preston.

In the Sept. 14 Democratic primary, Preston polled a majority of First District votes, 34,318, while Hagan received 33,629. But under the unit system, Hagan won the U.S. House seat by carrying 11 First District counties, with a total unit vote of 26, while Preston carried seven, with 18 total unit votes.

Helmly's suit was described by Abram as "'entirely different" from previous court attacks on the unit system which were made in 1946, 1950, 1952 and 1958—the last an effort by Mayor Hartsfield which failed by a 5-to-4 vote of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The unit setup, which has been defended by some politicos as a protection against rural Georgia's ever being dominated by a "big city" machine, provides that the eight most populous counties have six unit votes each; the 30 next most populous have four unit votes each, and the remaining counties two unit votes each.

Helmly charged in his suit that although he voted for Preston, application of the unit system then deprived him of his rights (under Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution) to:

(1) "Be an elector" (since counties, not persons, were considered "as the only electors in determining the winner"); (2) "Have the winner . . . determined by the greatest number of votes cast"; (3) Have his vote counted "for the candidate of his choice."

(The first paragraph of Article 1, Section 2 provides that: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.")

SINCE 1875

The procedure of deciding congressional races on a popular vote basis, which Georgia follows in the general election, should also be followed in the Democratic primary, Helmly's suit declared, because the primary has, in fact, been "the election" since 1875.

Abram said the suit brought by Mrs. Helmly "is in many respects similar" to Mayor Hartsfield's 1958 action in that it charges that "her vote under the county unit system counts far less than the votes of residents in smaller counties . . ."

"Her vote is thus diluted, or watered down, having the same result that would occur if each resident in Long County, for example, were permitted to cast 16 ballots," Abram said.

EXHIBITS ATTACHED

Attached to Mrs. Helmly's suit were exhibits designed to show that "the disparity" (between one vote in a very populous county and one vote in a smaller county) created by the unit system "will continue to increase with the increase of urban population. . ."

This is demonstrated, said the suit, by the fact that Fulton County now embraces 14.1 per cent of Georgia's entire population but its six unit votes "constitute but 1.46 per cent" of the state's total unit votes.

Mrs. Helmly, the suit said, was deprived "of her right to vote" in an election for a federal office by "an arbitrary, unreasonable and discriminatory means of consolidating votes cast; to wit: the county unit system."

Abram indicated that Georgia opponents of the unit system were cheered by the U.S. Supreme Court's recent order for a lower-court trial in the Tuskegee, Ala., gerrymandering case, which ruled in effect that federal courts can hear complaints that voting rights have been curbed by "affirmative enactments" of state legislatures.

MORE HEARTENING

Even more heartening, he indicated, was the Supreme Court's action Monday granting a hearing to a group of Tennessee voters who are challenging the way General Assembly seats were apportioned in that state. (Story on Page 13.)

Named as defendants in the Helmly suits were James H. Gray, chairman of the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee; George D. Stewart, committee secretary; E. D. Wells, secretary of the First District's Democratic Executive Committee, and all of the rest of the members of the State and First District committees.

Gray said he personally feels the U.S. Constitution requirement of election by popular vote applies only "to the general election, not to a party primary."

Hagan won "in the general election by popular vote," he said, "and anyone had the right to run against him in the general election."

PLAINTIFFS' COUNSEL
Morris Abram

That Every American Might Vote

Atlanta Daily World

Since the enactment of the law recently to strengthen the right of the franchise, there have appeared accounts of federal investigations into Negro voting. Notwithstanding the facts, the figures are making some strange and startling disclosures in this voting business. Think of one county in Georgia having 1,255 Negroes with only twenty-five registered.

Atlanta, Ga.

In common reason, such a situation would not exist if these un-registered people were given the same chance as given to other voters. Sat. 6/11/60 Pk

The county in question, Fayette, cannot be passed up with the negative statement of the Chairman of the Board of Registrars that "We don't encourage Negroes to vote, nor do we discourage them."

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Surely in these times of a new awakening on the citizenship front there must be an impediment somewhere.

Also, one is set wondering about a certain admitted condition, the Chairman opined: "Every colored person who comes to register is given a chance as long as he can pass the qualifications."

Maybe these are among the "qualifications" which denied the right to vote in Randolph and Terrell Counties, in which school teachers duly certified by the same authority later setting college graduates and doctors up as illiterates.

In the meantime, the Attorney General asked the FBI on Monday to seek voting records in other deep South counties.

Already there are twelve counties asked to open their records since President Eisenhower signed the Civil Rights bill.

The parent organization of the voters leagues has a duty to perform in this arena. Where the people of a county are not alerted to the treatment of their grievances, it is up to parent civic and political leagues to assist in spelling out just what the Department of Justice is trying to find out in this overall effort to enable every person desirous of exercising his right to vote to do so unmolested.

The fact that in a county of over a thousand Negroes, with only twelve of these being registered, simply doesn't "click."

Free government just cannot obtain, neither can the nation escape those glaring handicaps in its effort to sell to other parts of the world what many of its own citizens do not possess.

We all must be interested in strengthening our government by broadening the participation of its citizens in the selection of those who are to govern. This can be done most effectively at the ballot box.

Bibb County's Grand Jury Looks Into "Bloc" Voting

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 6/11/60 Pk

Down in Macon, Georgia, the newly convened grand jury of the Bibb County Superior Court has been ordered to conduct an investigation into what was termed "Negro bloc voting." The sitting Judge, Oscar L. Long, told the jury to "investigate and examine into the facts of every election of every kind in this county for the past several years in which bloc vote is apparent."

34e

It appears that the Bibb County grand jury has before it an exhaustive task in ferreting out all elections where bloc voting has been apparent. If our information is correct, the county has been engaged for a very long time in bloc voting itself. It started "way back yonder" when Negro disfranchisement was in flower and it was decreed the best way to stop the menace of majority expression at the polls was to bloc vote. This pattern is so old that Bibb County itself could not be off on this practice.

It was stated on the same score that there is no law against bloc voting, but the judge cited laws against buying or illegally soliciting votes. It was said about 80 to 85 per cent of the Negro voters engage in bloc voting.

It is obvious that the query stems from the fact that it was reported that Negro votes helped to decide two aldermanic elections in Macon. Negro and white votes are counted separately in Bibb's Macon election.

Those in charge of this investigation are well acquainted with the whys that Negroes as well as other folks bloc vote. When there is no other option than voting against one's enemies, he naturally votes for his friends.

For a long time this practice has been in vogue and without taking sides, the kettle should not laugh at the pot. The white South has been "bloc voting" for Democratic candidates since Reconstruction days.

If Bibb County and the whole state of Georgia are guilty of a general practice of bloc voting, why question the rights of a few Negroes who chose at times to vote for those favorable to them, or their friends as other voters enjoy the privilege?

Georgia's County Unit May Face A New Battle

Atlanta Daily World

Those who saw time in the starving out of opposition parties and setting up a strategy of a one-party order and its accompanying hand-made, the county unit, and their descendants who saw in such a sure fortification of a certain "way of life" evidently did not envision a progressive Democracy that had to struggle finally for existence in an ever shrinking world.

Atlanta, Ga.

Now, it comes to pass that apparently the county unit will face a new test through this school question. Two or three times it has been up to the Supreme Court to be dropped back into the laps of its senders, as a state election factor, to be settled in state elections at the local level.

Sun. 6-12-60

From a news release, former Governor Ellis Arnall recently declared that if the schools are closed, "Georgia has already elected its last governor under the county unit system."

Such a terse declaration sums up a new approach altogether to fight the county unit. For many decades it has "taken" care of a system set up for the choosing of minority candidates and hence, government by minorities for minorities.

Pk

According to the pattern set forth in these columns many times, the county unit will come out in the open to be blasted and withered beneath the heavy onslaught of facing for its first time an actual election. It has been advanced several times that this system could not weather an election of majority expression, once a candidate of dependability had the courage to brace up against it in a general election.

Gov. Arnall would not flatly predict a court-overthrow; but he said the courts would either overthrow or modify the unit system, or by 1962, the governor's race will be decided in the general election.

Inasmuch as he predicted that the 1961 General Assembly will do nothing to prevent school closing, Arnall made his candidacy contingent upon the provision that the schools close.

Thusly, it seems that anyway the Sibley Study Commission might decide, the state will find a more powerful local option way through a referendum in a general election, the first since the days of the late Governor William Y. Atkinson, himself a citizen of Newnan and Coweta County.

Gov. Arnall states that if the schools are not closed he will not run. Be that as it may. If the county unit does not fall upon the keen edge of the axe in this school closing business, some day it will fall on one; for its days are numbered and its cause is doomed.

Issues, Aims, Voices in The Open

The Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 6/10/60

Bloc Vote Controversy

MACON — Negro bloc voting charges undergoing scrutiny by the Bibb County grand jury have brought into the open a controversy involving Sheriff James I. Wood, the County's Democratic Executive Committee and a winning candidate, who received the bulk of his support from the Negro community.

Wood, who turned Republican last January, the Democratic Executive Committee which he accused of controlling " a gigantic bloc vote," and Alderman Gus Bernd are the central figures in a stormy hornet's nest situation in Middle Georgia.

The bloc vote charge was elveled by Judge Oscar L. Long and concurred in by judges, A. M. Anderson and Hal Bell. It stems from Bernd polling 1,001 Negro votes and 300 white votes in winning his seat on the City Council.

Angered by charges of bloc voting, Sheriff Wood made headlines by issuing a two-page letter criticizing and singing Negroes as offenders. "For many years," Wood wrote, even for decades, our newspapers, law enforcement agencies and courts have permitted a situation to develop in Bibb County which is so dangerous that I feel imperative to call it to your attention.

Wood said he referred to that gigantic bloc vote which is controlled by a handful of men known as the Bibb County Executive Committee. The situation has so deteriorated that almost no one can obtain any local office without first securing the sanction and approval of this handful of men."

The Bibb County grand jury in recess until June 12 has questioned a parade of witnesses in investigating the bloc voting charge. Bernd spent two hour behind closed doors The longest time devoted to a Negro was William K. Randall, prominent contractor and former president of the Macon chapter of the Associated Democratic Clubs of Georgia.

Others testifying were Gus Bernd, a cousin of Bernd, Joe Parham, editor of The Macon News who wrote an editorial on the heavy Negro vote received by Bernd, and Julian V. Kennedy and William K. Stanley, two candidates defeated in the alderman race.

Earlier, Judge Long in charging the grand jury cited two code sections he said may have been violated in local elections - both misdemeanor statutes. One prohibits buying or selling votes and makes it unlawful to hire workers who are qualified voters, or for such persons to be hired, or to canvass for or influence votes in behalf of any candidates. Another prohibits printing or possession of ballots or likenesses of ballots for election.

The statute of limitations on misdeameanor offenses is two years. This means that no indictment could be returne dfro violations in any election or primary before the Democratic primary of Sept. 10, 1958.

Sheriff Wood in condemning the grip which the Bibb County Democratic Executive Committee holds said: "The grand jury should delve deeply into the means by which a select group in this community is able to brain wash the voting public so that the voters like sheep, blindly bloc vote for certain sponsored candidates of the Democratic Executive Committee. Certainly this notorious and long existing bloc vote overshadows and overpowers any other sub bloc vote which may be under inquiry in the process of the present investigation."

"I assure the members of the grand jury," Wood said "that my office, at all times stand ready to cooperate with the grand jury in gathering this evidence and I can further assure the grand jury that it takes under advisement an inquiry into the gigantic Democratic bloc vote in this county.

"Accusations are further made that this group of leaders, known as the Bibb County, Democratic Executive Committee, openly and notoriously violates the law of this state by soliciting the voters on behalf of those nominees securing their approval. Reports further circulate that this small group of leaders receive money supposedly for the purposes of advertising, printing, etc., but no satisfactory explanation is ever made to the public by which this organization is able year after year, decade after decade, to control a mass vote in Bibb County.

"Obviously, it is not in the best interst of the people of Bibb County to always deliver a bloc vote to the selectees of this group of political leaders in this community."

Bloc Vote Probe Said Persecution

Birmingham World Birmingham Ala.
Sat. 6-11-60

Bibb County Sheriff Calls It "Political Persecution In Guise Of Law Enforcement"

MACON (UPI)—A judge's orders to a grand jury to investigate Negro bloc voting here raised a storm of controversy Tuesday, involving three jurists, the sheriff and the president of the Macon Bar Assn.

Bibb County Sheriff James I. Wood blasted Judge Oscar L. Long's charge to the grand jury Monday as threatened "political persecution in the guise of law enforcement."

Long charged the jury to look into accusations that illegal means was being used to round up the Negro vote fo rcertain candidates and to bring charges against ny guilty persons. Two other judges on the Macon circuit, A. M. Anderson and Hal Bell, endorsed Long's charge.

The three judges, answering West's criticism, said they "do not propose to engage in any controversy with an officer of this court or any other person" and that they had placed the matter before the grand jury "as the law of Georgia and our duty under them requires."

Neal D. McKenney of the Macon Bar Assn. issued a statement backing the judges and calling West's blast "deplorable."

West compared Long's charge to "intimidation by physical demonstration such as used by the KKK and charged the judges with using the style and language of a race-baiting candidate for political office."

Wood himself has received heavy Negro support in his always successful political races. He is not seeking reelection this year, however.

The grand jury, meanwhile, called a meeting for Wednesday to investigte Negro bloc voting.

Probe of Bibb's Negro Vote Hit

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Tue. 6-14-60
Sec. A P. 13

MACON (AP)—Mayor Edgar H. Wilson Monday blasted Bibb County's investigation into charges of Negro block voting as harmful to race relations and "an insult to all public officers who have received a large Negro vote."

The mayor also said one of the authors of the investigation, Superior Court Judge Hal Bell, should explain how Gov. Ernest Vandiver, whose campaign he managed, received one of the largest Negro block votes ever cast in Bibb County.

Bell was appointed to a newly-created third superior court judgeship here after Vandiver was elected governor.

Vandiver, Wilson said, polled 93 per cent of the Negro vote in Bibb in the 1958 election.

LEAGUE CHIEF APPEARS

Meanwhile, the Bibb grand jury continued its investigation. Among witnesses who appeared before the jury Monday were T. B. Hooper, leader of the Negro Voters League and County Commissioner Kenneth Carswell, who lost last year's election for mayor to Wilson, who polled a large majority of Negro votes.

Wilson, who asked to appear before the jury to state his views, said "Judge (Oscar) Long's charge to the grand jury on Negro voting is the worst blow to race relations in Bibb County in recent years. . . . I have never before known of a superior court of this county becoming involved in political affairs."

ASKED NEGRO VOTE

The mayor said, "I have received a large Negro vote in three elections. I have bought no votes, white or Negro. I have made no special promises to whites or Negroes. . . . I asked for the Negro vote, as I will again if it falls my lot to run for public office. I know of no wrongdoing in any of these elections, either moral or criminal . . ."

The investigation was launched after Gus Bernd won a Macon aldermanic election over two other opponents even though he received only 300 votes from white persons.

Wilson said, "Even though our distinguished judges may not have intended the charge as a political move, it necessarily is political. It is political in its timing, coming just prior to a primary election (July 20). It is political in its content . . . and it is couched in terms to intimidate Negro voters."

Vote Records To Open For FBI Inspection

The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Ga.
Tue. 6-14-60

FAYETTEVILLE, Ga. (AP) The chairman of the board of registrars in Fayette County said tonight he will comply with a federal order to open up voter records within 15 days.

"We haven't done anything wrong," said J. C. Compton when informed Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers had asked that the county open its voting registration records for FBI inspection.

But Compton said he was busy getting ready for the Sept. 14 Democratic primary to turn the records over immediately to two FBI agents who visited Fayetteville during the day.

Fayette County, about 20 miles south of Atlanta, was one of four more counties in the South asked to open up their voting records under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

In making the request, Rogers said Fayette County voting age Negroes number about 1,255 with 25 registered.

"We don't encourage colored people to vote nor do we discourage them to vote," Compton said.

FBI Starts Vote Probe In Georgia

MACON, Ga. — (UPI) — The FBI has started an investigation of voting procedures in Bibb County, Ga., at the request of the U. S. attorney's office, it was revealed last Saturday.

This action was revealed soon after Congress passed a new civil rights bill.

Several local officials said FBI agents have asked them to explain county voting procedures, particularly why Negroes and whites vote at separate places and why poll officials count the ballots by race.

Negroes and whites in Bibb county vote separately at all but two small precincts.

In Atlanta, FBI agent-in-charge Charles E. Weeks confirmed that the FBI was gathering the information at the request of U. S. Assistant Atty. Gen. William M. F. Ryan, head of the Justice Department's civil rights division.

TO EXTEND PROBE

Weeks said Ryan also had requested the FBI to undertake the same type probe in two other Georgia counties but Weeks declined to identify them.

According to Weeks the request for information was not an investigation but merely a fact-finding mission.

Cecil Whitaker, member of the Bibb County board of registrars, confirmed that he had been approached by two FBI agents. He said the agents wanted to verify parts of testimony presented by Macon Attorney Charles J. Bloch before the senate juidicary committee recently in Washington.

Bloche has tstified that Negroes hold the balance of voting power in Bibb county and that their ballots had been decisive in recent elections.

'NOTHING SECRET'

Lawton Miller, chairman of the Bibb Democratic Executive committee, said two agents had approached him and "I told them there's nothing secret about how our primaries are held. Ever since the outlawing of the white primary, Negroes have been voting in large numbers and have swung two recent elections.

Negroes cast over 1,300 votes last Wednesday for Gus Bernd, the winner in a special aldermanic election. Bernd received only about 300 white votes.

Bibb county has a total registration of approximately 28,000, about 4,800 of which are Negroes. In 1946, about 10,000 Negroes were on registration rolls but the number has been declining since then.

U.S. Justice Department Probes Georgia Voting Facilities

MACON, Ga. (AP)—The Department of Justice, claiming segregated voting facilities is a denial of equal rights, is investigating such facilities in Bibb County.

In Atlanta Charles E. Weeks, of the FBI, said that agency is looking into voting procedures in two other Georgia counties at the request of William F. Ryan, head of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Dept.

Ryan said the Bibb County inquiry was started as a result of testimony by Charles J. Bloch, Macon attorney, before the Senate Judiciary Committee while the new civil rights act was under consideration.

Bloch represented Southern opponents of the bill. He told the committee Negroes held a balance of power in the last two Bibb County elections. And he said that could be determined because Negroes and white persons vote at separate polling places.

Lawton Miller, chairman of the Bibb Democratic executive committee said two agents approached him and asked if Negroes controlled any elections in Bibb County and about separate voting facilities for whites and Negroes.

"I told them Negroes were a controlling factor in the mayor's race and a legislative race," Miller said.

The agents talked to Miller Tuesday. On the following day a new city alderman was elected by 1,001 Negro and 300 white votes in Macon. Gus Bernd, 41-year-old white man, received 214 more votes than his nearest opponent, William K. Stanley Jr., who was given 1,001 white and 86 Negro votes.

Miller said Bibb County Negroes "have a tremendous psychological advantage now. But if the Justice Dept. brings an injunction contending separate elections are in violation of the 14th amendment and it is packed by the Supreme Court then I would say they would be responsible for Negroes losing a tremendous psychological advantage."

NO PROBE LINK SEEN

Voting Record Official Kills Self in Georgia

PRESTON, Ga., May 12 (UPI)—The official in charge of Webster County voter records which the Justice Department wants to inspect killed himself in a country churchyard yesterday.

He was County Tax Commissioner Stanley Fussell, he had been ill for some time with stomach trouble.

Sheriff Richard Johnson said he did not believe the Justice Department investigation, ordered this week by U.S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers under new civil rights legislation, had anything to do with Fussell's death.

Fussell's body was found about 7:30 p.m. in the yard of Macedonia Baptist Church in the Center Point community, near Preston, seat of the southwest Georgia county. Johnson said Fussell killed himself with a shot in the head from a .22-caliber rifle and had been dead about six hours when the body was found.

Fussell had said, earlier this week that his vote registration records were in order and "when they (Justice Department agents) come, I'll lay the records right on the table."

A reporter for the Columbus Ledger said Fussell told him that he felt the reason no Negroes are registered to vote in Webster County is that they fear reprisals from persons "living outside of Webster County." He quoted Fussell as saying "some Negroes are scared they'll be burned out" if they try to register.

Rogers singled out four counties—Webster, McCormick County, S.C., Wilcox County, Ala., and East Caroll Parish, La., for the first voter registration investigations under the newly enacted civil rights legislation. This requires that vote records be kept for periods of at least 22 months following elections. No Negroes are registered to vote in any of the four counties, Rogers said.

Vote Official Kills Himself In Webster

Constitution State News Service

PRESTON — Stanley Fussell, deputy voting registrar of Webster County, killed himself Wednesday night, four days before the FBI is scheduled to begin an investigation of voting records in the county.

But Webster Sheriff A. Richard Johnson and the FBI said Thursday they did not believe Fussell's death was connected with the pending investigation.

"He had been in poor health for three years and had gotten into his head the idea that his disease couldn't be cured," Sheriff Johnson said. Fussell was 60.

C. E. Weeks, special agent of the FBI, said his agents planned no investigation of the death.

"Of course, we haven't even started down there yet," Weeks said. He said the FBI probably would not go into Webster before Monday.

Mr. Fussell, who also was county tax commissioner, apparently killed himself Wednesday night in the Macedonia Baptist churchyard, Sheriff Johnson said.

A .22 rifle was found near his body. The sheriff said no inquest will be held.

The Webster County courthouse was closed all day Thursday in mourning.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Friday at the Macedonia church. Burial will be in the church cemetery, near the spot where Mr. Fussell's body was found.

(In Washington, the Justice department said Mr. Fussell's death will have no effect on plans to inspect voting records in Webster county in an attempt to discover why no Negroes are registered although there are nearly twice as many Negroes as whites living in the county.)

Justice Department Probing Segregated Polling Places; Voting In 3 State Counties

Bibb Officials Asked To Explain Race Ballot Count

MACON, Ga. (UPI) — Voting procedures in three Georgia counties were under investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice Friday, with major attention apparently centered on segregated polling places.

Three officials in Macon said FBI agents, acting under orders of Asst. Atty. Gen. William F. Ryan, assistant chief of the department's Civil Rights Division, had asked them to explain county voting procedures. They said the agents specifically wanted to know why Negroes and whites vote at separate places and why poll officials count the ballots by race.

The Justice Department in Washington and the FBI office in Atlanta confirmed that an investigation has been started in Bibb County. Charles E. Weeks, agent-in-charge of the Atlanta FBI, said inquiries also had been ordered in two other Georgia counties, but he declined to name them.

The Justice Department refused to say if the FBI was looking into voting procedures in any other areas in Georgia outside Bibb county.

DENIAL OF RIGHTS?

But Ryan said, "If there are segregated facilities, then there is a denial of equal rights."

Negroes and whites in Bibb county vote separately at all but two small precincts. It was understood the practice is common in other Georgia counties.

Cecil Whitaker, member of the Bibb county Board of Registrars, confirmed he had been approached by two FBI agents. He said the agents wanted to verify parts of testimony presented by Macon attorney Charles J. Bloch before the Senate Judiciary Committee recently in Washington.

Bloch had testified that Negroes hold the balance of voting power in Bibb County and that their ballots had been decisive in recent elections.

BLOCH STARTED PROBE

He told the committee that "In our county, in the primaries, and I think in the general elections, the colored people and the white people still vote at separate polling precincts, booths, and their votes are counted differently." Ryan emphasized it was not an investigation of Bloch but of his statements.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver's executive secretary, Peter Zack Geer, charged that "Any time the FBI comes into Georgia investigating voting procedures it is likely to be found to be an attempt to subordinate local authority and local and state election procedures to some arrogant bureaucrat perched behind a mahogany desk in the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice."

Senator Herman E. Talmadge, D-Ga., said in a statement: "The interests of the country and the taxpayers could be served far better if the Department of Justice and the FBI were endeavoring to apprehend gangsters, crooks, and criminals rather than to determine who voted in which box in Bibb County."

Bibb County Democratic Chairman Lawton Miller said he told two agents, "There's nothing secret about how our primaries are held. Ever since the outlawing of the white primary, Negroes have been voting in large numbers and have swung [illegible] recent elections."

NEGROES ELECT BERND

Macon City Councilman - elect Gus Bernd received 1,000 Negro votes last Wednesday in a special election. Only 300 whites voted for him.

Miller said the FBI agents wanted information about how primaries are conducted, and asked why whites and Negroes voted separately.

Miller said he told the agents, "My answer to that would be my opinion." He said it was his understanding the agents were asking similar questions in other Georgia cities. But I'm not worried about this. There is no federal or state law prohibiting voting at separate polling places, or tabulating votes separately."

Bibb County Ordinary Walter C. Stevens said he told the FBI that in some county precincts Negroes and white use the same voting facilities. He said he explained that in more thickly populated areas the voting places are separated as a matter of convenience for the Negroes.

Bibb County has a total registration of approximately 28,000. Negro voters number about 4,800 at present, compared to some 10,000 in 1946.

Negro Registration Rises Above Whites' In Atlanta

Atlanta (AP)—Negro registered voters in Fulton County increased 33.4 per cent in the past four years while white registrations rose only 2.8 per cent.

In the city of Atlanta, Negroes, who make up 36 per cent of the population, now constitute 29 per cent of all registered voters, according to figures released by the Metropolitan Voting Council.

As a result of the intensive registration drive Negro leaders have been waging for four years, Negro registered voters constitute 24.5 per cent of the total County registration.

Total Up 8.5 Pct.

Figures released by the nonpartisan council show 135,469 Fulton voters registered for the September primary, a jump of 8.5 per cent over the 1956 total. The County's white registration now totals 102,272 while Negro voters total 33,197, roughly three white voters to every Negro.

The Atlanta city totals of 110,192 are 78,128 white and 32,064 Negro.

But outside Atlanta city limits, Negro registration in Fulton County drops sharply. Of the 25,277 voters registered, only 1,133 are Negroes, or 4.4 per cent.

Registration up one-third in Atlanta

ATLANTA — Colored registered voters in Fulton County increased 33.4 per cent during the past four years, it was disclosed last week by the Metropolitan Voting Council.

During the same period, the number of white voters increased 2.8 per cent.

In the city of Atlanta, nonwhites, who constitute 36 per cent of the population, now make up 29 per cent of all registered voters, the council said. County-wide, they account for 24.5 per cent of the total county registration.

* * *

THE SHARP increase in the number of colored voters over the past four years was attributed to an intensive register and vote drive which has been staged over the same period by colored organizations.

The council figures show that there are now 135,469 registered voters in the county, an increase of 8.5 per cent over the 1956 total.

Of these 102,272 are white while 33,197, or approximately one-fourth, are colored.

In the city of Atlanta the total of 110,192 is divided into 78,128 white and 32,064 colored.

End Vote Bias, Terrell Told

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 9-14-60

Constitution State News Service

MACON—U.S. District Judge William A. Bootle Tuesday ordered the Terrell County board of registrars to cease all discrimination against Negro voter applicants.

In a historic civil rights ruling, Judge Bootle also ordered the registrants to enroll as voters four Negroes who complained they were discriminated against.

The U.S. Justice department brought suit on behalf of the four Terrell County Negroes under provisions of the 1957 Civil Rights act. It was the first such suit won by the Justice department.

NO REFEREE RULING

However, Judge Bootle did not act on the U.S. attorney general's request that a federal referee be appointed to protect Negro voting rights in Terrell County. Bootle did not say when he might rule on that point.

Judge Bootle ordered the Terrell registrars to comply with his order within 10 days.

In a 27-page ruling, the federal district judge permanently enjoined the Terrell registrars from engaging in any practices which involve distinction on the base of race or color between Negroes and other citizens in voting and in registration for voting in Terrell County.

SPECIFIC POINTS

Specifically, the judge enjoined the registrars from:

1. Using different colored application forms for white and Negro voters.

2. Keeping separate registration and voting records for whites and Negroes according to race.

3. Delaying action on applications for registration by Negroes while not delaying action on applications of whites.

4. Administering literacy tests requiring Negroes to read and write a more lenghthy and difficult paragraph of the constitution of Georgia or of the United States than whites are required to read and write.

LITERACY TESTS

5. Administering literacy tests requiring Negroes to read aloud and to write from dictation while not requiring white applicants to do likewise.

6. Administering tests to Negroes singularly and apart from white applicants while administering such tests to white applicants in groups.

7. Requiring a higher standard of literacy of Negroes than of white applicants in passing upon the results of the literacy tests.

The civil rights suit was tried in Albany last June, but Judge Bootle withheld his decision until Tuesday. It apparently caught most observers by surprise including Attorney Charles Bloch of Macon, who defended the Terrell registrars.

Bloch told The Constitution that he had not read Judge Bottle's opinion and would not consider making a statement until he had read it.

"I may not have one then," he added.

Mrs. F. Lawson Cook of Dawson, deputy registrar and a co-defendant, said she had been out of town all day Tuesday and had not heard about Judge Bootle's decision.

Dixon Oxford, state revenue commissioner and member of the Terrell board of registrars, and James Giggs Raines, chaiman of the board, were not available for comment. Oxford and Raines also were co-defendants in the suit.

In Atlanta, John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Georgia Negro Voters League, hailed the decision as "the beginning of a new day for the civil and political rights of Negroes, not only in Terrell County, but the entire state of Georgia."

The four Negro complainants ordered enrolled on Terrell voter lists are Majoie Moore Tune, Gace Boyd Gibson, Dave Gibson and Genevieve M. Shedick.

"It is the intent and purpose of this court," Judge Bootle's ruling said, that the persons enjoined shall do whatever is necessary to be done to enroll within 10 days of this decree upon the list of qualified voters of Terrell County, Ga., the names of all of the above four persons."

The lengthy court order also forbids the Terrell registrars from denying registration to any Negro applicant otherwise qualified whose performance in literacy tests is at least equal to that of other applicants who have passed such tests.

The registrars were enjoined "from failing to accord to any Negro citizen of Terrell County in a fair and impartial and nondiscriminatory manner each and every right such citizen has or may have under the election laws, customs, usages and regulations of the state of Georgia and under the Constitution and laws of the United States pertaining to suffrage."

At the trial last June, a dozen white witnesses, in addition to Negroes, testified it was easier for a white person than a Negro to register to vote. Miss Shedrick testified she failed the voter test although she was a school teacher and had a college degree.

Trial of the suit followed a U.S. Supreme Court ruling upholding the portion of the 1957 Civil Rights Act under which it was filed. U.S. District Judge T. Hoyt Davis had ruled earlier that it was unconstitutional.

The request for appointment of a federal veter referee was made under the 1960 Civil RightsAct.

Terrell Voter Suit Defense Answers Case

Atlanta, Ga. Journal (Daily) World
Sat., 9-3-60

MACON — (SNS) — Charles J. Bloch, chief defense counsel in the Terrell Couny vote suit case now under study by U. S. District Judge W. A. Bootle, mailed the final brief and charged the government's case contains a fallacy. The brief was filed Monday.

He stated that the government "overlooks or ignores the fact that a person must be, or have been, qualified by law to vote under the laws of the state before the fact of discrimination gives him any right to complain; the person must be entitled and allowed to vote at all elections without distinction of race or color only after he has become qualified by law to vote."

The government brought suit against Terrell County registrars under the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It claims that a pattern of discrimination has been carried on against Negroes by the registrars.

Judge Bootle is expected to rule on the case in about two weeks.

Permanent Injunction Is Issued

Birmingham World
Dat. 9-17-60

MACON, Ga. (UPI) — Federal Judge William A. Bootle ruled Tuesday that Terrell County, Ga., registrars were guilty of discriminating against Negro voter applicants.

But he turned down a government request for appointment of a federal voter referee.

Bootle instead issued a permanent injunction forbidding the registrars from discriminating against Negro voter applicants and gave them 10 days in which to file written compliance with his order.

MOTION DISMISSED

Bootle at the same time dismissed a motion by the defendants that the suit be thrown out.

In a 27-page decision, the judge covered the evidence fo the trial in detail.

"No lawful reason appears from evidence for this distinction of handling of applications of white and Negro applicants.

"It is the finding of the court that this distinction was based on race and color.

"It is the finding of the court that the applications of each of the six Negroes who were given literacy tests by the board on April 7, 1957, were denied because of the applicant's race . . and should have been so registered and permitted to vote.

"The evidence discloses no lawful reason for the distinction in the literacy test given white and Negro applicants . . . and it is the finding of the court that the distinction was actually based on the race and color of two respective groups of applicants."

The Terrell County suit was the first test filed under the 1957 U.S. Civil Rights Act by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Bootle's decree said the use of different colored slips for white and Negro voter applicants, and the use of different literacy standards constituted discrimination.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ACCUSES

The Justice Department's Civil Rights Division brought the case against the registrars on behalf of five Negroes. It charged that the Negroes were discriminated against by all the registrars who were named defendants in the case. It accused them of applying more stringent registration tests to Negroes than to white persons. Specifically, the suit score failure to register several Negro professors on grounds of illiteracy.

The Supreme Court in February reversed a decision of District Judge T. Hoyt Davis, who claimed the 1957 law was unconstitutional. The case then went on trial last June 27 at Albany before Judge Bootle. The jurist took the matter under advisement July 2 following a five-day trial.

The Justice Department in adjurning to asking for an injunction against alleged discriminatory practices, also sought appointment of a federal voting referee but this request Bootle turned down.

FEW NEGROS REGISTERED

The government based its case on the contention that in 1958 only 48 Negroes were registered in the county, compared with 2,810 whites on the rolls. The defense said only 35 Negro sought the right to vote from 1956 until April, 1959.

Birmingham Ala.

Defendants in the suit were James Griggs Raines, a Dawson banker-lawyer and chairman of the board of registrars; Dixon Oxford of and now state revenue commissioner; and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., deputy registrars.

In Atlanta John Wesley Dobbs, the president of the Georgia Negro Voters League. called the decision an impressive beginning "This decision will mark the beginning of a new day for the civil entire state of Georgia," Dobbs and political rights of Negroes, not only in Terrell County, but the Dawson, a member of the board said.

In his findings, Judge Bootle ruled specifically that 30 Terrell County citizens were subjected "to distinctions of the registration process on the basis of their race or color " Another 20 were refused registration in direct conflict with the 15th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

The judge concluded that refusal of the 20 was therefore "null, void and ineffective for any purpose, and their names were illegally withheld from the list of qualified voters of Terrell County."

CEASE DISTINCTIONS

Bootle ordered the registrars to cease making any distinction between Negro and white voters, including differently colored registration application forms, different records, different literacy standards, harder tests for Negroes than whites, and different means of administering tests.

The judge also ordered four Negroes registered within 10 days. They are Marjorie Moore Turner, Grace Boyd Gibson, Davey I. Gibson and Genevieve M. S[illegible]drick.

Names Put On Voting List, Registrars Say

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

MACON (UPI)—Terrell County registrars filed a report in federal district court here Thursday showing they have complied with a court order to add the names of four Negroes to the county's voting list.

Fri. 9-23-60

Federal Judge W. A. Bootle last week ruled that the registrars were guilty of discrimination against Negro voter applicants. He ordered the registration of all qualified Negro applicants and an end to all acts of discrimination—including different literacy test standards and the use of different applicant cards.

The report filed by the registrars indicated strongly there will be no appeal from Bootle's ruling in the first case brought by the Department of Justice under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. It also suggested that the registrars intend to comply with the court order in the case.

The report was signed only by Chief Registrar James G. Raines and Attorney Charles J. Bloch who represented the registrars. But Bloch said in a letter that a copy signed by the other two defendents, Dixon Oxford and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., deputy registrar, would be filed Friday, the deadline set by Bootle.

One paragraph of the report said that on Sept. 16, the day after Raines and Mrs. Cook received the court order, "Mr. Raines fter receiving the approval of his ttorney, Mr. Bloch, began preparing a "proposed plan of procedure to be used by the registrars n the future which complies with he decree of the court. Said lan was designed by Mr. Raines or the purpose of being able to how the court at any time that ull and conscientious compliance ith the court's decree is being effected."

The names of the four persons rdered placed on the list, Mrs. arjorie Moore Turner, Mrs. Grace oyd Gibson, Davey L. Gibson and rs. Genevieve M. Shedrick, were ded "pursuant to the court's deree as nearly as possible in alphaetical order to that list which as then called a list of white vors of the Dawson precinct; to the two official lists retained in Terrell County . . . All other copies of this most recently compiled list were destroyed with the exception of the one filed with the secretary of state and the one in the custody of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia as part of the evidence in this case."

The report also included a copy of a letter to Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson, Jr. on Sept. 15, requesting him to add these names to the list on file in his office "as a temporary measure until the registrars could furnish him with a newly compiled list prepared without reference to the race of the voters, complying exactly with the decree of this court."

On the same date, the report said, Raines destroyed all unused green cards — the type used to record information on Negro voters. White cards were used for white voters.

On Sept. 16, an assistant to the registrars, "began typing a list complying in all respects with the order of this court, namely interpolating in alphabetical order all Negro voters, including the four heretofore mentioned, with the white voters of every precinct so that the list of voters in each precinct is alphabetical without respect to the race of the voters. This list was completed on the 20th of September, 1960 and certified by the registrars."

Create Bank-of-Bondsmen—

The Pittsburgh Courier P. 3

Negroes Controlled Savannah Election

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-1-60

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Plans for a bank of bondsmen, in which Negroes owning property will unite to bail out persons arrested in the drive for first class citizenship and discussion of the fact that a united but bipartisan Negro vote controlled the recent Savannah elections were topics on the agenda at the 27th and 28th weekly mass meetings of the Savannah NAACP in its Selective Buying Campaign for First Class Citizenship.

Hosea L. Williams, president of the Crusade for Voters, told the group that whites were amazed at the heavy Negro voting. More than 7,000 Negroes voted in this election.

Out of the 19 candidates endorsed by the Crusade for Voters, Negroes elected 11 of them.

With reference to the county commissioners, Mr. Williams said that Ex-Mayor W. L. Mingledorff felt bad about losing the election. The Negroes expressed to Mr. Mingledorff their disgust. Of the seven county gcommissioner candidates endorsed by the Political Guidance Committee, six were elected. As far as the sheriff is concerned, the people wanted a change.

These white people would have preferred losing rather than seeing the Negro united politically, Mr. Williams said. "We are united in our efforts to destroy segregation. In the future, we want to see a Negro on all the slates," he said. Continuing his talk, Mr. Williams said that the county commissioner candidates made several promises.

In a provocative talk, Mr. Williams suggested that Negroes continue their united purpose. He also deplored the segregated voting areas. Some Negroes have to drive 14 miles to vote because of segregation. Urging the people to support the freedom movement, Mr. Williams said: "This is an expensive affair for freedom. A private office for Crusade for Voters is expensive, and we can't ask the NAACP to support the office."

Williams said that he wanted Sheriff Cheatham and Mingledorff to know that the Negro people could not afford to see them back in office, because of their indifference to Negroes

SAYS LEAGUE ONLY EDUCATES VOTERS

The Atlanta Constitution

AU's Dr. Bacote Scoffs at Charge Negroes Ruled Primary as Unit

Atlanta, Ga. Mon. 9-19-60

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

A Fulton County Democratic executive committeeman has scoffed at charges that last Wednesday's Democratic primary here was controlled by a Negro block vote.

"We do not control any voters and any claim that we do is utterly ridiculous," Dr. C. A. Bacote said.

Bacote, an Atlanta University professor, is a former chairman of the Atlanta Negro Voters League's registration committee.

In condemning the views that the Negroes' power at the polls was a block vote, Bacote said the league only tries to educate voters and make suggestions who to vote for.

The Negro voters, he said, are interested in clean, healthy government with only high-type office holders in positions of authority.

"Bad officials are elected by good citizens who do not vote," he said.

Although the Negro voting community adhered almost to the letter to the list of candidates endorsed by the league, Bacote said it was ridiculous to say that the Negroes voted in a block.

"I do not claim to be a mathematician," Bacote said, leafing through a tabulation sheet of last Wednesday's primary. "I am just a poor historian simply reviewing the partial breakdown on heavily concentrated Negro voting precincts."

Macon Jury Comments On "Bloc Voting"

Atlanta Daily World pg

A Bibb County Grand Jury which had been investigating charges of "Negro bloc voting" failed to return any indictments last week but said it found election laws had been violated through lack of knowledge and tolerance by most candidates and their supporters.

Atlanta Ga

The jury was critical of Macon Mayor Ed Wilson and Bibb County Sheriff James I. Wood for their criticism of the bloc voting charge Judge Oscar L. Long had made and instructed the jury to investigate. Both the mayor's and sheriff's elections were credited largely to the high percentage of votes they received from Negro voters.

Fri. 7/8/60

The jury also criticized some Negro leaders and accused them of forming two groups "solely for the purpose of influencing Negro voters," and declared these groups were dominated by an individual or small group "who use their influence for their personal gain."

Negroes in the South began registering and voting in large numbers after the U.S. Supreme Court declared the Democratic white primaries unconstitutional in 1946. Since that time one hears at almost every election in these states the charge of "bloc voting."

Certainly it cannot be denied that the majority of Negro voters usually cast their ballots for the same candidates. But it is also true that until very recent years these voters have been faced with a choice of choosing between a candidate who has a reputation of racial hostility and prejudice and one who holds more liberal views. It doesn't take much knowledge of psychology to tell which of these alternatives the majority of Negroes will choose. A "bloc vote" for the person who seems more liberal and fair-minded is a natural bloc. The same charge of "bloc" voting could be hurled at the South and its leaders, who for decades have voted the Democratic ticket.

On the whole, since 1946 when Negroes began voting in large numbers, we have been proud of the deportment and conduct of Negro voters. Usually they are found siding with the better elements of white voters in the community, the liberals, those who are for cleaner, better, and more efficient government. And certainly they have stood solidly against those who raised the race issue in elections or advocated a policy of discrimination and white supremacy.

As to charges of leaders taking money to influence votes, apparently the evidence was slim since no indictments were returned. Never-the-less, we cannot afford to have such charges hurled at our racial group. Leaders must be carefully chosen and the best leadership in every community put forward in the positions of political and civic leadership. Irresponsible leadership, or those who have motives of personal gain can do the race no good. Our leaders and our organizations must, like Ceasar's wife, "be above suspicion."

Mayor Hits Bid to Kill Voter Tests

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga

Mayor Hartfield criticized the Democratic National Convention Tuesday for its civil rights plank calling for the outlawing of literacy tests for voting qualifications.

Wed 7-13-60

"I do not approve of misuse of the literacy test but it is one of the bedrocks of democracy," he declared while rapping the platform committee for limiting Georgia's voice in its deliberations.

"The Democrats better remember that they may win a convention and lose an election if they are not careful," the mayor added.

Meanwhile, U. S. Rep. Erwin Mitchell of Dalton leveled some sharp criticism at state party leaders Tuesday for failure to support the national party.

Mitchell said he approved the Georgia delegation's fight against certain provisions of the civil rights plank.

"But there's a difference between voicing your opposition to the platform and voicing your opposition to a candidate of the party," Mitchell said as he criticized reported plans of the state's convention delegates to "sit on its hands" if Sen. Kennedy is nominated.

"I hope the reports are untrue," he declared.

"I think the delegation would not be reflecting the sentiments of the vast majority of the people of Georgia if it did," he added.

The Atlanta Constitution reported Tuesday morning that Georgians are planning to refuse to make Kennedy's nomination unanimous if he wins.

Mitchell said he did not think the proposed hand-sitting would hurt the party nationally.

"I think that where the greatest hurt will come will be to our own people. Georgia woluld be hurt prestige-wise within party circles," he added.

FBI Grabs Voter File In Georgia

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 8/12/60

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga. (AP) —The Federal Bureau of Investigation Thursday obtained voting and registration lists from Gwinnett County on instructions of the Justice Department in Washington.

The department said Gwinnett was one of five new Southern counties where such information will be obtained. In the case of Gwinnett, a spokesman said the action was based on information that there may have been a recent purge of Negro voters.

Grover C. Montgomery. Gwinnett deputy registrar, said in Lawrenceville that FBI agents visited him to obtain the information.

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"We haven't purged any Negroes," Montgomery said. "I believe they're registered better by percentage that the whites. We have never turned one down during the 12 years I've been doing this job."

Montgomery said about 1,150 Negroes now are registered, compared with about 19,500 white persons. He said he believes the county's population now includes about 40,000 white persons and 3,000 Negroes.

The Justice Department is seeking evidence of discrimination against Negroes at the polls. A pattern of discrimination would enable the federal government to appoint referees to supervise registration and elections.

Voter Registration Law Backfires on Sponsors

The Atlanta Constitution

Georgia's tough voter registration law is paying off in a way its sponsors never anticipated and with promises of more of the same in the years ahead.

Specifically let's take the case of Fulton County. The Metropolitan Voting Council shows the number of Negro registered voters has increased by 33.4 per cent in the last four years. White registration has grown only 2.8 per cent.

It is obvious that more and more whites are not taking the trouble to register because of the difficulties involved. This is especially true in suburban and rural areas where repeated trips to the courthouse create quite a problem. Yet it seems impossible to get approval of a neighborhood registration bill which would make it easier.

Negroes, who are becoming increasingly conscious of their power at the polls, are conducting intensive and commendable registration drives. Thus the registration law is working in their favor—at least in Fulton.

The whole state picture is not available at this time. But as new federal laws governing voting rights become operative, what has happened in Fulton will be repeated elsewhere in the state.

This is another example of ill-advised, stupid legislation which defeats its own ends. The attempt to disfranchise a certain segment of the population is having the opposite effect.

You Will Also Be Called Upon To Vote On These Amendments

There have been many inquires as to the merits of the 19 Amendments to be voted on today along with the voting for President and Vice President.

We would because of their merit and beneficent values, recommend the following first three amendments below. On the others we make no recommendation.

No. 4. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to authorize the General Assembly to provide by law for the granting of state funds to municipalities.

No. 13. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to provide for repayment of medical loans and scholarships by service at Milledgeville State Hospital."

No. 14. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to provide for the granting of scholarships to physicians and other personnel for specialized training in the field of mental health."

Here are summaries of the 19 proposed general constitutional amendments, as described by a joint committee of the General Assembly and Office of Legislative Counsel. They are listed in the sequence shown on Tuesday's ballot (see below).

No. 1. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to provide for the appropriation of motor fuel taxes for highway construction and maintenance purposes in order to provide an adequate system of through highways, rural and post roads and bridges in the state."

No 2. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to provide for additional members from the state-at-large to the State Board of Education and a new method of filling vacancies."

No. 5. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to change the provisions relating to the milage limitation for the tax levy for education."

No. 6 Thiat ballott will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to provide for salary, expenses and mileage of the members of the General Assembly."

No. 7. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to provide that the General Assembly shall have the power to establish an Industrial Development Commission to make loans available to industrial development agencies to aid them in acquiring and constructing industrial and manufacturing plants and facilities within the state; and to provide that the General Assembly shall have the power to tax to carry out and implement the purposes of the Commision."

No. 8. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to provide for the promotion of agricultural products."

No. 9. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to provide for the payment for taking or damaging private property for public road and street purposes."

No. 10. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to provide that the commissioner of agriculture shall be ex - officio a member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia."

No. 11. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to empower the General Assembly to authorize counties to use public funds for school lunch purposes."

No. 12. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to authorize the levy of a maximum of $1 on the sale of every marriage license in Georgia for the purpose of paying pensions and other benefits and costs under an Ordinaries' Retirement System of Georgia."

No. 15. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to authorize the establishment of area schools, including vocational trade schools."

No. 16. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to authorize counties to purchase liability insurance."

No. 17. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to authorize the creation of a Brunswick Ports Authority."

No. 18. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to provide for the disciplining, including courts-martial and non-judicial punishment, procedures and rules of evidence therefor, for members of the militia when not in federal service."

No. 19. The ballot will state that this is an amendment: ". . . to authorize the General Assembly to create the Athens Public Facilities Authority and to ratify and confirm the act heretofore adopted pertaining to said authority and to ratify and confirm acts performed by it pursuant thereto."

Atlanta Turnout For Vote Is Big

By MARION F. JACKSON

Election fever at temperatures never witnessed before gripped Atlanta Tuesday as voters expressed their preference for either Vice President Richard M. Nixon or Sen. John F. Kennedy.

From dawn's early light until the haze of an Autumnal November twilight unprecedented numbers of Georgia voters trekked to the polls to choose the next president and ballot on a variety of amendments.

The big vote trend was apparent early as work-bound citizens jammed the polls almost from the moment they opened at 7 a. m. The trend continued throughout the day as long lines piled up in all Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb areas.

The big Negro precincts caught the mood of the general elections and flexed their voting strength in seam-bursting proportions. Interest in the campaign had caused GOP and Democratic organizations to pull out all crowd-getting devices to lure voters to the polls.

Free taxi service, baby-sitters, election counselors and do-it-yourself voting kits were pressed into service in order to ease the pains of prospective voters in getting to the polls.

Negro precincts at Booker T. Washington High School, University-John Hope Homes Library, David T. Howard High School, Atlanta University, E. R. Carter School, English Avenue, Walker Street School and Henry McNeal Turner High chool buzzed with activity throughout the day.

Voting was particularly heavy at Booker T. Washington High school where Robert Rankin reported 741 had voted at 11 a. m. in contrast to 419 who had balloted in the primary Sept. 18.

Fulton election manager, Neill Leach, viewing the pace of Tuesday's balloting forecast that over 100,000 would vote in Fulton County. The previous record in Fulton County is the 99,930 cast in the 1956 general election.

The piece de resistance of the election was the Nixon-Kennedy presidential race, but Georgians were lured to the polls by many Constitutional Amendments, some of which had provoked bitter controversy.

More interest was generated as a result of the visits of Vice President Nixon and Sen. Kennedy to Georgia and the rising tide of partisanship of the GOP and Democratic Parties.

Issues were ballooned by the Great Debates on television and the Martin Luther King, Jr. case. Republicans and Democrats waged vigorous campaigns in the state and it was evidenced by the long lines of voters that they had succeeded in magnetizing the people to the polls.

One of the busiest polling places in Atlanta was at the Georgia Avenue School. Election Manager Gregory Griggs reported that machines were swamped from the opening hour to closing.

Mayor Hartsfield viewed the voting as the "heaviest in history."

Many observers believed the heavy turnout as a stimulant for the two-party system in Georgia, a state that traditionally has gone Democratic. The Atlanta Daily World had cited the need for a two-party system in the state in endorsing the candidacy of Vice President Nixon.

Jeff Davis, who handled the Nixon campaign in the state, stated the big vote would serve as a "springboard for what people have been gradually building up for a long time — a permanent two-party system."

W. B. Shartzer, state Republican committeemen expressed amazement at the turn out.

Crisp sunny weather prevailed throughout the election day. Officials had predicted between 500,000 and 600,000 of the state's 1,300,000 registered voters would cast ballots.

Vice President Nixon paid a visit to Atlanta August 26 and won an unexpected warm welcome from a crowd estimated as high as 150,000 persons.

Sen. Kennedy spoke at the Little White House at Warm Springs on Oct. 10.

The visit of the two presidential candidates here marked the first time both political candidates campaigned in Georgia, and many observers believe their visits skyrocketed the people's interest in the campaign.

Georgia gave an early trend that it was remaining Democratic.

Veteran state officials recalled that the only previous year when Republicans mustered a serious threat was in 1928 when another Roman Catholic Alfred E. Smith, headed the Democratic ticket. In that year a slate of anti-Smith Democrats supporting Herbert Hoover pulled 43 per cent of the vote.

Franklin D. Roosevelt welded the party back together in 1932 and the Democratic vote shot back up to 92 per cent that year, but has been on the decline ever since. President Harry S. Truman managed 61 per cent in 1948 and Adlai Stevenson got 69 per cent in 1952 and 66 per cent in 1956.

The vote totals in 1956 were: Stevenson 444,388; Dwight D. Eisenhower 222,778.

Georgia Third In Negroes Of Voting Age

Georgia now has more Negro residents of voting age than any other state in the South, according to figures released Sunday by the Atlanta field office of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The office reported that 613,000 Negroes over 18 years of age are currently residing in the state.

This total potential Negro vote also constitutes the third largest in the nation, being exceeded only by New York, which has 761,000, and by Texas, with 624,000.

Negroes now constitute about 26 per cent of Georgia's 2,342,000 residents of voting age, the office said.

* * *

GEORGIA is one of only two states in the nation—the other is Kentucky—which permits its citizens to qualify as voters when they become 18 years old. This fact was cited as the principal reason for the state's big potential Negro vote.

In the entire Southeast, 3,243,000 Negroes are now old enough to vote—more than one-fifth of the voting population of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and North and South Carolina.

That represents 22.7 per cent of the total 14,256,000 residents of voting age who live in this seven-state area.

* * *

OTHER Southern states have the following numbers of Negroes of voting age: North Carolina, 547,000; Alabama, 506,000; Florida, 447,000; Mississippi, 423,000; Georgia, 379,000, and Tennessee, 298,000.

Most of these states have lost thousands of Negroes of voting age over the past 10 years, but both Georgia and Florida experienced increases. Georgia gained 8,000, Florida 110,000.

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GEORGIA

Vandiver Blames Vote By McIntosh Negroes

Atlanta Constitution, Mon. 7/11/60, p.3

Atlanta, Ga.

Gov. Vandiver charged Sunday that "the Negro bloc vote in McIntosh County is the direct, sole and prominent cause of the gambling, corruption and vice which has for years and does now exist in the county."

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Vandiver made the charge as he ordered two additional Georgia Bureau of Investigation agents to Darien, McIntosh County seat, to investigate the July 5 firing of rifle bullets into the home of the Rev. C. B. Studstill and the office of Darien News Editor Charles Williamson. Both men have waged vigorous anti-vice campaigns in McIntosh.

In a blunt statement issued in Los Angeles where the governor is attending the national Democratic Party convention, Vandiver declared:

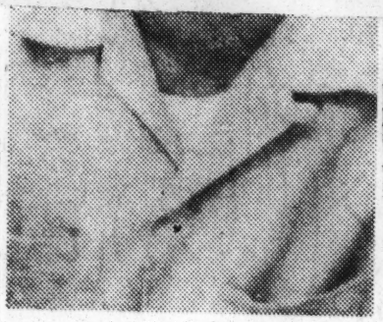
CHARGES FAILURE

". . . It is a fact that local law enforcement has failed to preserve law and order in McIntosh County."

The governor said vice conditions in McIntosh are "a graphic illustration of the terrible conditions that traditionally follow in the wake of localities controled by the Negro bloc voters."

Vandiver's statement apparently stunned McIntosh County officials.

Paul H. Ploeger, chairman of the McIntosh County commission,



SHOTS DRAW FIRE
Darien Editor Williamson

said the governor "would have done well to withhold any comment" until a grand jury investigation of conditions in McIntosh is complete. The grand jury is scheduled to convene in special session July 20.

Ploeger said Negroes in the county do not vote as a bloc but "of course, they vote for officials who will do them the most good, just as everybody else votes."

The county commission chairman said there is no organized vice in McIntosh. As for the firing on the preacher's home and the editor's office, Ploeger said it "was just mischief, but nobody here condones that."

Another county official, who asked that his name be withheld, said he was at a loss to explain why Vandiver would issue such a statement.

"This county went overwhelmingly for Vandiver in the last election," he said. "And I might add that all the Negroes in the county voted for him.

"There's an element in this county that welcomes investigations of all kinds—whether they be by Vandiver, Khrushchev or Castro," the official said. "It's a political thing. We're in office and they're out. And they want in."

Sheriff Tom H. Poppell, who has figured prominently in the vice controversy in McIntosh, was not available for comment.

Neither was Darien Mayor Jimmy Williamson, brother of the Darien editor. Vandiver said he was ordering more GBI agents into McIntosh at the request of Mayor Williamson.

County officials say that the number of white and Negro voters in McIntosh is about equal but "more whites go to the polls more regularly than Negroes."

SAYS OFFICIAL CONTROLS

Vandiver also charged Sunday that the alleged "Negro bloc vote is "controlled by a certain county official—thereby assuring perpetuation in office." Vandiver did not name the official, and McIntosh officials said they had no idea to whom he was referring.

The text of Vandiver's statement read:

The Georgia governor, here for the Democratic National Convention opening Monday, issued this statement:

"Let this be clear—and let it be known:

"The Negro bloc vote in McIntosh County is the direct, sole, and proximate cause of the gambling, corruption and vice which has for years and does now exist in the county.

DIVIDED ABOUT EVEN

"There are substantially the same number of Negro voters in the county as there are white voters. The Negro voters vote in a bloc for and are controlled by a certain county official—thereby assuring perpetuation in office. Gambling, vice, corruption, and law violations are met with total indifference by the Negro bloc vote in McIntosh County. This is a graphic illustration of the terrible conditions that traditionally follow in the wake of localities controlled by the Negro bloc vote.

"Because the above conditions exist, it is a fact that local law enforcement has failed to preserve law and order in McIntosh County.

"Therefore, pursuant to the formal request of Darien Mayor James Williamson, I am dispatching two excellent officers of the GBI to fully investigate the recent discharge of firearms as well as other law violations in the county.

"This action is taken by me as conservator of the peace and to offer protection to the decent people of McIntosh County."

"Signed:

S. ERNEST VANDIVER."

The County Commissioner and the Grand Jury Closer to McIntosh County Conditions

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

It is a bit alarming that Georgia's Governor Ernest Vandiver should issue from his quarters at the Democratic Convention in California such a statement as he did—blaming on Negro voters the recent disturbances in McIntosh County.

It does seem strange that the governor would assign to Negro voting the shooting into the home of a white minister and the local newspaper office when not a single Negro holds office in McIntosh County.

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The political machinery is in the hands of the white voters of that county, with the Negroes accorded only the privilege of voting. Tues, 7/12/60 P.6

In the irony of things the governor would put it this way: "The Negro bloc vote in McIntosh County is the direct, sole and prominent cause of the gambling, corruption and vice which has for years, and does now exist in that county." His further charge that "local" law enforcement has failed to preserve law and order in McIntosh County," would land his former charge on other shoulders; he would make this shift from his former stand and blame at the same time local law enforcement personnel, over which the Negro has literally no control. No Negro heads up any law enforcement department and has no voice in directing policy nor implementing it.

Well and rightly did the County Commissioner take the position that the governor should withhold any comment until a grand jury investigation of conditions in the county is completed. He further stated in reference to Negro voting: "Of course they vote for officials who will do them the most good, just as everybody else votes."

This tribute paid to Negro voters in that majority Negro county should be an easement of this contagion now spreading against Negro "bloc" voting as if it is something new under the sun.

The commissioner says that they vote for officials who will do them the most good just as everybody else, and that forthright statement should also allay a recent charge coming from the populous county of Bibb in which reprisal is being sought against Negro voting, charging that it is based upon the premises of corruption and boss ridden for pecuniary gain.

Bloc voting down in these parts is too old now to lay it on Negroes; it was in session before the ballot was restored to the Negroes in 1946 and the wonder is who was responsible for so much gambling, bootlegging and gross irregularities in the state prior to that time.

It is, therefore, apparent that a new fight is being staged from another direction on Negro voting. The class primaries, followed by another strategy of vote challenge, apparently are falling through and the bloc voting ruse, which is now well over worked, had to come in to keep up the fight around preventing Negroes from expressing their preference at the polls.

Surely, nobody would suggest, and the Negro would hardly accede to a proposition to scatter his vote helter-skelter to the winds for most anybody in order to not be accused of bloc voting.

So the county commissioner would urge that the governor delay such statements until the grand jury looks another way, a thorough investigation of disorder and terror in the county of McIntosh.

EMOTIONAL TOOL

Cool Logic Destroyed By 'Negro Vote' Cry

By HAROLD DAVIS

THAT OLYMPIAN laughter from beyond the grave is from old Tom Watson, who always laughed like that when he was proved right.

REAL VILLAIN

What got the old boy was Gov. Ernest Vandiver's solemn assertion that the real villain in the McIntosh County gambling scandal is the Negro bloc vote.

"Let this be clear—and let it be known," the governor orated from Los Angeles.

"The Negro bloc vote in McIntosh County is the direct, sole and proximate cause of the gambling, corruption and vice which have for years and do now exist in the county.

Harold Davis is The Atlanta Journal's Washington correspondent.

When Governor Vandiver was a boy, Tom Watson was a U.S. Senator from Georgia and by then, he had turned into an embittered old man.

Few remember that as a youngster he stood up on his stub-born McDuffie County legs and revolted against the Democratic machine. He headed the "Populist" movement here which fused together the votes of the poor—and it did not matter whether they were black or white.

They all had the same economic interests, Watson said, and therefore white and black should hitch themselves together to pull the Populist cart.

In 1890, they did. Tom Watson went to Congress and became floor leader of the Populist Party of the United States.

He stayed there only one term, and spent the next decade flaying alive the politicians who shouted "Negro" every time an evil in their midst was exposed.

Tom Watson learned the hard way.

"You might beseech a Southern white tenant to listen to you upon questions of finance, taxation, and transportation," he wrote in 1892.

"You might demonstrate with mathematical precision that herein lay his way out of poverty into comfort; you might have him almost persuaded to the truth, but if the merchant who furnished his farm supplies (at tremendous usury) or the town politician (who never spoke to him except at election time) came along and cried 'Negro rule!' the entire fabric of reason and common sense which you had patiently constructed would fall.

HUG THE CHAINS

"The poor tenant would joyously hug the chains of an actual wretchedness rather than do any experimenting on a question of mere sentiment."

Governor Vandiver says the Negroes are responsible for McIntosh County's corruption and crime because its sheriff is elected by their votes.

The governor, in the process of blaming it all on the Negro, has overlooked one chain in his logic.

Governors of Georgia have the power to remove sheriffs.

Rural Area Important

Right To Vote Is Civil Rights Key

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)— The right to vote may be the key to civil rights in cities. Will the key work on doors to civil rights in rural areas of the South?

Election records indicate a degree of Negro vote influence in big city government in some Southern states. Rural areas, where there is a large proportion of Negroes, present a different picture.

Will the vote key work more effectively in rural areas of other Southern states than it has in Liberty County, Georgia, the only county in the South which officially lists more registered Negro than white voters?

An Associated Press survey in nine Southern states showed more Negroes than white persons in 31 of 82 counties in Mississippi, 36 of 159 counties in Georgia, 21 of 46 South Carolina counties and in 6 of 75 Arkansas counties.

Louisiana has 11 counties with larger Negro population; Alabama 13; North Carolina 9, Tennessee 2 and Florida 2.

Liberty County, 35 miles south of Savannah, made it easy for Negroes to vote. This is in contrast to Terrell County, in south Georgia, where the federal government hailed registrars into court for allegedly discriminating against Negro voters.

The Terrell suit was the first brought by the government under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis ruled parts of the act unconstitutional and threw out the case. It now is before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Negroes have outnumbered white persons on Liberty voting rolls for several years. Hundreds were stricken from the lists last year, registrars say, because they did not exercise their right to ballot. Negroes, however, still claim a margin of 200 votes.

Liberty registrars say Negroes, like many white persons, show apathy in the matter of regular balloting. Under Georgia law, a citizen must vote at least once every two years to remain on the rolls.

The preponderance of Negro voters in Liberty posed several questions. Had any ever offered as candidates for county or city office? Was block voting practiced and did white candidates actively solicit Negro votes?

In the city and county elections they have had a choice only between white candidates. A Negro spokesman said he did not care to jeopardize the small business he operates by getting into politics and arousing the ire of white customers. Other Negroes with qualifications for elective jobs made similar statements or declined to talk about the subject.

There was block voting when Negroes first began voting 12 years ago. A Negro said that was because "we didn't know then who our friends were."

Both Negroes and white persons say some white candidates openly solicit Negro votes.

In 1958 the registration lists showed 2,472 Negro and 2,128 white voters. The 1950 census placed the population at 5,100 Negro and 3,200 white.

Mrs. Lucille Wood, registrar board chairman, said Negroes voted in large numbers in some elections. In an election for sheriff last year, 32-year-old Bob Sikes received a majority of both Negro and white votes in all seven precincts. He succeeded his father Paul, who died after holding the post 22 years.

Sikes and others said race relations are excellent. He said Negroes prefer their own schools and called attention to three modern brick schools for Negroes he said were the equal of the one white school in the county.

The county's Negro citizens are employed mainly in lumber, pulpwood and shrimping industries. Some work at nearby Ft. Stewart. Graduates of the Negro high school who might become political leaders are not likely to remain in the county and work in a pulpwood plant or sawmill. Many will move to Atlanta or northern centers where job opportunities are better.

Atlanta, now claiming a population of one million, has many Negro business and professional men.

When Mayor William B. Hartsfield was returned to office for a sixth term in 1957, Negroes said they cast 19,000 votes for him out of the 37,365 he received. The city has won praise for efforts to improve Negro schools and housing.

The same balloting saw re-election of Dr. Rufus E. Clement as the only Negro member of the Atlanta school board. He is president of Atlanta University, a Negro institution.

The Bibb County Primary

Continued reactions to the Bibb County Primary and the Negro vote that proved to be such a sensation in the aftermath, tend to sustain that propriety of the Negro voters who chose to exercise their own judgment as to whom they would vote.

The Macon Telegraph, daily exponent of the opinions of that community, would go along with the sentiments expressed in these columns as to the Negro's right to decide when he wishes to vote for his friends, unawed nor guided otherwise for fear of the stigma "bloc voting" be thrust at him.

Our Macon contemporary would contend this interesting comment on the recent primary there:

"The breakdown of the Negro vote was interesting. The most lop-sided division had been expected in the sheriff's race; it occurred that way. The next most pronounced alignment was expected in the representative's race; it occurred that way. The three county commission post races, devoid of any particular racial angle, showed no particular pattern.

"The conclusion we draw from these results is that Bibb's colored voters, if left free of undue pressure and influences, will freely differ with each other and vote their convictions. Like the white voter, the Negro quite naturally looks first to his own self-interest. We do not agree with those who say there is a race angle nowadays in every contested post. Neither does the Negro community, judging from Wednesday's results. Overall, we believe them a healthy sign of racial harmony."

Albany ...ters Hear

Atlanta Daily World

Editor Fowlkes Lashes 'Non-Voting' In Speech

Atlanta Ga

ALBANY, Ga. (SNS)—Terming "non-voting and all its practices and implications as America's most unpardonable sin," Atlanta Daily World Managing Editor William A. Fowlkes called on Albanians and Southwest Georgians Sunday to greatly intensify efforts to walk and march together to a new Jerusalem of full citizenship."

In his address to the Albany Negro Voters League, Editor Fowlkes pointed to the Atlanta achievement of registering upwards of 35,000 persons of color, but declared the state's capital city should have over 50,000 Negro registrants to continue as the "balance of power." Albanians were urged to work hard, individually and organizationally, to increase a declared Negro registration of between 1,500 and 2,000 to a 10,000 minimum.

Voting people have learned, Mr. Fowlkes said, that "officials speak a little better to you and walk a little easier with you, the more voters you have in the political pot."

Speaking of the questions being asked and the moves being made by youth all over the world "for full rights and freedom before God and man," the Atlanta newspaperman declared:

"The American Negro is no exception. Every bit of democracy that he enjoys today represents struggle and sacrifice. He protests against second class citizenship, not to socialize with others, but to share in the fruits of democracy for which his parents and foreparents have worked, wept and died. He also knows that everytime the Negro wins a court or congressional victory for civil rights, it helps save America from the engulfing waters of a hotly contesting, race-conscious world.

"The Negro wants friends who desire to remove the tag of mediocrity from around his neck and the shackles of inferiority from around his feet."

Quoting Lincoln's Gettysburg Address as "the most moving expression of the spirit of democracy," the editor asked his audience to reread the document and to "urge our white neighbors to read and understand it so that there will be a national rededication to the unfinished task of democracy, the greatest form of government for the people yet conceived by man."

The Albany mass meeting was held at Mt. Zion Baptist Church with the cooperation of a number of area ministers, congregations and organizations.

Stop Registrars' Pay, Jury Asks

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

Constitution State News Service

MILLEDGEVILLE—The Baldwin County Grand Jury Thursday recommended cutting off pay for the county board of registrars.

In a hotly worded presentment, the jury charged that the board has taken no action on voter applications for the past three or four months.

Jur. 7-22-60

The jury recommended firing the board unless it brings county voting lists up to date within the next 30 days.

The grand jury said it had investigated the board and found that mail addressed to board has not been opened since "as far back as April."

It charged the board with failure to perform the duties "for which it is paid" and called on Superior Court Judge George S. Carpenter to appoint a new board if the present board's laxity continues.

The jury pointed out that an accurate voters list must be compiled in time for the September primary. Foreman of the July jury was Jere N. Moore Sr., publisher of the Milledgeville Union Recorder.

T. D. Daniel, chairman of the board of registrars, took exception to the grand jury presentment.

"We feel like we're doing the job," Daniel said. "Of course, it's a part-time job. But we do the best we can."

Other members of the three-man board are Roscoe Simpson and Roy Underwood. Chairman of the board is paid $75 a month and each member receives a monthly salary of $50.

Daniel said the board planned to continue to operate as it had in the past and that he had received no word that the board's pay had been suspended.

Verdict awaited in 1st vote case

The Afro-American P.1

Baltimore, Md.

ALBANY, Ga. — A delayed verdict was indicated Friday by U.S. District Court Judge W. A. Bootle at the conclusion of the five - day trial of Terrell County, Ga., vote registrars on charges of discriminating against colored voters.

Jur. 7-16-60

On the concluding day of the trial two members of the county voter registration board denied having "knowingly or intentionally" discriminated against colored applicants. One of the two, Dixon Oxford, said that he had attended but one formal board meeting since his appointment in 1958.

Both he and the other, W. P. Smith, admitted that there were differences in the way white and colored applicants were given literacy tests, with whites taking the test in groups and others being tested separately.

* * *

EARLIER IN the week, Mayor James G. Raines, board chairman, had testified that only 35 of the county's 5,036 colored residents had applied to vote during the 22 years since 1938.

Stating that he seemed to be "the only registrar who did any work," Mayor Raines told the court that a deputy registrar, F. Lawson Cook (now deceased) had been "vehement" in his feelings toward colored voters and had no intention of giving them tests.

Judge Bootle ordered both sides to file findings of fact, conclusions of law, and proposed decrees they would like to see handed down.

Defendants named in the suit in addition to Raines, Oxford and Cook included Mrs. Cook, a deputy registrar, and Roscoe Bradford, a board member.

A ruling that there is discrimination in the county, could result in appointment of a Federal voting referee under the 1960 Civil Rights Act

Vote Tests for Negroes Tougher, Whites Testify

ALBANY, Ga., June 29 (AP).—Several white voters testified in Federal Court yesterday that registration requirements in Terrell County were tougher for Negroes than for white persons.

The Justice Department called a dozen white witnesses in its efforts to prove that Negroes were being denied voting privileges in the Southwest Georgia county because of their race.

In earlier testimony, several Negroes had claimed that the voting registrars gave Negroes much more complicated sections of the Georgia Constitution to read and write than those given white persons.

Georgia law provides two tests for qualifying to vote. One is a literacy test in which the aspirant must read and write a section of the Georgia Constitution. The second is a question-and-answer examination on State government. The law gives local registrars unlimited discretion on which section of the constitution the potential voter must read and write.

Whites Pass Test Easily

All except one of the white persons who testified yesterday said they simply read and wrote a section of the Georgia Constitution and were registered the first time they applied. The exception was G. L. Nale, a Terrell County farmer who said he failed the test in 1958 and passed it the following year.

St. John Barrett, chief Government attorney, brought out from the white voters an opinion that their test was much easier than the one given Negroes. All said the section of the Constitution they had to read and write was short and simple.

Juryless Trial

Charles J. Bloch of Macon chief defense attorney, aimed his cross-examination at showing that the white Government witnesses had already been qualified to vote in other areas before they took the Terrell test, or that they were well-known in the county.

The trial is being heard by Judge W. A. Bootle without a jury.

This is the second time the Justice Department has sought an injunction to halt alleged discrimination against potential Negro voters in Terrell County. The first trial, held in Dawson, Terrell County seat ended in a victory for the registrars when the judge ruled a portion of the 1957 Civil Rights Act unconstitutional. His decision was reversed by the United States Supreme Court, which ordered the retrial.

Negroes Testify

Earlier yesterday three Negroes testified.

One, Genevieve Shedrick, said she failed the voter test, although she was a school teacher in Dawson and had a B. S. degree from Savannah State College.

D. L. Gibson, a former teacher in the Terrell County school system, said he had an M. A. degree from New York University. He said he was turned down because he did not satisfactorily read a section of the Constitution.

In cross-examination Mr. Bloch displayed a statement purportedly written by Mr Mr. Gibson to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and picked out several errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar and syntax. Mr. Bloch then had Mr. Gibson read the statement and caught Mr. Gibson in several errors.

Another Negro, Eddie G. Lowe, 29, now of New York, said he passed the oral section of the Terrell voter test in 1957, but flunked in writing because the registrar dictated faster than he could copy.

TERRELL COUNTY, GA. REGISTRARS FOUND GUILTY OF DISCRIMINATION

Permanent Injunction Is Issued

MACON, Ga. (UPI) — Federal Judge William A. Bootle ruled Tuesday that Terrell County, Ga., registrars were guilty of discriminating against Negro voter applicants.

But he turned down a government request for appointment of a fedaral voter refree.

Bootle instead issued a permanent injunction forbidding the registrars from discriminating against Negro voter applicants and gave them 10 days in which to file written compliance with his order.

MOTION DISMISSED

Bootle at the same time dismissed a motion by the defendants that the suit be thrown out.

In a 27-page decision, the judge covered the evidence fo the trial in detail.

"No lawful reason appears from evidence for this distinction of handling of applications of white and Negro applicants.

"It is the finding of the court that this distinction was based on race and color.

"It is the finding of the court that the applications of each of the six Negroes who were given literacy tests by the board on April 7, 1957, were denied because of the applicant's race . . . and should have been so registered and permitted to vote.

"The evidence discloses no lawful reason for the distinction in the literacy test given white and Negro applicants . . . and it is the finding of the court that the distinction was actually based on the race and color of two respective groups of applicants."

The Terrell County suit was the first test filed under the 1957 U.S. Civil Rights Act by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Bootle's decree said the use of different colored slips for white and Negro voter applicants and the use of different literacy standards constituted discrimination.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ACCUSES

The Justice Department's Civil Rights Division brought the case against the registrars on behalf of five Negroes. It charged that the Negroes were discriminated against by all the registrars who were named defendants in the case. It accused them of applying more stringent registration tests to Negroes than to white persons. Specifically, the suit score failure to register several Negro professors on grounds of illiteracy.

The Supreme Court in February reversed a decision of District Judge T. Hoyt Davis, who claimed the 1957 law was unconstitutional. The case then went on trial last June 27 at Albany before Judge Bootle. The jurist took the matter under advisement July 2 following a five-day trial.

The Justice Department in adjurning to asking for an injunction against alleged discriminatory practices, also sought appointment of a federal voting referee but this request Bootle turned down.

FEW NEGROS REGISTERED

The government based its case on the contention that in 1958 only 48 Negroes were registered in the county, compared with 2,810 whites on the rolls. The defense said only 35 Negro sought the right to vote from 1956 until April, 1958.

Defendants in the suit were James Griggs Raines, a Dawson banker-lawyer and chairman of the board of registrars; Dixon Oxford of Dawson, a member of the board and now state revenue commissioner; and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook [illegible] deputy registrars.

In Atlanta John Wesley Dobbs, the president of the Georgia Negro Voters League, called the decision an impressive beginning. "This decision will mark the beginning of a new day for the civil and political rights of Negroes, not only in Terrell County, but the [illegible] state of Georgia," Dobbs said.

In his findings, Judge Bootle ruled specifically that 30 Terrell County citizens were subjected "to distinctions of the registration process on the basis of their race or color." Another 20 were refused registration in direct conflict with the 15th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

The judge concluded that refusal of the 20 was therefore "null, void and ineffective for any purpose, and their names were illegally withheld from the list of qualified voters of Terrell County."

CEASE DISTINCTIONS

Bootle ordered the registrars to cease making any distinction between Negro and white voters, including differently colored registration application forms, different records, different literacy standards, harder tests for Negroes than whites, and different means of administering tests.

The judge also ordered four Negroes registered within 10 days. They are Marjorie Moore Turner, Vance Boyd Gibson, Davey I. Gibson and Genevieve M. Shedrick.

Finally, Bootle held that "This court retains jurisdiction of this cause for the purpose of making any and all additional findings and conclusions and of entering any and all additional orders as may be [illegible] enforcement, modification, or implementation of this decree, or [illegible] any other lawful purpose."

NEGROES STAGE VOTER
STAND -IN.

12 of 50 ENROLLED HERE
IN DIXIE PUSH.

About 50 young Atlanta Negroes staged a voter registration "Stand-In" here Monday as similar demonstrations took place in cities throughout the South.
The demonstration here apparaently was conducted in protest against Fulton County Registration practices but in sympathy with a Southwide movement.

. . . . .

The Atlanta Constitution
Tues 10-4-60
p.6.

SEE- 38a VOTER-STAND-IN

J. [illegible]oter Referees Possible

Atlanta Daily World

TERRELL COUNTY VOTER TRIAL STARTS MONDAY

Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 6-26-60

Justice Dept. Charging Rights Act Violations

ALBANY, Ga. — (UPI) — A trial that may result in the appointment of the first federal voting referee in the South is scheduled to begin in federal district court here Monday.

A Justice Department suit charges the voting registrars of Terrell County, Ga., with applying more stringent registration tests to Negroes than to whites in violation of the 1957 Civil Rights Act. Specifically, the suit charges the registrars with failure to register four Negro teachers, among other, on grounds of illiteracy.

Under the 1960 Civil Rights Act the federal government can appoint voting referees to register Negroes for both national and state elections where a "pattern of practice of racial discrimination" is shown.

U. S. District Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissed the Terrell suit in 1959, declaring that the provisions of the act under which it was brought were unconstitutional.

Only 48 Negroes were registered to vote in Terrell in 1958 in contrast to 2,810 white persons.

Chief registrar James G. Raines has said that Negroes in the county were registered under a 1958 law passed by the Georgia General Assembly. That law offers two ways in which an applicant can qualify for registration. The first method is to prove literacy. This can be done by demonstrating an ability to read and write part of the Georgia or U. S. constitution intelligibly.

The second is to prove good character and an understanding of the duties of citizenship. In this case, the applicant must answer 20 to 30 questions about federal and state government.

Among the queries are: What is a republican form of government? What is the name of the state judicial circuit in which you live and what are the names of the counties or county in such circuit? What does the constitution of the U. S. provide regarding the suspension of the write of habeas corpus?

The Justice Department appealed Judge Hoyt's decision directly to the U. S. Supreme Court, which last March ordered the suit reinstated.

U .S. Attorney General William P. Rogers made his first apearance before the high court in arguing the government's case. He asked that Judge Hoyt's ruling be reversed on grounds that the Terrell registrar's, acting as state officials, illegally deprived the Negroes the right to vote and "delayed and hampered enforcement of the 15th Amendment."

"Involved here is the basic right of a people in a democracy to vote," Rogers said.

Macon attorney Charles G. Bloch representing the defendants, concede that the registrars were state officials. But he said that they were acting under Georgia law and that the federal government had no right to question the constitutionality of Georgia law until the state courts had passed on it.

The case will be heard by U. S. District Judge W. W. Bootle, to whom the government has already addressed a request to appoint a federal voting referee for Terrell.

Voters League Holds Election, Presents Candidates Thursday

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 8/3/60 34e Ga.

Another step toward "broadening the base" of representation on the governing executive committee of the Atlanta Negro Voters League will be taken Thursday, August 4, at 8:00 p.m. in Big Bethel A.M.E. Church. It will be the occasion of the annual meeting of the organization when elections are held.

Another feature of this public meeting, to which all vote-minded citizens are invited, will be presentation of the contesting candidates in the September 14 Primary Election. This will be the first opportunity for the public to see and hear these nine opponents for county and legislative offices. Under contest will be positions of Judge, Civil Court, Solicitor General, Sheriff and one state house representative.

In the Annual Election, besides Co-chairmen Walden and Jackson, League officers expected to be renominated include: W. H. Aiken and Rev. H. I. Bearden, co-vice-chairmen; W. J. Shaw and Warren R. Cochrane, co-secretaries; J. C. Daugherty and J. H. Calhoun, co-assistant secretaries; C. R. Yates, treasurer; A. S. Dickerson, chaplain, and Leroy Johnson, parliamentarian; committee chairmen: T. M. Alexander, finance; W. A. Fowlkes, publicity; J. R. Henderson, program, and R. A. Thompson, objectives.

Ward and precinct leaders and members at large, who have already been selected by voters in their respective sections, will be submitted by the nominating committee for approval of the body. For those sections where election meetings have not been held this year, authority will be asked to give new executive committee power to approve such selections as they are subsequently made by voters in the wards and precincts. All persons elected will be automatically members of the executive committee and in this way there will be larger representation from each section of the community. This was made possible by an amendment to the League's constitution in the Annual Meeting last year.

Thursday there will be a proposed amendment to the constitution to separate the registration -organization committee into two sections, which will allow different groups to carry out these separate functions. Co-chairmen. A. T. Walden and Rev. Wm. M. Jackson will preside at the meeting tomorrow night.

Feds Order Negroes Qualified

The Talladega Daily Home

MACON, Ga. — (AP) — Terrell County officials accused of deliberately hindering Negro attempts to vote were under a federal court order today forbidding discrimination in any form.

Wed 8-17-60

Judge W. A. Bootle's injunction in the historic civil rights case forbids Terrell registrars from keeping separate Negro and white voter records, from giving Negroes toupgher literacy tests than white applicants, or delaying Negro applications when white applicants are registered immediately.

Talladega, Ala.

The lengthy, detailed order also gave the three registrars 10 days to put four complaining Negroes on the qualified voters' list. The judge did not appoint a federal referee to supervise elections as asked by the U. S. attorney general.

Sheriff Wood Says He Spoke Harshly But Denies Contempt

MACON (AP)—Sheriff James I. Wood agreed Friday that he had spoken harshly of the courts for ordering a grand jury investigation of Negro voting but denied that it constituted contempt.

As the sheriff went into court to show cause why he should not be cited for contempt, one of his attorneys, Ed Taylor, admitted to the correctness of the document of the charges.

Taylor maintained firmly that what Wood had said June 6 about the court did not constitute contempt—only the exercise of his right of free speech.

Wood, who has turned Republican and is retiring from the sheriff's office at the end of the year, accused the superior court judge of using "the style and language of a race-baiting candidate for public office" in charging the jury to make the vote inquiry.

He also challenged use by the judge of the term "Negro bloc voting." He declared the phrase is a political campaign watchword and had no place in a judicial charge.

Soon after Friday's hearing opened, Judge A. M. Anderson called a recess to study demurrers to one of three contempt allegations against the sheriff. The recess continued for some time.

Wood, twice-elected sheriff as a Democrat, said after his technical arrest on a preliminary contempt order that he feels the court is persecuting him. He said he had hoped that after the grand jury made a "face-saving presentment" on its inquiry the matter would be dropped. But it appears, he added, that "the judges want the satisfaction of finding me in contempt."

FBI busy checking five more counties

WASHINGTON (AP)—Notice was served last week by the Department of Justice that the FBI has launched investigations in five more Dixie counties—bringing the total to 17—to determine if colored people are being denied the vote.

Investigations are under way in Union County, Fla., Gwinnett County, Ga., and Bolivar, Leflore and Forrest Counties in Mississippi, Attorney General William P. Rogers announced.

This is the fourth in a series of statutory demands served on southern counties for the production of registration and voting records for inspection.

* * *

THE PROBE was launched on the same day that Judge Frank M. Johnson of the U.S. District Court struck out a state court injunction keeping Federal agents from inspecting voting records in Montgomery or any other Alabama county.

Judge Johnson, presiding in the Federal court in Montgomery, held that Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones had no authority to control actions of Federal agents. He also dismissed the contention of Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion that the 1960 Civil Rights Act was unconstitutional.

In striking out the injunction issued in the Circuit Court on June 6, Judge Johnson ordered the board of registrars to produce the records within 15 days.

* * *

STATISTICS show no known colored voters in Union County, despite 2,453 colored persons of voting age. Colored out number whites two to one in Bolivar County, but only a few are registered.

Also, only 297 of 17,893 colored persons of voting age are registered in Leflore County. The investigation in Gwinnett is based on charges of a discriminatory purge of voters.

In other action, the Justice Department has asked the appointment of a Federal voting referee to function in Terrell County, Ga.

The motion was filed in a U.S. Court in Macon. Also, the Department asked that 20 Terrell County colored residents be placed on the voters' book immediately.

Ga.'s Vote Dilemma

In order to discourage colored persons from registering to vote, Georgia enacted a tough vote-registration law. Since the law was passed, colored voters in Fulton County (Atlanta) have increased by 33.4 per cent while white voters increased by a mere 2.6 per cent.

This legislation aided a group which had been working for years, urging increased registration and voting among colored citizens. This group accepted the challenge and gave instruction on how to qualify under the new law.

Similar groups were at work in other parts of the state. White potential voters had no one to instruct or urge them. The new law, then, was more detrimental to them than it was to the people it was aimed toward.

White-supremacist politicians and colored persons alike can learn from this example and one like it in Virginia.

Colored civic leaders learn that they must be organized and ready. White supremacists learn that it is impossible to defeat a determined, united group of freedom seekers.

They learn further that it is impossible to limit the rights and privileges of one group without limiting the rights of all.

Negroes Win Voting Suit In Georgia

MACON Ga. (AP) — A federal judge ruled Tuesday in a historic civil rights case that Terrell County registrars must enroll four Negroes on voter lists and cease all discrimination against future Negro applicants.

But Judge W. A. Bootle took no action on the U.S. attorney general's request that a federal referee be appointed to protect Negroes against discriminatory practices. Bootle declined to say when he might rule on that point.

The essential provisions of Bootle's permanent injunction against the registrars of the southwest Georgia county forbid the use of different colored application forms for white and Negro voters; the administration of more difficult literacy tests to Negroes than to white persons and giving such tests to Negroes singly while white applicants are examined in groups. It also forbids delays in acting on Negro applications when white applications are not also delayed.

The ruling was a victory for the Justice Department in the first voter suit filed under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. Charles Bloch, Georgia constitutional lawyer who defended the Terrell registrars, had denied all the government charges of discrimination.

The suit was tried at Albany, Ga., in June.

The four Negro complainants ordered enrolled on Terrell voter lists are Marjorie Moore Turner, Grace Boyd Gibson, Davey Gibson and Genevieve M. Shedrick.

At the trial, a dozen white witnesses, in addition to Negros, testified it was easier for a white person than a Negro to register to vote. Miss Shedrick testified she failed the voter test although she was a school teacher and had a college degree.

Terrell Bows to Court, Registers 4 Negro Voters

MACON (UPI)—Terrell County registrars filed a report in federal district court here Thursday showing they have complied with a court order to add the names of four Negroes to the county's voting list.

Federal Judge W. A. Bootle last week ruled that the registrars were guilty of discrimination against Negro voter applicants. He ordered the registration of all qualified Negro applicants and an end to all acts of discrimination—including different literacy test standards and the use of different applicant cards.

The report filed by the registrars indicated strongly there will be no appeal from Bootle's ruling in the first case brought by the Department of Justice under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. It also suggested that the registrars intend to comply fully with the court order in the case.

The report was signed only by Chief Registrar James G. Raines and attorney Charles J. Bloch who represented the registrars. But Bloch said in a letter that a copy signed by the other two defendants, Dixon Oxford and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., deputy registrar, would be filed Friday, the deadline set by Bootle.

One paragraph of the report said that on Sept. 16, the day after Raines and Mrs. Cook received the court order, "Mr. Raines after receiving the approval of his attorney, Mr. Bloch, began preparing a "proposed plan of procedure to be used by the registrars in the future which complies with the decree of the court. Said plan was designed by Mr. Raines for the purpose of being able to show to the court at any time that full and conscientious compliance with the court's decree is being effectuated."

The names of the four persons ordered placed on the list, Mrs. Marjorie Moore Turner, Mrs. Grace Boyd Gibson, Davey L. Gibson and Mrs. Genevieve M. Shedrick, were added "pursuant to the court's decree as nearly as possible in alphabetical order to that last which was then called a list of white voters of the Dawson precinct; to the two official lists retained in Terrell County . . . All other copies of this most recently compiled list were destroyed with the exception of the one filed with the secretary of state and the one in the custody of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia as part of the evidence in this case."

LETTER TO FORTSON

The report also included a copy of a letter to Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson Jr. on Sept. 15 requesting him to add these names to the list on file in his office "as a temporary measure until the registrars could furnish him with a newly compiled list prepared without reference to the race of the voters, complying exactly with the decree of this court."

DESTROYED CARDS

On the same date, the report said, Raines destroyed all unused green cards—the type used to record information on Negro voters. White cards were used for white voters.

On Sept. 16, an assistant to the registrars "began typing a list complying in all respects with the order of this court, namely interpolating in alphabetical order all Negro voters, including the four heretofore mentioned, with the white voters of every precinct so that the list of voters in each precinct is alphabetical without respect to the race of the voters. This list was completed on the 20th of September, 1960, and certified by the registrars."

Bibb Jury Opens Bloc Vote Probe

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 6/9/60

MACON (UPI)—A Bibb County grand jury Wednesday began a probe into alleged Negro bloc voting in recent elections here. The jury heard four witnesses and others were scheduled to testify in later sessions.

Those called to testify Wednesday included Joe Parham, editor of the Macon News; William K. Stanley and Julian Kennedy, runners-up in a recent aldermanic election; and Gus Bernd, who won the latter election with 300 white and 1,001 Negro votes.

Other witnesses scheduled to appear before the jury were Negro leaders William B. Randall, Lewis H. Wayne and Miss Rosa Gragg.

Two other Negroes had been subpenaed but were not present. They were H. R. Brown, who reportedly had moved to California, and T. B. Hooper, president of the Middle Georgia Democratic Club, a leading Negro voter organization, who was out of town and has not been served with a subpena.

Soon after the jury met, Sheriff James I. Wood delivered an open letter to the panel calling for an investigation "of that gigantic bloc vote which is controlled by a handful of men known as the Bibb County Democratic executive committee."

Wood earlier this year bolted the Democratic Party and announced he would run for the state Legislature as a representative in the general election.

He said the jurors "should delve deeply into the means by which a select group in this community is able to brainwash the voting public so that the voters like sheep blindly bloc vote for certain candidates of the Democratic Executive committee."

Wood added that this bloc vote overshadows any other "sub bloc of votes."

Terrell County registrars face trial in vote denial

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6/4/60

MACON, Ga. — Three Terrell County, Ga. vote registrars and two deputy registrars who were charged in September, 1958, with discriminating against colored prospective voters, are slated to go in trial June 27 at Americus, Ga.

James Diggs, Dixon Oxford and Roscoe Radford, registrars, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., deputy registrars, were named in a complaint signed by 12 Terrell County residents in the first case brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

U.S. District Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissed the suit in April, 1959, on grounds that a portion of the Act was unconstitutional. Last Feb. 2 the U.S. Supreme Court reversed Judge Davis's ruling. U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle placed the case on a non-jury calendar on Monday.

Talmadge Speaks Of Negro Voting

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. June 6, 1960

"The people of the South do not want to deny the Negro his right to vote."

That statement is made by Sen. Herman Talmadge in the July Reader's Digest. His debate in print with Sen. Douglas is a calm and clear comparison of the contending viewpoints on civil rights.

Sen. Talmadge expresses Southern irritation with federal compulsion. He does not at any point argue, however, that the Negro's right to vote should be abridged. On the contrary, he recounts as an accomplishment the fact that 180,000 of Georgia's 600,000 Negroes are registered to vote.

It is important for the white South to grasp what he is saying.

He is saying he does not like the method of federal enforcement.

But he is not saying the Negro's right to vote should be abridged or denied. Rather he says the Negro has the right to vote and that the people of the South do not want to deny it to him.

There are white Southerners who take another position. They take the position that it is all right somehow to withhold or abridge the Negro's right to vote. They are in a position they cannot defend, one which brings down upon the South the odium of federal compulsion. And they are alone.

If You Want My Vote, Call Me 'Mister'

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

By EREZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Macon Reporter)

MACON, Ga.—Negroes voting apparently for persons who treat them with respect, defeated a white candidate who did not call Negro women "Mrs." and elected his more courteous opponent.

Also, Negroes remembered the lawyer who defended a white man freed of raping a 15-year-old Negro babysitter. The attorney ran for office and the Negro voters clobbered him.

It has been on this basis that Negroes here aim their votes at those who treat them with respect. Now, the grand jury is probing their way of voting.

Sat. 6/18/60

THE INVESTIGATION, spurred by instructions to the Bibb County Grand Jury by Circuit Judges Oscar Long, Hal Bell and A. M. Anderson, included charges of rumors that the Negro vote is for sale.

There are slightly more than 4,000 registered Negro voters in Bibb County, and they have been voting along lines of racial solidarity for some time.

Not too long ago Jewish Atty. Charles J. Bloch—an ardent segregationist—discussed the way Negroes voted here before a U. S. Senate Sub-Committee in Washington. Shortly thereafter, the FBI opened an investigation into the alleged differences of voting policies for the races.

Negro Graduates Tell Of Georgia Vote Bar

The Washington Post, D.C. Wed. 6/29/60

ALBANY, Ga., June 28 (UPI)—A Negro graduate of New York University testified today he was refused vote registration in Georgia on grounds he could not write.

He said the registrar of Terrell County, Ga., read parts of the United States Constitution too fast for him to copy them and satisfy requirements of a literacy test that applicants be able to read and write.

The witness, Eddie G. Lowe, said he was "shocked" when told by the registrar, James G. Raines, that he had failed the test.

A second Negro graduate of New York University said he was disqualified by the same registrar on a literacy test because he mispronounced the word "original."

The witness, Davey L. Gibson, was the second to testify that mispronunciation was ruled as grounds of rejection. Lowe's wife yesterday testified she was turned down because she mispronounced the word "equity."

Lowe, who holds a master's degree, repeated his test in Federal Court today, copying dictation of sections of the Constitition and Defense Attorney Charles J. Bloch conceded he made only one slight mistake. Lowe spelled the word "their" as "there."

Lowe and his wife, also a graduate, are two of five Negro complainants in the case being heard by District Judge William A. Bootle in which the Justice Department charges a pattern of racial discrimination is followed in Terrell County to deny Negroes the right to vote. Lowe's wife, Edna Mae, who also holds a master's degree, testified she was refused registration on grounds she could not read.

The Justice Department has asked Bootle to appoint a Federal voting referee, the first such in the South since reconstruction days, to serve in Terrell County. The suit, being heard without a jury, was brought under United States civil rights laws.

Federal attorneys contend that they have proof that more rigid and difficult vote qualification tests are applied to Negroes than whites in Terrell County.

The suit was brought two years ago and was reinstated for trial by the United States Supreme Court after District Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissed it on grounds that sections of the 1957 civil rights law were unconstitutional.

First Federal Voting Referee Case Comes to Trial Today in Albany, Ga.

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla.
Mon 6-27-60

ALBANY, Ga. —(UPI)— A trial that may result in the appointment of the first federal voting referee in the south is scheduled to begin in federal district court here today.

A Justice Department suit charges the voting registrars of Terrell County, Ga., with applying more stringent registration tests to Negroes than to whites in violation of the 1957 Civil Rights Act. Specifically, the suit charges the registrars with failure to register four Negro teachers, among other, on grounds of illiteracy.

Under the 1960 Civil Rights Act, the federal government can appoint voting referees to register Negroes for both national and state elections where a "pattern of practice of racial discrimination" is shown.

U.S. District Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissed the Terrell suit in 1959, declaring that the provisions of the act under which it was brought were unconstitutional. The Supreme Court reinstated it and the suit will now be tried before Judge W. W. Bootle. The Justice Department has already addressed a request to Bootle asking him to appoint federal referees for Terrell County.

Only 48 Negroes were registered to vote in Terrell in 1958 in contrast to 2,810 white persons.

Chief Registrar James G. Raines has said that Negroes in the county were registered under a 1958 law passed by the Georgia General Assembly. That law offers two ways in which an applicant can qualify for registration.

The first method is to prove literacy. This can be done by demonstrating an ability to read and write part of the Georgia or U.S. Constitution intelligibly.

The second is to prove good character and an understanding of the duties of citizenship. In this case, the applicant must answer 20 to 30 questions about federal and state government.

In Bibb County

Pittsburgh Courier P. 12

Grand Jury Flays Selfish Politicoes

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sat. 7/16/60

(Courier Press Service)

MACON, Ga.—From the special presentment of the Bibb County grand jury which recently closed several weeks of probing into Negro bloc voting here, has come caustic criticism of two Negro leaders who are charged with using their political influence for personal gain.

According to the presentment, the grand jury found that at least two groups are operating in Bibb County solely for the purpose of influencing Negro voters and the presentment said that each of these groups is dominated by an individual or small group who use their influence for personal gain.

One of the Negroes so charged, William P. Randall, last week denied the charges in the presentment. No public statement has been made by the other Negro leader also charged.

■

THE MACON TELEGRAPH, liberal local daily, editorially condemned the practice and exhorted Negroes as follows:

"Rather than be offended by the investigation, the Negro community owes the grand jury a debt of gratitude for bringing the facts out into the open. Just as any citizen is guided by his own self-interest in casting a vote, the Negro can be expected to follow a certain pattern when racial issues are involved. But neither he nor any other voter should be played for a sucker by so-called leaders whose real interest is the almighty dollar."

The editorial drew strong supporting comment from Negroes.

While saying certain laws had been violated, the grand jury drew up no indictments in the case.

Bloc Vote Probe Hit By Leaders

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga. Sat. 7-16-60

MACON — Negro political leaders have criticized a court-ordered Bibb County grand jury investigation of bloc voting and charged that the investigation "hase done more to hurt race relations in our community than to help those relations."

At the same time thirty-six Negro citizens, including business leaders, ministers, physicians and dentists expressed thanks to Sheriff James I. Wood and Mayor Ed Wilson "for the stand they have taken in interest of fair play for all citizens.

In wake of the furore over bloc voting, Frank J. Hutchings, emerged as chairman of the reactivated United Civic Organization, which he described as having been "asleep" for the past several years.

In an open letter, Macon Negro leaders said they believed the judges and grand jury did intend to find out whether funds had been used illegally but added "We wish to go on record as being definitely opposed to the buying of votes, or for the use of money illegally in primary campaigns.

But they regret, the letter continued, that the term "Negro bloc voting" was used and they cannot understand why the race issue was injected.

Many signers of the letter, all affiliated with the United Civic Organization, have vowed not to accept any financial support from candidates it endorses, a practice criticized by the grand jury.

"We don't know of any organization in democratic America that has the right or authority to question or criticize for whom an individual or group of individuals shall cast their votes in any primary or general election." Mr. Hutchings said his organization was going to be "wide awake in our civic viewpoint and our political viewpoint, and we expect to carry our own load financially."

Contempt Order Given Bibb Sheriff

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 7-16-60

Wood Repeats His Charge Of Race-Baiting in Court

MACON (AP)—An accusation that race-baiting language was used in a Superior Court grand jury charge was renewed by Bibb County Sheriff James I. Wood Friday upon being served with a contempt order.

The order is for him to show cause on July 22 why he should not be cited for contempt for June 6 blasts at the judiciary for ordering an investigation into alleged Negro bloc voting.

ONLY THE TRUTH

He maintained that he was only speaking the truth when he declared:

"It is shocking to find a judge charging a grand jury in the style and language of a race-baiting candidate for political office."

He noted that he also had challenged the use in the charge of the term, "Negro bloc voting," since, he claimed, it is a political campaign catchword.

"SHOULD BE JUDGES"

"If anyone in this community is free of racial prejudice," he declared," it should be our judges."

The court order was served on Wood by Coroner Lester H. Chapman. The sheriff was placed under technical arrest in the process.

CHARGES ILL WILL

Wood charged the court with stirring up ill will and race agitation in the grand jury charge. He said he had hoped the feeling would be allowed to die down with a "face-saving presentment by the grand jury" but it now appears that "the judges want the satisfaction of finding me in contempt of court."

"If they do so," he continued, "they are in effect saying that the court has done no wrong because the court itself finds it has done no wrong."

Justice Department Attorney Charges

Birmingham World Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 7-2-60 p. 1

"Pattern Of Discrimination" In Terrell Voter Registration Has Abridged Vote Right Of Negroes

Different Literacy Tests By Race Admitted To Court

ALBANY—The names of white citizens who applied to vote in Terrell County between 1956 and 1958 were added to the roll of registration lists, while Negro applicants were left off, an examination of the county's records revealed Wednesday.

In many cases, the investigation showed names of white registrants had not been processed, but the names went on records as qualified voters.

This was the high point of the government's case, and Justice Department Attorney St. John Barrett said that such action show evidence that discrimination in the county has abridged voting rights of Negroes. The statement was made as the trial progressed into its third day in the court of U. S. District Judge W. A. Bootle.

Two Georgia registrars admitted Wednesday that some white persons were registered in 1958 with no record of their having passed the state's literacy test.

Chief registrar James G. Rains and Mrs. Lawson Cook testified in U. S. District Court that they knew of at least eight such cases in Terrell County where the government is attempting to show a "pattern of discrimination" against Negro voting applicants.

The two registrars also testified that:

—Terrell County registrars approved all pending applications from whites in March 1958 and none from Negroes.

—Different literacy tests were sometimes given to whites and Negroes.

—Negroes were given tests singularly while whites took the test in groups.

Raines and Mrs. Cook are among those accused by the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division of violating the 1957 Civil Rights Act by discriminating against Negroes who sought to register.

Mrs. Cook, who first assisted her husband as tax collector and deputy registrar, and then took over his duties on his death, said the eight whites had been registered through confusion in the files. She pointed out she had no official responsibilities in 1957 and 58, though she filled out applications for both Negroes and whites.

Rains, chief Terrell registrar since March, 1958, said the files at the time he took over were "in the most complete confusion of anything I have ever seen in my life."

In connection with approving pending applications from whites, he said he had relied on the word of Mr. Cook that they had qualified. He said the Negro applications pending at that time were too incomplete to act on.

"You couldn't tell who they the Negroes were in the first place," he said. "Mr. Cook gave me the impression no tests had been given to Negroes and he was very vehement about it."

The government is expected to wind up its case Thursday.

Registrar Denies Bias, Blames Dead Official In Case

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Thur. 7/7/60 p. 8

ALBANY, Ga. — (UPI) — Harvard - educated James G. Raines, a defendant in a federal civil rights suit, testified Thursday that the former deputy registrar in Terrell County, Ga., was "strong against Negro registration."

Raines, now Terrell County chief registrar, said that the late F. Lawson Cook "had a strong opinion on the subject" and had "no intention" of giving registration tests to Negroes. Cook, county tax collector and deputy registrar for 18 years, died shortly after the Justice Department in September filed its first suit under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Asked if he shared Cook's views, Raines replied: "I do not."

DENIES DISCRIMINATION

Raines vehemently denied he had discriminated against Negroes who sought to register but under questioning by St. John Barrett, of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division he admitted that at least one white person had been put on the voting rolls after making mistakes in writing a part of the Georgia Constitution.

Earlier, Negro, Eddie Lowe testified Raines had flunked him when he omitted words in a passage the registrars dictated to him. Lowe added Raines had read so fast he had been unable to keep up with him.

Raines pointed out the Georgia Constitution says the written portion of the literacy test must be written "correctly." He said the law embodying that provision uses the word "legibly," and that he had interpreted that to mean that the writing had to be no more than readable.

Raines testified that Negroes he disqualified from voting in 1958 apparently have practiced speaking distinctly since then. Several have been government witnesses.

A number of Negroes failed the reading portion of the registration literacy test because they allegedly mispronounced such words as "original" and "equity." In government testimony, they read passages of the Georgia Constitution understandably.

"Apparently they had seen fit to practice speaking distinctly," Raines said, implying the Negroes did this as a preliminary to their testimony in the federal suit which charges Terrell registrars with discriminating against Negro voter applicants.

GOP MOUTH OPEN FOR TERRELL PLUM

By MARGARET SHANNON
Atlanta Journal Staff Writer

ALBANY, Ga., July 2—The political implications of the Terrell County voting rights case have been a subject of out-of-court conversation during the week of the trial.

One highly connected state source pictured the Justice Department as very anxious to get a decision out of the suit before the Republican National Convention.

His theory was that the Republicans would like very much to point with pride at the suit—if the government wins it—as the product of the Republican administration.

The prospects for a decision before the convention are gone. But a ruling may come in late September or early October. There might be time for politicians to make some use of the case before the November election.

* * *

POLITICAL considerations aside, the Terrell case tried in federal court in Albany is a key one because it is the first brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. The federal government is seeking an injunction to make Terrell registrars be fair to Negroes.

Because it is a "first" and because it concerns one aspect of the great issue in the South today, some of the principals had a sense of participating in history.

Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., Terrell deputy registrar and one of the defendants, said she was keeping a scrapbook for her grandchildren. "They may be studying this case in history some day," she said.

* * *

A COLLEAGUE of Charles Bloch, the Macon attorney who was chief defense counsel, marveled at the way 67-year-old Mr. Bloch labored so long and so hard on preparing the case and in trying it.

"He's spent his life studying states' rights and constitutional law and I believe he must view this case as the climax to his career, maybe the last big civil rights case he will handle," the colleague said. "He is helping to make history."

U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle, who heard the case without a jury, went to some pains to see that the evidence that went into the record was as complete as possible in the five-day trial which ended Friday.

* * *

HE ADMITTED even some things which were by his own definition "perimeter" matters because of his desire to make sure that the full story was told on both sides.

One of the key points of dispute to come out during the trial concerns how much leeway registrars have in judging voter applicants.

The justice department's whole case hinges on alleged differences in the handling and testing of white and Negro applicants.

But the defense contends that the registrars were only doing their duty under Georgia law when they handled and tested Negro applicants as they did.

It does not admit they failed to do their duty as to white applicants but it contends that even if they did, the Justice Department has no cause for a suit.

* * *

IN OTHER WORDS, registering unqualified white voters does not mean that the Justice Department can ask the court to compel Terrell officials to register unqualified Negro voters, contends the defense. Nor does it abridge the voting rights of the Negroes because of their race.

If the Terrell registrars used illegal procedures in registering whites, says the defense—and it doesn't admit they did—they cannot be made to use illegal procedures for Negroes. Nor have they abridged the voting rights of Negroes because of race.

A Dawson Countian of considerable prominence, a realist about the situation in that southwest Georgia county with a population of some 7,000 Negroes and 5,000 whites, does not foresee any great increase in Negro registration in the event of a Justice Department victory in the case.

* * *

IN THE FIRST place, he points out, as the defense did during the trial, that only 15 Negroes have applied for registration in the past two years.

Dawson County being what it is, the rate wouldn't be likely to pick up much, he says.

If it does, he says it would not matter how strict the voter registration test becomes so long as it is within Georgia law and is administered without distinction to whites and Negroes.

The Tale Of Two Voters

Readers of history in another era will certainly pause with interest as well as attendant chagrin over the tale of two voters as revealed in the chapters on Randolph and Terrell counties, Georgia.

The former clashed with federal authorities upon the contention that Ben Shorter and others of Randolph county had duly registered along with other citizens, complying with the same requirements. Somehow the sheets upon which they were registered betrayed their race and accordingly they were "challenged" and notified on the eve of election that they were ineligible. Those who found out that they had been challenged when they reached the polls to vote, evidently had no time to answer the challenge, hence they were turned back without a hearing or being allowed to vote.

This voter was registered, challenged and turned back.

The case was called before a District Federal Judge in the city of Columbus, Ga., and the judge not only ordered the challengees back on the list, but awarded them punitive damages.

Down at Dawson, Georgia, in Terrell County, there was a different tale. The case being heard before another federal Judge William A. Bootle, listened several days to testimony in which college graduates duly credited as qualified to teach in the state system of accredited schools, were turned down as illiterates. One Professor Lowe, presently doing graduate teaching in a northern university where white and Negro students study together under him, was adjudged illiterate.

Another interesting phase of the sorry presentments, a teacher duly licensed and who studied in a northern university and received her Masters degree, called equity, "e'quity", (using a long e) and was turned down as unfit to vote.

At present the judge is studying the arguments and testimonies of the lawyers, — but the end, whether favorable or unfavorable, will be equally as interesting.

This voter was not allowed to make first base.

So there will be something over which the developers of a new Democracy will ponder in this — the tale of two voters.

Terrell Jury Against Integration, Changes in County Unit System

DAWSON—The Terrell County Grand Jury, which recently adjourned, has gone on record unanimously favoring school segregation and continuance of the county unit system.

The jury, reporting to Judge Walter I. Geer of the Pataula circuit, said, "We do not favor admitting even one Negro pupil to a white school and not even one white pupil to a Negro school in this county and state."

Bloc Voting Probe Assailed by Sheriff

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga
Wed, 6/8/60

MACON (AP)—Action of three Superior Court judges in ordering a grand jury investigation of rumored Negro bloc voting in Bibb County brought sharp criticism from the sheriff Tuesday.

Emphasizing that all grand juries should investigate any election law violations brought to their attention, Sheriff James I. Wood called the present inquiry "political persecution carried out under the guise of law enforcement."

Judge Oscar Long, with concurrence of Judges A. M. Anderson and Hal Bell, Monday charged a new grand jury to look into the bloc voting reports. Long said in election after election there appeared to be a pattern of bloc balloting even though no racial issue was involved.

Wood said the action of the judges would be considered "one of the most deplorable examples of race agitation to come out of middle Georgia in recent years."

Bibb Jury To Probe Negro 'Bloc Voting'

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
Tues 6/7/60

MACON — (UPI) — A newly-convened Bibb County grand jury Monday was ordered to conduct an investigation of "Negro bloc voting" in local elections.

Bibb County Superior Court Judge Oscar L. Long said his charge had the full support of all judges in the Macon circuit. He told the jury to "investigate and examine into the facts of every election of every kind in this county for the past several years in which bloc voting is apparent." Although there is no law against bloc voting as such, Long cited laws against buying or illegally soliciting votes.

"Although there are many intelligent and independent voters among the colored people who deplore this situation, it is nevertheless obvious that about 80 to 85 per cent of the Negro voters engage in bloc voting," Long said.

The Negro vote was the decisive factor in two recent elections here. Alderman Gus Bernd received 300 white and over 1,000 Negro votes to win office several months ago. Last year, Mayor Ed Wilson won out over Kenneth E. Carswell with a heavy majority of Negro ballots.

Negro and white votes are counted separately in Macon.

Bibb Probes Bloc Voting Of Negroes

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga
Tues 6/7/60

MACON (AP)—The Bibb County grand jury opened an investigation Monday into rumors of Negro bloc voting, acting on instructions from the presiding judge.

Reports of the bloc balloting have followed nearly all elections in the county in recent years.

Judge Oscar Long told the grand jurors to find out the truth or falsity of the reports.

He said the people are entitled to know how "one candidate or another is able to gather to himself thousands of Negro votes in blocs."

"In election after election," Long said, "where no racial issue is involved, we find what appears to be a pattern of bloc voting. It is rumored that some self-appointed leaders are trading and bartering the Negro vote."

Bloc Vote Probe Said Persecution

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 34e

Bibb County Sheriff Calls It "Political Persecution In Guise Of Law Enforcement"

MACON (UPI)—A judge's orders to a grand jury to investigate Negro bloc voting here raised a storm of controversy Tuesday, involving three jurists, the sheriff and the president of the Macon Bar Assn.

Bibb County Sheriff James I. Wood blasted Judge Oscar L. Long's charge to the grand jury Monday as threatened "political persecution in the guise of law enforcement."

Long charged the jury to look into accusations that illegal means was being used to round up the Negro vote fo rcertain candidates and to bring charges against ny guilty persons. Two other judges on the Macon circuit, A. M. Anderson and Hal Bell, endorsed Long's charge.

Wed. 6-8-60

The three judges, answering West's criticism, said they "do not propose to engage in any controversy with an officer of this court or any other person" and that they had placed the matter before the grand jury as the law of Georgia and our duty under them requires."

Neal D. McKenney of the Macon Bar Assn. issued a statement backing the judges and calling West's blast "deplorable."

West compared Long's charge to "intimidation by physical demonstration such as used by the KKK and charged the judges with using the style and language of a race-baiting candidate for political office."

Wood himself has received heavy Negro support in his always successful political races. He is not seeking reelection this year, however.

The grand jury, meanwhile, called a meeting for Wednesday to investigte Negro bloc voting.

Bloc Vote Probe Said Political

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Macon Mayor Sees Plan To Intimidate Negroes

Due 6-14-60
6-15-60 34e

MACON (UPI)—Mayor Ed Wilson Monday blasted a superior court judge's order to a grand jury to investigate apparent Negro bloc voting as "the worst blow to race relations in Bibb County in recent years."

Wilson said he was writing a letter to grand jury foreman Robert M. Penland requesting a hearing.

The mayor said Judge Oscar L. Long's charge was prompted "by unfounded rumors from disgruntled, unsuccessful politicians. Or it stemmed from hatred of the Negro race."

He said Long's charge calling for a probe of "Negro bloc voting" and sanctioned by two other superior court judges, was - though the judges may not have intended it, "political" both in timing and in its content. He noted that Long's charge came just before a primary election.

Wilson said he had "never before known of a superior court of this county becoming involved in political matters."

"It is an insult to all public officers who have received a large Negro vote and it is couched in terms to intimidate the Negro voters."

Wilson acknowledged that he had received a large Negro vote in three elections, but he added, "I have bought no vote-white or Negro."

"I asked for the Negro vote and I will again if it falls my lot to offer for public office. I know of no wrongdoing in any of these elections, either morally or criminally. I am convinced there was none."

Meanwhile, the grand jury held a four-hour and 15-minute session Monday and apparently questioned five witnesses in its investigation of Negro voting.

Solicitor General William M. West said no further sessions have been definitely set. He said he could not comment on the investigation or who had appeared Monday.

2 APPEAR AT 'BLOC' VOTE PROBE

MACON — (SNS) — The grand jury investigation of Negro bloc voting in Bibb County continued here Monday with the appearances of Mayor Ed Wilson and Sheriff James I. Wood, both of whom have criticized the investigations and the judges who ordered them.

Wood was before the body for about 30 minutes and the mayor testified for about 20 minutes. The full grand jury is expected to meet again Friday morning. A committee meeting is scheduled before then, however.

There was no indication that Monday's session was the end of the investigative part of the jury's work. About 50 persons have been heard since the probe began three weeks ago.

Wilson criticized Superior Court Judge Oscar L. Long who delivered the charge, and judges Hal Bell and A. M. Anderson who concurred, for what he called raising a race issue. Wood also hit the judges and wrote the grand jury a letter suggesting it investigate the vote bloc of the Bibb Democratic Executive Committee.

Both the sheriff, who switched his allegiance to the Republican Party early this year, and Wilson have had strong Negro support. Sheriff Wood won a hard-fought run-off over W. L. Robertson in 1956 with overwhelming Negro support. Robertson is a candidate for sheriff this year.

City Attorney Buckner Milton who managed Wilson's campaign for mayor, was questioned 45 minutes. The longest single questioning session lasted four hours and involved T. B. Hooper, president of a Negro voters' organization. Hooper's group has held political meetings and has endorsed a number of candidates in recent years. Another member of the club also appeared before the grand jury.

Macon Mayor To Express Views On Race Bloc Voting

MACON — (UPI) — Mayor Ed Wilson said Friday he would accept an invitation to appear before the Bibb County grand jury to express his views on alleged Negro bloc voting.

Wilson has been bitterly critical of Judge Oscar L. Long for charging the grand jury to investigate Negro voting in Bibb. In a statement issued June 13 he called it "the worst blow to race relations in Bibb County in recent years." At that time he asked for an opportunity to state his views on the subject.

The mayor said Friday he had been invited by Foreman Robert H. Penland to appear before the jury Monday.

A committee apparently headed by Penland met again Friday and heard from seven white and Negro witnesses.

There was no indication Friday of what the grand jury might do Monday besides hear from Wilson, but it was generally understood that there would be no formal presentment to the court until a later date.

There was some speculation, however, that the panel might wind up its questioning of witnesses after getting a report from the committee and then begin drafting presentments.

Voting Test 'Bible Reads Like a Deed

ALBANY, Ga., June 29 (AP) A white witness at the Terrell County Negro vote discrimination trial said today that he was registered to vote after reading a passage in red letters from a Bible.

F. A. Thurman, a carpenter, was one of two additional white witnesses presented by the Government to back its contention that white persons were enrolled as voters with little ado while Negroes were rejected in difficult, unrealistic tests.

The other was Tom W. Rhodes, a road builder, who said he moved to the county in December and was registered to vote in January, whereas state law requires six months' residence in a county.

Rhodes said he could not remember who registered him or what he read in his test.

Thurman was not definite about his reading test. He said it was a Biblical passage, contained the words "to have and to hold," and it was in red letters."

Defense Attorney Charles L. Bloch commented that "what the witness must have read was either a warranty deed or a marriage ceremony."

The Justice Department indicated in the meantime that it is near the end of its presentation of charges that voter registrars in the southwest Georgia County of Terrell violated the Civil Rights Act of 1957 by making it tougher for Negroes to qualify than white persons.

Macon Mayor Says Bloc Vote Inquiry 'Wishy-Washy'

MACON — (UPI) — Mayor Ed Wilson charged Thursday that a grand jury presentment on Negro bloc voting was "wishy-washy" and calculated to discredit him.

The grand jury report was sharply critical of Wilson and Sheriff James I. Wood who scored Superior Court Judge Oscar L. Long for his charge to the panel. Long had asked the grand jury on June 6 to investigate charges of Negro bloc voting in Bibb County with an eye toward possible violations of the law.

Wilson had termed the investigation "politically inspired." He said the facts set forth in the presentment do not support Long's charge or the grand jury conclsions.

"I feel the presentment was wishy-washy and calculated to leave impressions which unfairly discredit me," Wilson said.

The grand jury said it found that most candidates had violated a law against hiring qualified voters to solicit or influence other voters. It said the law should be "enforced impartially."

What Came Out In the Terrell County Wash

The startling disclosures that came out in the wash of the Terrell County, Georgia, vote registration case might be samples of conditions existing elsewhere in the state and the South for that matter, where Negro voting is distasteful. The right to vote is one of those fundamental guarantees in the Constitution of the United States. The fortifications carry the proviso that no citizen be barred on the grounds of creed, color or previous condition of servitude.

The Terrell County affair, in which it was testified that in one case at least, registration was carried on by proxy, brings to mind another instance in the voting record of the state in which voting by proxy was alleged.

Not soon will it be forgotten that in one of these testimonies it was alleged that one professor, now teaching in a northern graduate university, was adjudged by people having quit school down in the grades to be illiterate!

The government has just completed its side of this astounding feature of citizens being denied the right to register. Whatever the outcome, there has been sufficient evidence unearthed to show some of the oft contended subterfuges and other handicaps thrust in the path of Negro voting in some areas.

This is just a sample case; by sheer coincident it came to Dawson and inasmuch as the government is ready to spend money, time and talent—whatever is necessary to secure the right to vote for all—other sections where such conditions exist should be called to book.

A good job is being done in the Terrell County case; whichever way it comes out, serious conditions surrounding Negro voting have been brought into focus.

Let the good cause roll on.

Bibb Sheriff Faces Contempt Citation

MACON (UPI)—Bibb County Sheriff James I. Wood was cited Thursday for contempt of court in connection with a charge that a grand jury's investigation of Negro bloc voting was "politically inspired."

Macon Circuit Sol. Gen. William M. West issued a complaint against Wood charging that a statement given to news media-tion June 2 was issued "to ridicule the grand jury and the court in its investigation."

The complaint ordered Wood to appear in court on July 22 to show why he should not be held in contempt of court.

Judge Oscar Wood ordered the Bibb grand jury to investigate "apparent" bloc voting and "persistent rumors" of vote selling among Macon Negroes.

The jury last week returned presentments which said the investigation showed evidence that a "political machine" has grown up in Bibb County for the purpose of controlling Negro voting.

The jury at that time criticized Wood and Macon Mayor Ed Wilson for "unfounded" charges that the investigation was of a political nature.

Wilson earlier Thursday charged the presentments were "wishy-washy" and calculated to discredit him.

The contempt citation against Wood was signed by Judge A. M. (Phil) Anderson.

Justice Department Attorney Charges

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga., Thurs. 6/30/60 P.1

"Pattern Of Discrimination" In Terrell Voter Registration Has Abridged Vote Right Of Negroes

34e 9a

Different Literacy Tests By Race Admitted To Court

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Rains, chief Terrell registrar since March, 1958, said the files at the time he took over were "in the most complete confusion of anything I have ever seen in my life."

In connection with approving pending applications from whites, he said he had relied on the word of Mr. Cook that they had qualified. He said the Negro applications pending at that time were too incomplete to act on.

"You couldn't tell who they the Negroes were in the first place," he said. "Mr. Cook gave me the impression no tests had been given to Negroes and he was very vehement about it."

The government is expected to wind up its case Thursday.

Jury Says Law Violated, But Does Not Take Action

Atlanta Daily World Sat. 2/7/60

Atlanta, Ga. P.1

MACON — (UPI) — The Bibb County grand jury reported the results of its "Negro bloc voting" probe Friday but failed to return any indictments.

The jury, however, said it found election laws have been violated largely through lack of knowledge and tolerance by most candidates for local offices and their supporters.

34e

The jury, ordered to investigate "Negro voting" by Judge Oscar L. Long, was severely critical of practices of two Negro political leaders and of Sheriff James I. Wood and Mayor Ed Wilson for their criticism of the charge by Long calling for the inquiry.

Long thanked the jury for "diligently carrying out the instructions of the court."

LAWS ARE OK

The jury presentment said it did not feel that present laws were out of date. Rep. J. Taylor Phillips Thursday called for the repeal of a law cited by Long as a possible weapon against "bloc voting" by Negroes.

The jury said its investigation "will continue for the purpose of making such other recommendations and taking such actions it may find to be appropriate."

The presentment said at least two groups "formed solely for the purpose of influencing Negro voters" exist in Bibb County and each is dominated by an individual or small group "who use their influence for their personal gain."

MAYOR, SHERIFF HIT

"We find that this situation has been promoted by a small group of white persons who have established a political machine to control elections in the county. In some instances, they have acted as intermediaries between various candidates and the colored political leaders in delivering money and securing endorsements, even while professing publicly to be supporting an opposing candidate."

Of Wood, who had criticized the inquiry as a political maneuver, the jury said "we abhor the insulting and unfounded public statements" of Wood. It called a statement by Wilson "an unwarranted attack upon this court and this investigation."

Government Finishes Voter Discrimination Suit Naming Terrell County Registrars

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga., Fri. 7/1/60 P.1

Different Literacy Tests Defended As "Pure Chance"

By JOSEPH Y. SMITH
(United Press International)

ALBANY, Ga. (UPI)—The government finished its case Thursday in a suit charging Terrell County, Ga., vote registrars with discriminating against Negro voter applicants.

St. John Barrett of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division rested the government's case after questioning Chief Registrar James G. Raines. Defense Attorney Charles Bloch of Macon, Ga., began cross-examination and led Raines through a series of questions tending to show he had acted under Georgia law and the pressure of time after he took office in March, 1958.

Raines testified it was "pure chance" that some applicants were given more difficult literacy tests than others.

SEES LITTLE DIFFERENCE

The Harvard-educated Raines was questioned about a long series of registration cards which indicated many white applicants were required to read and write a difficult section of the Georgia constitution to qualify to vote. Others were given a shorter, easier section.

"My education makes it hard for me to see any difference in the difficulty," Raines said.

"I can say 'jurisdiction' just as easily as I can say 'no.'"

A number of Negroes testified earlier in the trial that Raines had disqualified them for alegedly mispronouncing such words as "jurisdiction," "original," and "equity."

HAL LITTLE TIME

Bloch said that Raines had little more than 20 days to process voter application pending over a two-year period before a county election in April, 1958.

Raines is accused of registering an estimated 69 white persons whose applications were pending when he took office and not registering any Negroes who had applied in the months before he was appointed in March, 1958.

He also is charged with using different literacy tests for whites and Negroes.

The entire three-man board is accused of voter discrimination against Negroes but Raines said he was the only one who had attempted to register votes prior to the April, 1958 county election.

NAME OTHER DEFENDANTS

The other defendants are Dixon Oxford, who is state revenue commissioner, and A. D. Radford, a service station operator in Dawson, Ga.

Bloch introduced literacy tests taken by white registrants. The government contends Negroes were made to write more extensive and difficult passages than whites.

The Georgia registration laws of 1949 and 1958 require voters to read and write a portion of either the Georgia or U. S. Constitution understandably.

The case is being heard by U. S. Judge William A. Bootle without a jury. The Justice Department seeks appointment of a federal voting referee in Terrell County, the first in the South since reconstruction.

Law Used To Hit Bloc Vote Blasted

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 7/1/60 P.1

MACON (UPI)—Bibb County Rep. J. Taylor Phillips Thursday attacked as antiquated a law suggested by Judge Oscar L. Long as a possible weapon against so-called "Negro bloc voting." Phillips said it should be repealed.

The legislator aired his views in a letter to Robert M. Penland, foreman of a grand jury which since June 8, has been conducting an investigation of alleged Negro voting order by Long.

Phillips received a heavy Negro majority in the 1958 primary to win his legislative seat over former Rep. Denmark Groover, Jr. He is unopposed for renomination in the July 20 primary.

"I intend to thoroughly study our election laws and introduce legislation to remove some of the antiquated laws on the books as soon as time permits," Phillips said.

"Presently, however, I submit to this grand jury for its consideration the necessity for repeal of that part of Georgia code section 349907 as follows: 'The hiring of workers qualified to vote in said election or primary before or on the day of election for the purpose of canvassing for or influencing votes in behalf of any candidate or they being hired for said purpose shall be a misdemeanor".

"This act was passed in 1956 and liberal interpretation of it would make criminals of many elected officials."

Long, in his charge delivered on June 6, cited the code section which Phillips now says should be repealed as one "which can and should be used in this situation."

Sheriff James L. Wood and Mayor Ed Wilson earlier had charged that Long's call for the investigation was political and harmed race relations.

The full grand jury meets Friday at 10 a. m. and is expected to make its presentments on Negro voting investigation later in the day.

FBI Will Inspect Webster Vote Files

The Atlanta Constitution

U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced Monday that he will use his powers under the new civil rights law to inspect voting records in Georgia and three other Southern states.

Rogers said FBI agents will ask voting officials "immediately" to make all voting registration records available in Webster County, Ga., McCormick County, S.C.; East Carroll Parish, La.; and Wilcox County, Ala.

Justice department officials said there were no Negroes registered in any of the four counties although each has a large Negro population. The Justice department contends there are 1,296 Negroes of voting age in Webster County.

The department said Webster County "has been described as having a long history of various forms of anti-Negro voting activity." Community leaders in the county said they knew of no such activity and that race relations in Webster have been "very good."

The Justice department said in Washington it would attempt to determine on the basis of the registration records whether Negroes had been excluded through the application of registration requirements not imposed on white voters.

In Webster County, members of the board of registrars were not available for comment. But Mrs. Florrie H. McKinnon, clerk of the Webster Superior Court, said in Preston that a complete and "perfect" list of registered voters was available in her office and always open to inspection.

Mrs. McKinnon said no Negroes are registered in the southwest Georgia county, "and I doubt if we've got a dozen Negroes in this county who could qualify to vote."

Mrs. McKinnon stressed, however, that she had received no applications to vote from Negroes recently.

"It's been over two years since any Negroes applied to register here," Mrs. McKinnon said. She said two Negroes applied more than two years ago, then withdrew their applications.

There are about 800 white voters registered in Webster County, Mrs. McKinnon said.

The Justice department claims that 934 of the 949 white citizens of voting age in Webster are registered to vote.

Mrs. McKinnon said she had not received word of the Justice department action. She said current voting regulations required her to destroy voting records after the first grand jury convenes after the county primary. The Webster primary was held April 20, but no date has been set for the meeting of the grand jury.

The new civil rights law, signed by President Eisenhower only last week, requires that voting records be preserved for at least 22 months and be made available for inspection by federal authorities.

The attorney general said the demand for voting records will be presented to the local board of registrars in the form of a letter. The letter states that the demand "is based upon information . . . tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration within your jurisdiction."

Mrs. McKinnon said a test of 30 questions pertaining to the functions of government and the constitution were given to prospective voters. She said an applicant must answer 20 questions correctly in order to qualify.

"A lot of white people here can't pass it," she said. Mrs. McKinnon said that as far as she knew no Negro had been given the test in Webster County.

The Justice department said the demands for the vote records are "the forerunners of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed by discriminatory practices."

Officials said there also would be other actions soon under the law, which also provides for a system of court-appointed voting referees to insure Negro voting rights.

The referees can be appointed following determination by the courts that there has been a pattern of discrimination.

TERRELL VOTE DENIAL TRIAL SET JUNE 27

Atlanta Daily World

MACON — (UPI) — Federal District Judge T. Hoyt Davis denied defense motions for continuance Monthly and set June 27 for the trial of the Terrell County Board of Registrars on charges of discriminating against Negro voter applicants.

Defense attorney Charles J. Bloch of Macon asked that the trial be continued on grounds that one of the registrars was ill. The judge denied that motion and another that a jury trial be held. He stipulated that the trial would be held in Americus without a jury.

The defense filed some 29 questions for the government to answer but Davis ordered federal attorneys to answer only four most of them dealing with statistics on white and Negro education qualifications as revealed by census reports.

Defendants in the suit, filed by the Justice Department under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, are registars James Griggs Raines, Dixon Oxford and Roscoe Radford.

The government claims the Terrell registrars rejected many Negro voter applicants.

Russell Rips Rogers' Move To Inspect Early Vote Files

34e Ga

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sen. Russell charged Monday that Atty. Gen. Rogers is using the 1960 Civil Rights Act to play "cheap politics" in a bid for the Republican vice presidential nomination.

Russell made his comment after Rogers announced he is going to inspect voting records in four more Southern counties.

The Attorney General said he wants to see the records of Early County, Georgia; Montgomery County, Alabama, and two Louisiana parishes—Ouachita and East Feliciana.

CHARGES OF POLITICS

Sen. Talmadge also accused Rogers of playing politics.

"We can expect further political incursions aimed at local self-government until after the November election," Talmadge said. "The qualification of voters is determined by state law, by locally designated public officials. The action of the attorney general is politically motivated for political purposes."

A few weeks ago Rogers sent FBI agents into four other Southern counties to demand election records. They were Webster County, Georgia; McCormick County, South Carolina; Wilcox County, Alabama, and East Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

The Attorney General said on both occasions that he wants to find out if there is any deprivation of Negro voting rights in the Southern counties being investigated.

In the announcement, Rogers clearly indicated he thinks Negroes "may have been deprived" of their right to vote in these counties.

NUMBER ON LISTS

The Justice department announcement said there are 34,079 Negroes of voting age in Montgomery County, Ala., and only 3,480 registered. In Early County, it said, 4,774 Negroes are of voting age but only 226 are registered.

Figures for the Louisiana parishes were 6,325 Negroes of voting age in East Feliciana but only 76 registered, and 14,532 Negro eligibles in Quachita but only 727 registered.

In Blakely, Ga., the chairman of the Early County Board of Registrars welcomed the injuiry.

"The federal agents are welcome here," Charles Dunning said.

"Yes sir, they can go into the records," Dunning said. "In fact, an FBI agent already has called up and I told him to come on down this afternoon. The books will be made available.

"NOTHING TO HIDE"

"We've got nothing to hide in Early County. We don't have any discrimination. We treat them all alike."

Dunning said there are about 4,000 white persons registered in the county and "between 200 and 300 Negroes." The county has a population of 13,000, about half Negro and half white.

The 1960 Civil Rights Act requires preservation of voting records for 22 months and that they be made available for federal inspection.

Sen. Russell did not question the attorney general's right to have access to the records. But the Georgia senator did criticize what he called a "cheap publicity" motive.

He charged that Rogers merely is trying to "appease left-wing groups because he is very anxious to run for vice president."

For the attorney general to move against Southern counties "without any knowledge of the facts and without a single complaint from any citizen is cheap politics and cheap publicity tactics," Russell declared.

Among the four counties cited earlier by Rogers, two have complied and made their voting records available. These are Webster in Georgia, and McCormick in South Carolina. No action has been taken in East Carroll, Louisiana, and Atty. Gen. McDonald Gallion of Alabama has obtained a state injunction to prevent federal inspection of the Wilcox County records.

Registrars In Terrell to Go on Trial

The Atlanta Constitution

MACON (AP)—Terrell County registrars charged in September, 1958, with discriminating against Negroes seeking to register, will go on trial June 27 in Americus.

In a pre-trial hearing Monday, U.S. District Court Judge W. A. Bootle placed the trial on a non-jury calendar. He was to preside over the case in Americus.

The Terrell County vote case was the first brought by the Justice Department under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. It charged that the registrars violated the 15th Amendment and that the defendants kept separate records for Negroes and whites as to applications for registration.

SIGNED BY 12

The complaint was signed by 12 Terrell County Negroes.

The charges named James Griggs, Dixon Oxford and Roscoe Radford as registrars and F. Lawson Cook Sr., and Mrs. Cook as deputy registrars. Oxford now is Georgia's revenue commissioner.

U.S. District Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissed the suit on April 16, 1959, at Macon on grounds portion of the act were unconstitutional.

RULING TOSSED OUT

On Feb. 29, 1960, the U.S. Supreme Court threw out the district judge's ruling in a unanimous decision.

Representing the Justice Department in Monday's pre-trial hearing were Saint John Barrett and Ben Brooks, Washington attorneys.

Attorney Charles J. Bloch, noted states right authority, and Ellsworth Hall, both of Macon, represented the defendants.

Bibb Jury Opens Bloc Vote Probe

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.

MACON (UPI)—A Bibb County grand jury Wednesday began a probe into alleged Negro bloc voting in recent elections here. The jury heard four witnesses and others were scheduled to testify in later sessions.

Sat 6-11-60

Those called to testify Wednesday included Joe Parham, editor of the Macon News; William K. Stanley and Julian Kennedy, runners-up in a recent aldermanic election; and Gus Bernd, who won the latter election with 308 white and 1,001 Negro votes.

Other witnesses scheduled to appear before the jury were Negro leaders William B. Randall, Lewis H. Wayne and Miss Rosa Gragg.

Two other Negroes had been subpenaed but were not present. They were H. R. Brown, who reportedly had moved to California, and T. B. Hooper, president of the Middle Georgia Democratic Club, a leading Negro voter organization, who was out of town and has not been served with a subpena.

Soon after the jury met, Sheriff James I. Wood delivered an open letter to the panel calling for an investigation "of that gigantic bloc vote which is controlled by a handful of men known as the Bibb County Democratic executive committee".

Wood earlier this year bolted the Democratic Party and announced he would run for the state Legislature as a representative in the general election.

He said the jurors "should delve deeply into the means by which a select group in this community is able to brainwash the voting public so that the voters like sheep blindly bloc vote for certain candidates of the Democratic Executive committee."

Wood added that this bloc vote overshadows any other "sub bloc of votes."

Webster County Vote Plaintiff Unrevealed

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Acting Assistant Attorney General Joseph F. M. Ryan has refused to disclose to a Georgia Congressman the evidence upon which the Atoorney General demanded the voting records of Webster County, Ga.

Dem 6-5-60

Representatfve Elijah L. (Tic) Forrester, Democrat, of Leesburg, Ga,, wrote Attorney General William P. Rogers asking whether his demand for the voting records of Webster County was based upon "specific complaints, and if so, the nature of the complaints and who has done the complaining ,or whether such action is one you have initiated without complaints having been made."

In his letter, Forrester reminded the Attorney General that he is a member of the powerful House Judiciary Committee, which handles legislation in which the Justice Department is interested, and represents the Congressional district in which Webster County is located.

Webster County is one of eight counties in sourthern states whose voting records have been demanded by the Attorney General. FBI agents presented the Webster County Board of Registrars a letter from Mr. Rogers requesting that they make available "all records and papers in your custody, possession or controll relating to any application, registration, payment of pol ltax or other acts requisite to voting" in any election in which candidates for federal office are to be voted for.

At the time, Mr. Rogers said his demand was "based upon information in the possession of the Attorney General tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction."

LONG HISTORY

Webster County was described as having a long history of various forms of voting discrimination against colored citizens. Colored people of voting age in the county number 1,296 with no registrations. There are 949 white persons of voting age, of whom 934 are registered.

Replying to Forrester, Mr. Ryan said:

"This refers to your letter to the Attorney General asking if the recent request for inspection of voting records in Webster County, Ga., was based upon specific complaints and, if so, the nature of the complaints and the identities of the complainants.

"The Civil Rights Act of 1957 authorizes the Attorney General to seek remedial action whenever any person has engaged, or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage, in any act or practice depriving any other person of any right or privilege secured by the statute.

"The Civil Rights Act of 1960 provides for the inspection and copying of Federal elections records.

PRESUMPTION OF BIAS

"Whether it is because specific complaints have been received, because in a given area the statistics themselves (cf. Byrd v. Brice, 104 F. Supp. 442, 448) give rise to a presumption of racial discrimination, or both. I am sure that you will agree that the Department would be in default in not making the records demand which Congress has provided for in the new statute, particularly in view of its legislative history.

"'You will likewise appreciate that it would not be appropriate for the Department to disclose whether the evidence to support the demand was based on a complaint or other source, or to reveal the names of complainants."

Forrester called Mr. Ryan's reply "disgusting" and charged that Mr. Rogers and Mr. Ryan were "following the dirty peanut politician policy of hounding the southern white people and mollycoddling the Negroes and the minority groups."

Georgia Registrars Will Not Heed Supreme Court Ruling

DAWSON, Ga. (AP) — The chairman of the Terrell County vote registration board says the county will continue registering Negroes under as state laws that disqualifies most of them despite a U. S. Supreme Court ruling.

The court Monday reversed a finding by U. S. District Judge T. Hoyt Davis at Macon that sections of the 1957 Civil Rights act aimed at protecting voting rights of Negroes were unconstitutional.

The effect of the ruling was to return the case to Davis' court for a hearing on its merits.

James G. Raines, chief registrar said the Supreme Court ruling on the Terrell vote case would not alter registration procedure in the South Georgia county.

Raines said registrars followed Georgia's 1958 registration act which sets up qualifications most Negroes fail to meet. Records showed only 48 Negroes were registered in Terrell in 1958 compared to 2,810 whites.

The Terrell vote case was the first filed under the 1957 act. The government contented Negroes were being discriminated against when they applied for registration.

Negroes Not Denied Vote, Terrell Says

MACON (AP)—Charges by the Justice department that Terrell County Negroes were denied the right to vote will be denied in an answer to be filed to a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the case.

The Supreme Court on Feb. 29 reversed a decision by U.S. Dist. Judge T. Hoyt Davis. Davis had thrown out the Terrell vote case, the first brought under the 1957 civil rights act, on the ground parts of the act are unconstitutional.

Charles J. Bloch, chief counsel for the Terrell vote registrars, said Thursday the defense answer would deny allegations of the Justice Department.

The defense has 10 days after the Supreme Court ruling comes down to file an answer. Rulings of the high court normally take about 25 days for return to district courts and defense counsel will have 10 days after the mandate is received, or until April 4, to file an answer.

Bloch said an extension of time was not requested but, to be on the safe side, counsel for the registrars confirmed with the district court the time limit for filing the answer.

If the vote case is ordered retried on its merits, it is expected to go on the calendar of the U.S. District Court in Americus, which meets again the second Monday in June.

Strong Bid For Georgia Negro Voter

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — Fulton county Republicans made the strongest bid in history last week for Negro support in the forthcoming elections.

In addition to voting endorsement of continued public education on an integrated basis, the county convention also elected nine Negroes to its executive committee and a number of Negro delegates to the district and state GOP conventions.

The County convention also voted to ask the state legislature which is solidly Democratic to repeal all laws that would prevent the continuance of public education in conformance with the Supreme court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

The group consisted of at least 100 delegates representing the county. The body also elected county officers for the next four years and named 76 delegates to its district and state conventions of which 35 are Negroes.

A total of 35 Negro alternates were also named to the conventions.

Nine Negroes were elected to serve on the executive committee.

"Give People Choice"

The meeting was opened by the committ chairman, W. B. Shartzer, who called on Georgia's Republicans to give the people "a real choice between principles and policies."

Shartzer turned the gavel over to Atty. James Dorsey, a former U. S. district attorney. Dorsey then presided over the meeting, and immediately outlined the agenda.

He declared the meeting was open to all "who prescribed to the principles of the Republican party," and made this statement more emphatic by declaring:

"True representation should come from the people."

One of the key Republicans in the state was apparently delighted over events during the meeting.

"Soon A Two-Party System"

Robert Snodgrass, state national committeeman, praised the adoption of the resolution on continued schools, and said Georgia "will soon become a real two-party system."

It was reported that 146 counties held Republican conventions in 1956, and that 11 counties formed groups that year.

Milton White told the convention that by the next election "Republicans can elect some persons to office in Fulton county."

Hear Dr. Bond

Dr. Horace Mann Bond greeted the convention and gave his "hereditary background" as a Republican. He said that in 1955 he wrote the history of the Republican party in a county in Pennsylvania.

W. J. Shaw informed the group that they were working with young people in the state to build strength for the party.

J. H. Calhoun read a memorial from the Committee on Resolutions in tribute to the dead.

Negro members of executive committee are: J. H. Calhoun, Mrs. Cassandra Birnie, C. R. Yates, Mrs. Lottie Harris, C. C. Hart, T. J. Curry, Q. V. Williamson, G. E. DeLorme and Joseph Phinazee.

'Terrible Terrell' County

Georgia's No. 1 'Hate Spot' Challenges Negroes to Register, Vote

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

DAWSON, Ga.—When the U. S. Supreme Court reinstated the Terrell County registration suit brought by the U. S. Department of Justice, the action and the subsequent plea of U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers became a challenge to the Negroes of Terrell County—and Georgia—to register in larger numbers to vote.

Here in "Terrible Terrell," there have been wide intimidations of Negro leaders who sought to get more Negroes registered on the books here. In the face of the stated determination of James G. Raines, chief registrar of the county, that the state law will be followed in registering applicants, local Negroes should turn out in large numbers seeking to be registered.

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THE INTIMIDATIONS here have caused much hardship, plus a jail charge against the father of Davey L. Gibson, a teacher, who with his mother, and two other college graduates, are the complaining witnesses in the Government's case against "Terrible Terrell."

The teachers have lost their jobs. Seed, fertilizer and other farm needs have been refused his father in local stores. The elder Mr. Gibson has been arrested and charged with receiving stolen goods.

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NAACP LEADER D. U. Pullum, active in the registration effort, has also been the victim of harassment and intimidations in the local area, in addition to having been waylaid and beaten by two white men. His barn was also burned down.

Here where Negroes outnumber whites, the record shows that in 1958 only 40 Terrell Negroes were registered, as compared with 2,810 whites. Top Negro registration came in 1954 when 126 were registered, and there were 3,650 white voters.

County Unit Foes Hitch Ride On Voting Case in U.S. Court

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 4-6-60
P. 5-

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Opponents of Georgia's county unit system are getting a free ride in a voting case now on appeal before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Although the case does not directly involve the unit system, a U.S. Circuit Court decision tied the system to the main issue.

And if the Supreme Court reverses the lower court, it is certain a new attack on the unit system will be filed in Georgia.

TUSKEGEE INOVLVED

The case at hand involves an attack on the constitutionality of an Alabama statue redistricting the city limits of Tuskegee so as to exclude almost all Negroes.

In the case of Gomillion vs. Lightfoot, a federal district court in Alabama upheld the constitutionality of the act.

The case was then appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where a three - judge panel in a split decision upheld the lower court.

U.S. JUSTICES AGREE

Two weeks ago, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear an appeal of the case. Their action indicates at least four of the nine justices believe a substantial issue has been raised.

In the majority opinion for the Circuit Court, U.S. Judge Warren L. Jones described passage of the Alabama statute as a "political function" with which the court could not interfere.

" . . . in the absence of any racial or class discrimination appearing on the face of the statute, the courts will not hold an act which decreases the area of a municipality . . . invalid . . . although it was alleged that the enactment was made for the purpose . . . of excluding or depriving Negroes from the city . . ." the court held.

JUDGE DISSENTS

But in a strong dissent, U.S. Judge John R. Brown declared:

"When a racial discrimination voting issue is clearly posed, the court has evidenced little concern for judicial abstention in 'cases posing political issues.'"

The majority opinion said that the South vs. Peters county unit case of 1950 was "not wholly dissimilar."

In that case, the opinion noted, the Georgia district court held "the Constitution does not take from states the right to set up their own internal organizations and prescribe the manner of state elections."

ANOTHER SPEAKS UP

The third judge in the Alabama case, Judge John Minor Wisdom, said he thought the South vs. Peters and one other voting case were "controlling in this case."

Thus the principle behind the county unit decision will be closely involved in the arguments over the Tuskegee case.

The outcome will be watched closely in Georgia.

RENEW VOTE EFFORT, URGES ATTY. GENERAL

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
April 2-60

WASHINGTON (ANP) – Atty. General William Rogers has urged Negroes to renew their efforts to register in areas where they have been barred.

This request was made as a result of the Supreme Court decision, Monday, which upheld the constitutionality of the major section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act. The court's decision was made on a case filed under the Act in Terrell County, Georgia, in 1958.

A Federal Judge in Georgia ruled that the Act was unconstitutional. He based his decision on the contention that the act permitted suits against private citizens as well as state officials. This he argued was a violation of the 15th Amendment.

34 Ga.

In the unanimous opinion Justice Brennan pointed out that that "57" Act was designed to prohibit private action aimed at depriving citizens of the right to vote on account of their race or color.

Georgia Negro Voters League

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
June 3-34-60
P. 1 34 Ga.

Efforts To Increase Voter Registration Seen Winning

MACON, Ga. (SNS)—Over two hundred delegates converged on this central city Saturday and gave encouraging accounts of increased voter registration efforts in their home counties, during the annual mid-year meeting of the Georgia Negro Voters League.

Meeting in the Steward chapel AME Church, Rev. J. H. Lemon, pastor, the delegates, responding to a call from J. W. Dobbs of Atlanta, state president, came from some thirty-odd counties throughout the state.

Mr. Dobbs, keynoting the meeting, challenged the local civic leaders to redouble their efforts to up the number of Negro voters this year. He declared that now, more than ever before, because of the passing of the civil rights bill by Congress and strong backing from the federal government, the discriminatory practices and handicaps of the past, should diminish.

Referring to the recent student anti-segregation sit-downs throughout the South, the noted masonic leader praised the young people for their efforts. He said their demonstrations have aroused older leaders out of their apathy, and they are doing a wonderful job in breaking the light of freedom." He singled out Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as a young person supplying inspiration and leadership.

In alluding to the growing list of Negro voters in Georgia, Dobbs said he hoped the day would soon come when we elect our governor under a two-party system. He also pointed to changed attitudes of white newspapers in supporting the Negros right to vote.

Significant increases were reported in Laurens, Berrien, and Randolph counties, while some difficulties to Negroes were reported in Sumpter County. D. U. Pullum, Terrill County leader, where registrars have been hauled into federal court for discriminating against Negroes, reported that the Board of Registrars was now advertising on the radio to get people to come register.

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Walter King of Adel, Georgia, Cook County, acted as secretary in place of J. H. Calhoun, secretary of Atlanta. The next meeting of the League is scheduled for November 26 in Macon, instead of the regular October date, because President Dobbs expects to be in Nigeria, Africa that month.

Atlanta Youth on the March

The Pittsburgh Courier

Junior Voters Are Making Strides

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-23-60

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ATLANTA, Ga.—There's an effervescent group of young men and women, here, you should know about. What they are doing is something which is well worthy of being done in other Southern cities—yours, yours and yours. The unique organization is the Atlanta Junior Voters League, and if you don't have one like it in your city, then you're missing a great chance to help Negroes.

Organized last November, with 18 members the group now has well over 300 enthusiastic members, who are rendering a real material service to Atlanta and the cause of political progress.

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THE ACTIVITIES of the young people are proving most stimulating, not only to them, but also to the adults who have sponsored and helped them go into action. That's why we wanted to pass along the idea to you in your cities. This ought to be a national organization of young people, dedicated to this very important phase of local, state and national activity—registration and voting. Drop a line to them- Atlanta Junior Voters League, Waluhaje Apartment Hotel, 239 West Lake Ave., Atlanta 14, Ga.

The league is an outgrowth of the Atlanta Negro Voters League. The elder group sensed the value of, and the ability of the youths, and commissioned Walter A. (Chief) Aiken, famous real estate broker and developer, and Atty. Leroy R. Johnson, investigator for the Fulton County solicitor's-general office, to organize a youth branch of the elder group. The two men called upon the talented and charming Mrs. P. Q. Yancey, wife of a prominent physician, and a civic figure in her own right, and the wheels got in motion.

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A meeting was held in November, with 18 youths at the Waluhaje. The 18 passed the word around. The "grapevine" got busy, and the young folk liked this new outlet for their energies and the response was almost like magic. From 18 to 125; then to 200; then beyond the 300 mark, the membership soared.

The youths realize they are making a material and significant contribution to the welfare of their race in this great metropolis, and they take immense pride in the organization and what it is doing. They are well schooled by their sponsors in the mechanics of getting people registered to vote. First of all, they get registered, themeslves. Age limits in the JVL range from 17 to 25, provided the 17-year-old ones will be 18 next September to be eligible to vote.

Atlanta officers are: Gwendolyn Shuman, president; Ronald Myrick, vice president; Patricia Wilson, secretary; Harold Higgins, assistant secretary; Elmo Woods, treasurer; Bob Brooks, reporter; Wilbert Dixon, parliamentarian; Sharon Bowen, historian, and Raymond Gavins, chaplain.

GETTING VOTERS—These young folk are just part of the 200 members of the Atlanta Junior Voters League who conducted "Operation Apartments" in the Georgia capital. They are leaving their headquarters at the Waluhaje Apartment Hotel to do a house-to-house job on getting residents to register to vote.

34e 1960

Voter Registration Efforts Intensified

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

The All - Citizens Registration committee announced Saturday that the Atlanta Car For Hire Association has agreed to provide free round-trip transportation for groups of four or more persons who desire to register to vote at the Registrar's office on the Ground floor of the Fulton County Administration Building.

Jesse Hill, Jr., chairman of the Registration Committee, said that the successful appeal to the some 300-member taxicab association in behalf of the All-Citizens Registration Committee was made by Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Officials of the association said that the members were so inspired by Rev. Borders that they have pledged to take a greater interest in voting, registration and other racial uplift civic projects.

Hill said the All-Citizens Registration Committee will pay a small fee to each car operator per trip to help defray the expense of gas, but the money given will only be a fraction of actual cost.

TELEPHONES LISTED

For free round-trip taxicab transportation, citizens should call one of the following telephone numbers: JAckson 2-3889, JA 4-0246, JA 3-0543 or JA 2-5895.

Meanwhile, the registration committee alerted all precinct leaders, housing projects managers and organization presidents that the registration deadline is Saturday, May 7 at 5 p. m. At that time the registration books will be closed.

The committee has warned that the Negro community is lagging behind in total voter increase. The committee leaders advised that "it is easy to register in Atlanta. It only takes a few minutes, and you will receive courteous treatment."

"We must go all out these last six days," the registration committee said. "Please call an emergency meeting if possible, so that we can take full advantage of these last few days. Uurge all of your members and block workers to get on the telephone or knock on doors and organize groups of four or more persons to go and register," the committee declared.

The Registrar's office stays open until 9 p. m. on Monday May 2, and Friday, May 6. "Please lets give it all we have these last few days," the registration committee asked.

Ministers and church officers were urged to place special emphasis on the importance of registering in church services today, the last opportunity to make such an announcement to church congregations before the books close next Saturday.

Voter Record Custodian Kills Self

PRESTON, Ga., May 12 (UPI)—The official in charge of Webster County, Ga., voter records which the Justice Dept. wants to inspect killed himself in a county churchyard yesterday.

Authorities believed, however, that the voter registration inquiry in Webster County ordered this week by U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers had no direct bearing on the suicide. The official, County Tax Commissioner Stanley Fussell, had been ill for some time with stomach trouble.

Sheriff Richard Johnson said he did not believe the Justice Dept. investigation, ordered by Rogers under new civil rights legislation, had anything to do with Fussell's death.

Fussell's body was found about 7:30 p.m. in the yard of Macedonia Baptist Church in Center Point community, near Preston, seat of the rural southwest Georgia county. Johnson said Fussell killed himself with a shot in the head from a .22 caliber rifle and had been dead about six hours when the body was found.

Fussell told Reporter Richard Tyson of the Columbus, Ga., Ledger earlier this week that his vote registration records were in order and "when they (Justice Dept. agents) come, I'll lay the records right on the table." Tyson said Fussell appeared calm during the interview, but that he was told the official had been ill.

State Voter Records Official Kills Self

Justice Department Seeks To Inspect Webster Lists

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Fussell told Reporter Richaird Tyson of the Columbus, Ga. Ledger earlier this week that his vote registration records were in order and "when they (Justice Department agents) come, I'll lay the records right on the table." Tyson said Fussell appeared calm during the interview but that he was told the official had been ill.

Fussell told Tyson that he felt the reason no Negroes are registered to vote in Webster County is that they fear reprisals from persons "living outside of Webster County." He quoted Fussell as saying "some Negroes are scared they'll be burned out" if they try to register.

Rogers singled out four counties — Webster, McCormick County, S. C., Wilcox County, Ala., and East Carroll Parish, La. — for the first voter registration investigations under the newly-enacted civil rights legislation. This requires that vote records be kept for periods of at least 22 months following elections. No Negroes are registered voters in any of the four counties, Rogers said.

Webster County officials had indicated willingness to cooperate with the investigation. Officials said they had expected such an investigation for some time and felt certain the records were in order.

In Washington, Justice Department officials said Fussell's death would have no effect on plans to inspect voting records in Webster County. They said a request to look at the records would be submitted to whoever has custody of them. The department said it has received no word from the FBI as to whether such a request had been made prior to the official's suicide.

Webster Enrolling Negroes Doubted

PRESTON (AP)—The judge of the highest state court in Webster County says he does not believe Negroes will attempt to register to vote even if the Justice department sends in referees.

Superior Court Judge Cleveland Nees, in an interview, said Negroes had failed to register in this rural, southwest Georgia county because white leaders had "explained" that such registration would upset goodwill between the races.

Webster was cited by U.S. Atty. Gen. Rogers Monday as one of four counties in which no Negroes are given the right to vote. He announced the start of an investigation by the Justice department into all four of the Deep South counties.

Millard S. Kennedy, chairman of the Webster board of registrars, said the board has complied with Georgia law during the three years he has served. He added that there was an understanding in the county that Negroes would not attempt to vote and that none had done so.

The county has a population of some 3,000 with Negroes outnumbering white persons about two-to-one. There are 800 white registrants and 779 of them cast ballots in last month's county primary.

Kennedy said only one white applicant had failed to pass Georgia's voter registration test, although several had to return for a second test. He said the registration books are open for examination by federal authorities.

Meanwhile, Negroes in the county are discussing the action of the federal government, according to several spokesmen interviewed. John Raven, a school bus driver and president off the Negro PTA, said that when he moved into Webster he found Negroes were not registered and he did not push the matter. He added that no effort has been made to organize Negro voters.

Voter Registration Precincts Meeting

Several precincts under the jurisdiction of the All-Citizens Registration Committee are scheduled to hold meetings this week for organizational purposes.

Key leaders of precinct 7-B are scheduled to hold an organizational meeting at 8 p. m. Thursday night at Mount Olive Baptist Church on Gordon Road.

Heading the meeting will be Rev. M. L. Smith, Mrs. Nellie Knox Rev. Ames C. Holmes, and Rev. William S. Mercer. The gathering is to be held in conjunction with the Registration and Political Committee of Mount Olive Baptist Church, Rev. Weatherspool, pastor. Mrs. Ruby Edward is president of the church committee.

Precinct officers will be elected at the meeting. Dr. C. C. Powell, T. M. Alexander, Sr., and Attorney E. E. Moore will assist the community leaders in the election procedure.

All residents of precinct 7-B are especially urged to attend, and the public is invited.

PRECINCT 3-L TO MEET

Mrs. Irene Hendircks, president of precinct 3-L announced Saturday that an important meeting of all residents of the precinct will be held at 8 p. m. Thursday at the Fairhill Baptist Church, Hightower and Rock Sts. NW.

The elections of all precinct officers will be the feature of the meeting. Attorney D. L. Hollowell is chairman of the nominating committee.

Q. V. Williamson and Attorney Leroy Johnson, who have agreed to serve as organizers for Ward 3 at the request of the Registration and Organization Committee of the Atlanta Negro Voters League, will be available to assist the precinct groups as needed.

SOUTH ATLANTA LEAGUE

The South Atlanta Civic League, in its scheduled meeting at 8 p. m. Tuesday at Thornton's Funeral Home on Jonesboro Rd., will feature a program led by the Field Workers of the League.

The block workers request that all goods for the Grocery baskets be brought to the League meeting Tuesday night. Mrs. Walthall, of the Block Workers, said three baskets of groceries will be given away on February 22.

JOYLAND PARK LEAGUE

The Joyland Park Community Civic League will meet Tuesday night at the Macedonia Baptist Church. All members and friends are urged to attend this important business meeting.

ANDERSON PARK

There will be a series of Voters Registration meetings, in addition to the regular scheduled monthly meeting to be held at the Anderson Park Recreation Center, 96 Anderson Ave., N. W., Monday, February 15, at 8:00 P. M.

Second meeting will be held at the Rosa Lee Holly Wright School, 350 Rooster Avenue, S. W., Monday, February 22, 1960 at 8:00 P. M.

Third meeting will be held at the Fair Haven Baptist Church 2193 Vesta Street, N. W. Rev. Edward Washington, Pastor. Monday, February, 29, at 8:00 P. M.

Other meetings will be announced soon.

All Block - Workers and other interested persons are urged to attend by Samuel L. Chisholm - President.

Registration Hours Extended

Citizenry Challenged To Join In Opportunity For Increased Voters

Saturday morning, Jesse Hill, Jr., General Chairman of the All-Citizens Registration Committee and Clarence Coleman, Coordinator of the Committee, issued the following joint statement:

"The Negro Community and its All-Citizens Registration Committee must view the recent action of the Fulton County Commission, extending the hours for registration during weekdays into the night and all day Saturday, until May 7, as an opportunity, but also as a serious challenge that could set us back unless our ministers, leaders and organizations rally as never before behind a comprehensive and enthusiastic voter registration campaign.

There is a solution and the requirements are not too great, provided churches, organizations and individuals in the community lend a little support and cooperation.

"Our revised voter registration campaign program must provide the following:

1. "Each church and its minister must accept its share of the campaign responsibility. This phase of the All-Citizens Registration Committee program is to be directed by two of the Committee Co-Chairmen, Reverends E. R. Searcy and W. S. Mercer, along with the Co-Chairmen of Sub-Committee Revs. G. A. Sewell and Otis Moss, Jr.

2. "All Precinct Leaders, complete blockwork and Community Civic Leagues must complete their blockworker organization as soon as possible, and the leaders and citizens living in the community must give these organizations their full support.

3. "The resourceful individuals, organizations, and businesses must make financial contributions in order to cover the expense of operations and the pay of a few temporary workers who must be employed to perform certain duties that volunteer workers cannot cover.

4. "We must have immediately more vounteer workers for our Courthouse coverage. This phase of our program is under the direction of Harold H. Thomas, who is also on the process of arranging to transport all of our high school students, who are eligible to register to the courthouse.

NEED VOLUNTEER WORKERS

5. "We must have 1000 volunteer workers for block canvassing office help, car transportation, telephone workers and organizers. This massive job is under the direction of one of the city's most effective civic leaders, Mrs G. A. Sturdevant. Mrs. Sturdevant was recently elected as one of the All-Citizens Registration Committee.

6. "We must complete our citywide telephone network committee. This phase of our program is under the direction of Miss Ola Adams, French professor at Morris Brown College. Miss Adams has set as her Committee goal, a telephone network which could communicate with 50,000 Citizens within 48 hours. She also recently elected as a Co-Chairman of the committee.

7. "We must have the special additional Press and Radio coverage.

"The danger and seriousness of this action lies in the fact that city and county officials, big downtown businesses and private Non-Negro groups are currently pushing increased voter registration at a stepped up rate to such an extent that our efforts may fail to keep pace with the overall city increase, and if this happens, we would lose the power balancing effect we are reputed to hold."

Mr. Hill and Mr. Coleman indicated further that they are readying plans for a series of meetings of the Stering Committee, the full executive committee, which include all precinct leaders and the presidents of community civic leagues, and also a general citizens mass meeting designed to dramatize the seriousness and importance of the voter registration campaign.

U.S. Court Rejects State's Vote Case

At about the same hour that Sen. Russell launched the Deep South's filibuster against all civil rights measures before Congress, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously overruled a decision by Federal District Judge T. Hoyt Davis of Macon in a case involving registrars in Terrell County.

Judge Davis was not only unanimously reversed but in effect was strongly rebuked by the court. The opinion held that he had seemed to recognize that the government charged a violation of the 15th Amendment and of the civil rights statute and that the statute, if applicable only to this class of cases, unquestionably would be valid legislation under the 15th Amendment.

"We think," said the judges, "that the court (Judge Davis) should have gone no further and should have upheld the act as applied in the present action and that its dismissal of the complaint was in error."

Attorney Charles Bloch, who argued the case for the registrars, had presented it as a states rights matter, saying the state's laws had been applied. The government had complained that voting registrars in Terrell had discriminated against qualified voters. Four of those disqualified on illiteracy grounds, said the attorney general, were public school teachers.

The Terrell County case and that of Tuskegee, Ala., have greatly weakened the South's argument that state laws protect voting rights. The trouble is that a number of Deep South counties, four notoriously so, have refused to provide protection under state laws. Some state judges have spoken out publicly in defiance of Supreme Court rulings. All this has handicapped Southerners resisting federal legislation.

The ruling overturning Judge Davis' decision upholds key sections of the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

The 15th Amendment, held to apply, reads as follows: "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall

not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. . . The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Here again we have an illustration of the myth of state sovereignty when there is conflict with federal legislation or constitutional interpretation. There is every need, in facing up to the emotional problems of our time, for us all to understand that the states may not interpose sovereignty of their laws between themselves and the constitutional rights of all citizens.

Terrell To Follow State Law

DAWSON (AP) — Terrell County will continue registering Negroes under a state law that disqualifies most of them, the chairman of the vote registration board said Monday.

James G. Raines, chief registrar, said the U.S. Supreme Court ruling Monday on the Terrell vote case would not alter registration procedure in the south Georgia county.

Raines said registrars followed Georgia's 1958 registration act which sets up qualifications most Negroes fail to meet. Only 48 Negroes were registered in Terrell in 1958, compared to 2,810 white persons. The largest Negro registration in recent years was 126 in 1954, when 3,650 white voters were on the rolls.

The Terrell vote case was the first filed under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. The government complained that Negroes were being discriminated against when they applied for registration. Atty. Gen. Rogers told the Supreme Court that four school teachers with college degrees were among Negroes who were denied registration in the county.

U.S. District Judge T. Hoyt Davis of the Middle District of Georgia, sitting at Macon, held parts of the Civil Rights Act unconstitutional and threw out the Terrell case. Reversal of his ruling by the Supreme Court paves the way for possible federal injunction suits to force registration of qualified Negro voters.

The Georgia 1958 voter registration act offers two ways for prospective voters to qualify.

An applicant seeking to qualify on the basis of literacy is required to read intelligently and write legibly a section of the Georgia or U.S. Constitution.

Or an applicant may qualify on the basis of good character and understanding of the duties of citizenship. In this case, he must answer at least 20 to 30 questions on federal and state governmental setups.

Raines said most of the Negro applicants choose to try the questions. Few white persons can answer them accurately, he added.

The questions include:

What is a republican form of government? What is the name of the state judicial circuit in which you live and what are the names of the counties or county in such circuit? What does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus? Name nine of the top state officials. How does the Constitution of Georgia provide that a county site may be changed? On what day and how often is the general election held in Georgia at which members of the General Assembly are elected?

A NEGRO VOTE LIST IS CUT IN GEORGIA

But County Where Race Is in Majority Agrees There Was No Discrimination

HINESVILLE, Ga., Feb. 22 (AP)—Revision of voting lists has cut 1,000 persons, mostly Negroes, from rolls in the only county in the South having more Negro than white registered voters.

But voting board registrars in Liberty County in southeast Georgia say Negroes of the rural county face loss of potential political dominance through lack of interest in voting, not through discrimination.

Negro spokesmen agree their race is permitted to register with a minimum of restrictions.

A survey by The Associated Press showed the Georgia county, thirty-five miles from Savannah, is the only one in the South with more Negro than white registered voters. Nine Southern states reported 131 counties with larger Negro population than white. Georgia has thirty-six counties in which there is a white minority.

No Fear Is Noted

Liberty County, predominately Negro, registered 2,472 Negroes and 2,128 white persons for the 1958 state Democratic primary. The 1950 census placed the Negro population at 5,100, the white at 3,200.

The possibility of Negro political dominance frequently is advanced in hot political campaigns in the South.

Liberty County officials were uananimous, however, in declaring that this fear had nothing to do with trimming voting lists. One who would not be quoted intimated that some incumbents in the county solicit votes of Negroes, encourage them to register and remain in office through their support. One of the incumbents even agreed with this, saying a vote, Negro or white, is a welcome vote.

Under Georgia law, persons who fail to vote over a two-year period are removed from the rolls.

Mrs. Lucille Wood, chairman of the registrar board in Liberty, said letters were sent out every two years to persons on the list who had not voted in the last two years. The letter warns that they will be dropped if they do not appear and request that their name be kept intact.

Mrs. Wood estimated current figures balance white and Negro voters at about 2,150 for each group. A Negro spokesman, however, contended his race now had 200 more eligible voters registered than the total of white voters.

Mrs. Wood and Negroes say there has been no concentrated drive to register, that registration of more Negroes is due to their larger population.

There has been some discussion by Negroes about entering a candidate for a county office but none has offered for election. Several of those interviewed are engaged in business or hold jobs by appointment. One said he did not care to jeopardize his business by becoming too active in politics.

Ralph W. Quarterman, 41-year-old Negro sawmill operator who is president of the county chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the main ambition of Negroes was to obtain proper representation. He declined to amplify.

He was among those who agreed there had been no complaints by Negroes over voting privileges. He also agreed with others that relations between the races were good.

Most o fthe residents work in lumber of pulpwood industries and many are employed at Fort Stewart, a thirty-acre reservation for training anti-aircraft and tank crews and National Guardsmen.

Tree Farms Branch Out

WASHINGTON (UPI) — America sprouted 2,814 new tree farms in 1959, giving it a total of 16,749 covering 51,335,137 acres of land, according to American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

The Unanimous Reversal By The Supreme Court In The Terrell County Voting Case

That was indeed a significant victory for a free ballot Monday when the Supreme Court of the United States, not only handed down a unanimous reversal of the opinions of Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis, but roundly rebuked that Macon jurist.

In the first place, the open practice of the wholesale violation of the rights of Negro voting, brought into the picture the personal appearance of an Attorney General of the United States for the first time in history in presenting before the court the findings in the investigation of the case.

"We think," said the Supreme Court judges, "Judge Davis should have gone no further and should have upheld the act as applied in the present action and that its dismissal of the complaint was in error."

Further study of arguments in the case by counsel for the registrars of Terrell County would disclose that the presentation of state laws was insufficient in establishing the cause of equity which transcended the claim of state rights.

The government had based its case upon the contention that Terrell County had discriminated against qualified Negro voters, some school teachers duly certified by the same state insisting their illiteracy.

Former Governor of Georgia, and now United States Senator, Richard B. Russell probably rendered a disservice to his own effort in filibustering when he stated that he neither objected to nor encouraged the voting of qualified Negroes. Such a statement served to refresh the memory of those who recall the reputation of various forms and practices of strategy employed in wholesale practices of keeping the Negro away from the polls in some Deep South states.

Not even the celebrated Terrell County case would eclipse the Tuskegee affair in which, when the registrars were being faced with lawsuits, all resigned, leaving the department empty handed with nobody to sue. This was a plain case of evasion by abdication and along with other obvious unprincipled maneuvers, will serve as some of the reasons for strengthening the right to the ballot.

We side with Attorney General Rogers in his enjoining Negroes to go and seek to get registered for voting. The Department of Justice has gone on record as doing its part to this end and New York Senator Javits is pressing hard and fast on the front of securing a heavy Negro vote.

One is compelled to commend the fine justice of the court, nothwithstanding that it has done no more than a plain duty to the cause of free government everywhere.

Those who would prove worthy of this great battle waged on the frontier of Negro voting and the expression of the will of the mass of all the people, must join in full force in the cause of swelling as never before the voting lists all over the country.

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Ruling on Registration Will Disfranchise Many

The ruling by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook that voter registration books will be closed this Saturday for those who want to vote in the Sept. 14 state primary caught most people by surprise. Local registrars and others over the state had thought the cut-off date would be May 8, the same as that for the general election in November.

This means that many voters who had planned to register for the primary will be denied the privilege. With only today and tomorrow left, they will be unable to meet the deadline. However, as many as can are urged to do so.

Once again we are reminded that Georgia makes it as difficult as possible for people to register and vote. This is but another example of it. Voter registration procedures have become so complicated that many thousands who are qualified are unwilling to go to all the trouble. The process is self-defeating in that those with special axes to grind do take the trouble. Politicians should wake up to this simple fact.

Distrust of voters is not a trait becoming to politicians. Upholding the need for qualifications is one thing but when deliberate efforts are made to restrict the franchise to as few as possible no one can defend it successfully.

But since so many will be denied the privilege of voting in the primary, they should make every effort to become qualified to vote in the general election. The latter is becoming more and more important and all who can should register and vote.

Indifference to Leadership Is Laid To Negroes in Lone Majority County

The following in an account of an on-the-spot inquiry into the possibility of Negro political domination in the South.

By Perry Mullen

HINESVILLE, Ga., Feb. 22 (AP)—Revision of voting lists has cut 1000 persons, mostly Negroes, from rolls in the only county in the South having more Negro than white registered voters.

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Negro spokesmen agree their race is permitted to register with a minimum of restrictions.

A survey by the Associated Press showed the Georgia county, 35 miles from Savannah, is the only one in the South with more Negro than white registered voters. Nine Southern states reported 131 counties with larger Negro population than white. Georgia has 36 counties in which there is a white minority.

Liberty County, predominately Negro, registered 2472 Negroes and 2128 white persons for the 1958 State Democratic primary. The 1950 census placed the Negro population at 5100, the white at 3200.

The specter of possible Negro political dominance frequently is advanced in hot political campaigns in the South.

Liberty County officials were unanimous, however, in declaring that this fear had nothing to do with some incumbents in the county solicit votes of Negroes, encourage them to register, and remain in office through their support. One of the incumbents said a vote, Negro or white, is a welcome vote.

Under Georgia law, persons who fail to vote over a 2-year period are removed from the rolls.

Lucille Wood, chairman of the registrar board in Liberty, said letters are sent out every two years to persons on the list who have not voted in the past two years. The letter warns that they will be dropped if they do not appear and request that their name be kept intact.

After the revision, registration for two special county elections, brought the rolls up again. Mrs. Wood estimated current figures balance white and Negro voters at about 2150 for each group. A Negro spokesman, however, contended his race now has 200 more eligible voters registered than the total of white voters.

Mrs. Wood and Negroes say there has been no concentrated drive to register, that registration of more Negroes is due to their larger population.

There has been some discussion by Negroes about entering a candidate for a county office, but none has offered for election. Several of those interviewed are engaged in business or hold jobs by appointment.

Ralph W. Quarterman, 41-year-old Negro sawmill operator who is president of the county chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the main ambition of Negroes is to obtain proper representation. We declined to amplify.

He was among those who agreed there had been no complaints by Negroes over voting privileges. He also agreed with others that relations between the races are good.

Most of the residents work in lumber or pulpwood industries and many are employed at Ft. Stewart.

Mrs. Wood, a lifelong resident, said there was some evidence of bloc voting when Negroes first began balloting 12 years ago, but that is not generally practiced now. A possible exception was in the election last year of 31-year-old Bob Sikes as sheriff to succeed his father, who died in office after holding the post 22 years.

A Negro woman carted auto loads of her friends to the polls in that election. Later she was overheard commenting that "we certainly put that over." Asked to explain, she said:

"Didn't you know we were working for Mr. Bob? I nursed him and worked for his mother for many years before he was born."

Fulton Office Speeding Up Registration

The Fulton County registrar's office rearranged its facilities Wednesday to speed up the registration of voters.

Pax Commissioner Standish Thompson, who holds the title of chief registrar, said rearrangement of desks and counters will allow the handling of up to four lines of prospective voters.

Commissioner James H. Aldredge insisted on the changes after visiting the office Wednesday. Aldredge said he noticed that with only one line being served, some persons had to wait as long as 45 minutes to get registered.

MUST REGISTER MORE

"We've got to register more people," Aldredge declared. "We are trying to make it so the lines will flow faster."

The registrar's office is staying open until 9 p.m. Mondays and Fridays and is open on Saturdays until May 7, the general election registration deadline, to allow voters to register.

ERASES PURGE

Registrar Young Howell said gains in registrations this year have almost made up for the 17,911 voters (15,392 white and 2,519 Negro) who were purged last year because they failed to vote during the last two years.

There were 134,980 persons registered for the 1958 primary, including some 25,000 Negroes. The purge took a healthy bite out of this number but new registrations brought the total back up to 125,510 by Dec. 31.

The latter figure included 95,023 white citizens and 30,477 Negroes.

Latest figures include 99,649 whites and 31,769 Negroes. These include 76,715 whites and 30,753 Negroes inside Atlanta, and 22,934 whites and 1,016 Negroes outside Atlanta.

Negro Called Key To Reapportioning

Atlanta, Georgia

The quickest means for getting reapportionment of the county-unit system would be a "realistic registration program for Negro voters," the director of the Georgia Municipal Assn. said here Thursday night.

The director, W. E. George, of Griffin, said reapportionment would be quickly demanded by 46 north Georgia counties which have a larger Negro than white population if the Negroes started a "realistic" registration program.

Need for unit reapportionment was cited by George as one of four trends in Georgia politics. He listed the other trends as abolishment of the fee system, equalization of tax assessment, and consolidation of counties.

However, George was quick to emphasize he does not expect any counties to be consolidated "any time soon." He said it would be good economics and good government to consolidate some counties.

"A few people have control of the property and government in some counties, and are not providing the necessary government functions to provide an economy to keep the people in their counties," he said.

"There are actually some counties in Georgia which do not have a single resident returning taxes to the state on the county tax books."

George spoke to a dinner-meeting of the Political Science Group of the University Center in Georgia and Oglethorpe University's Phoebe Hearst Hall, attended by political scientists from Agnes Scott College, Emory University, Emory-at-Oxford, Georgia Tech, Georgia State College, University of Georgia and Oglethorpe.

Milton To Address City Ministers On Registration

L. D. Milton is scheduled to discuss voter registration, a serious problem with the ministers of the city, Tuesday, March 8, at 12:30 p. m.

Mr. Milton will appear at all of the following meetings during the same 12:30 meeting hour: (1) The AME Ministers group at Big Bethel AME Church, Rev. E. J. Yorpp, president; (2) The Baptist Ministers meeting at Wheat Street Baptist Church, Rev. L. P. Jones, president; The Interdenominational Ministers meeting at the Butler St. YMCA, Rev. T. P. Grissom, president.

All ministers not attending the AME or Baptist meetings are urged to attend the Interdenominational meeting.

Mr. Milton states that his discussion with the city ministers is vital to the future progress of the Negro citizens in Atlanta.

CLARENCE COLEMAN TO ADDRESS NORTHEAST COUNCIL MONDAY NIGHT

The Northeast Civic Community Council will hold its block-workers and committees conference at the Butler Street Baptist Church, 284 Butler St., N. E., Monday night at 8 o'clock. Rev. P. F. Ransom, Jr., is pastor of the church.

Clarence Coleman, coordinator of the All-Citizens Registration Committee, will be the principal speaker. "What It Means To Be A Registered Voter" will be the subject.

Over 200 block-workers are needed to assist in getting the Voter Registration Drive underway in the area.

Other participants will include Rev. P. F. Ransom, Jr., Deacon Cliff Beal, Miss Geraldine Gibbons, Mrs. Sallie Blair, of Butler St. Baptist Church; Rev. E. R. Searcy, S. A. Sheats, of Second Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Rev. E. H. Dorsey, Tabernacle Baptist Church; Rev. Luther Thomas, Little Friendship Baptist Church; Rev. Homer Smith, Mt. Sinai Baptist; Rev. J. L. Solomon, Peoples Tabernacle Baptist Church; Rev. J. D. Grier, Jr., Fort St., Methodist Church.

Mrs. W. S. Giddings, Alexander Memorial AME Church; Jesse Hill, Big Bethel AME Church; Warren Cochrane, Clinton R. Batom, West Hunter Baptist Church.

Mrs. Bennie West and Mrs. Christine Hurt will keep the telephone ringing from 4 to 6 p. m. Sunday afternoon.

Sammie A. Sheats, council president and Rev. J. D. Grier, Jr., are spearheading the campaign.

The Sixth Ward leaders are requesting all churches to join them in the drive, as well as PTA and social club presidents.

Precinct Leader C. R. Hill, 1-F and S. E., C. R. Batom of 6-1 and C. A. Gresham, of 6-H will welcome those attending Mondays' meeting.

The Curtain Of The Year Falls On Terrell County

Atlanta Daily World

Dawson, Georgia, a city down in Terrell County, comes again to the headlines as a repeater in lawlessness, outrage and whipping of a Negro citizen as the curtains fall across the path of the closing of an old and the entry of a new year.

Dawson, where the federal government had to work to ferret out violations of the rights of citizens to vote following closely the whipping to death of a Negro citizen from that county, should find no pleasure just now in giving the state and the nation a black eye before the rest of the world.

It will be recalled that a Negro citizen was beaten and taken to a Columbus hospital where he died from beatings allegedly inflicted in Terrell County upon the occasion of his "taking up" for his father who was being manhandled.

Sometime during this year, the federal government was in Dawson investigating the rights of citizens to vote.

Now, as the season of goodwill comes to an end, with our great President just returning from a tour of eleven countries in the interest of this "peace on earth," it does appear that Dawson and Terrell County, being in the national compact, should find out something about the violation of state laws in the beating and robbing of one of its prosperous and law-abiding Negro citizens.

D. Ulysses Pullum, life-long resident of Terrell, of a well known family which sent its sons and daughters to college and who "lived at home and boarded at the same place," was recently beaten and robbed by white men in said county. A few weeks ago his barn and its effects were burned to the ground, following divers economic reprisals against Citizen Pullum.

It does occur that inasmuch as a recent press release went out from the governor's office to the extent that violations of state laws would be carefully scrutinized and that officers of the law would be specifically alerted to such activities as might be violations of the law, that some attention might be turned to the outrages occurring one after the other, down in Terrell County, which is in the state of Georgia.

The laws of the land to be effective and respected, should be administered to all the citizens alike. There should be no respector of persons when the laws of the land are so flagrantly violated. Every citizen must have equal protection under the law.

The state laws have been violated in Terrell County and we think the state law enforcement officers should do their plain duty in this case.

If there is a lacking of sufficient laws placing these crimes and outrages within the jurisdiction of the federal courts, then such laws should be immediately recommended and passed.

These outrages in Terrell County must cease.

Vote drive plans scare Ga. official

The Afro-American Baltimore Md

Bahl-1-9-60

ATLANTA — It's a "civil disobedience" campaign is the way Eugene Cook, attorney general of Georgia, described an announcement last week to register 1.1 million more colored voters by November.

The announcement, made jointly by the NAACP and the Southern Leadership Conference, noted that the campaign goal is to have at least 2.5 million colored persons in the South registered to vote in the presidential election.

Plans for the campaign were worked out by some 23 representatives of the NAACP and SCLC at a meeting here last Monday.

THE INTENSIFIED voter registration drive, said Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, does not mean the association will lessen its efforts to desegregate schools in the South.

Neither he nor Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the SCLC, however, made mention of a "passive resistance" movement to desegregate schools and public places as claimed by Cook.

The attorney general said he got his information from state investigators.

"I PLAN to do nothing undemocratic," said Dr. King. "I want only to arouse the conscience of the nation . . . free the soul of America."

This statement also apparently had reference to a recent assumption by Governor Vandiver that Dr. King is returning to Atlanta to lead the fight for integration in the city.

"They have marvelous leadership here already," noted the minister who is moving from Montgomery, Ala., to become co-pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church which his father on Feb. 1.

SPEAKING OF the voter registration campaign, Mr. Wilkins declared:

"We're shooting for something that is more important than whether or not a few thousand colored pupils or a few thousand white pupils go without schools for a few days or months."

He said plans call for a "block by block" campaign, with hope that the colored voters will support candidates "who have a strong and forthright stand on civil rights issue."

Terrell Vote Case Argument Set This Week

Atlanta Daily World 1-6-60

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (SNS)—U. S. Attorney General William Rogers is slated to present the federal government's point of view when the Terrell County voting case is argued before the U.S. Supreme Court this week.

The federal government brought suit under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 contending that Terrell County voting registrars refused to sign up qualified Negroes to vote in that county.

Defendants in the case are the voting registrars of Terrell County, Georgia, of which Dawson is the county seat. The chief registrar is James Griggs Raines.

Lawyers appearing in behalf of the Georgia defendants will be Charles J. Bloch, Robert Russell and Peter Zack Greer, executive secretary to Georgia Governor Ernest Vandiver.

JOYLAND PARK PUSHES REGISTRATION EFFORT

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga. 3 Ed Col
Wed 1-27-60

The Joyland Park Community and Civic League is keeping good its promise to the All-Citizens Registration Committee. E. D. Hill, president of the organization chartered by the state in August, 1959, vowed on receipt of the charter to work toward getting all of the residents of the community registered.

Mrs. W. J. Johnson is chairman of the league's registration committe; Mrs. Alma Walton is co-chairman. The other block workers and registration committee members are Mrs. Estella Collier, Mrs. Emma Showers, Mrs. Mamie Baugh, Mrs. Johnnie Prater, Mrs. Thelma Davidson, Mrs. Julia Leath Mrs. Thomasine Mayfield, Mrs. Carolyn Andrews, Mrs. Jessie Respress, Mrs. Maggie Pitts, Mrs. Cora Harris and Mrs. Jean Jackson.

E. D. Hill states that there are 253 home-owning families and over 500 persons of voting age living in the community. He states that before his group began its program, there were only about 80 persons registered. His group hopes to increase this total to 500.

The Joyland Park Community and Civic League is also one of the few organizations that have made a cash contributions toward the 1960 budget of the All-Citizens Registration Committee.

The entire Joyland Park organization is expected to turn out for the annual meeting of the All-Citizens Registration Committee. This important meeting at Friendship Baptist Church is scheduled for the eve of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, February 11 at 8 p. m.

County Unit System Target Of Proposed 1960 Census Probe

Birmingham World
Sat. 2-6-60.
P. 8.

REP. WILSON BROOKS OFFERS SUBSTITUTE OF ORIGINAL BILL

(United Press International)

The House State of the Republic Committee Wednesday assigned a study committee to a proposal that would create an interim House commission charged with investigating the effect of the 1960 census on Georgia's legislative and congressional apportionment and on the County Unit System.

Rep Wilson Brooks of Fulton County, author of the proposal, was joined by Rep. James A. Mackay, who spoke for the entire DeKalb County delegation in warning that something must be done about the growing inequalities in representation in Georgia.

Brooks offered a substitute of his original bill which named 15 House members to serve on the interim committee and report to the 1961 House session. The substitute leaves the formation of the commission to the speaker of the House but says it must consist of four members from six unit counties, five from four-unit counties and five from two-unit counties.

House Speaker George Smith himself would also be a member. He is from the two-unit county of Emanuel.

Although no committee member spoke out against the bill in principle, attacks were made on the makeup of the commission because it would have a total of nine members from larger counties.

Brooks said he would willingly amend his proposal to change the membership of the commission but warned that some action must be taken immediately by the Legislature or else federal courts would do it.

Brooks said that congressional reapportionment probably will be shown to be mandatory by results of the 1960 census which he predicted would be made available on an unofficial basis before next June and on an official basis by next fall.

Brooks added that both the county unit system and the apportionment of House and Senate representation in the state Legislature will probably come under court attack as the result of the 1960 census if the Legislature fails to act

"I don't believe anybody believes the system is going to hold water very long," Brooks said.

He cited as an extreme example of disparity in representation the county of Chattahoochee which cast 181 votes for governor in 1954 and yet had two units and one state representative, compared with Fulton County's 77,000 votes cast in the same election and having six unit votes.

Brooks emphasized the commission could do nothing more than make recommendations that would not in themselves have any force of law. He proposed that one solution might be to reapportion the Senate but leave House representation as it stands. He predicted it would be impossible to take away any House representation but said it would be equally impossible to add to the present total membership of 205 without making the body unwieldly.

Chairman Roy McCracken of Jefferson County named a study committee that included Reps. W. B. Ballard of Newton County, D. B. Blalock of Coweta; George Busbee, Dougherty; H. W. Parker, Scriven; and Jimmy Conner, Jeff Davis.

Georgians Vote Probe Barrier

Montgomery Advertiser
Thursday 2-11-60

ATLANTA (AP)—The Georgia Legislature completed action this week on a bill which could hamper a federal investigation of Georgia registration records.

The Senate passed and sent to Gov. Ernest Vandiver a bill permitting county registrars to destroy after 30 days the records on any person who attempts to register to vote but is ruled unqualified. Such persons would be given a 30-day period to appeal.

Sen. Robert Culpepper did not refer to the bill as a defense against the federal Civil Rights Commission, which has conducted hearings in some Southern states after Negroes reported they were unable to register.

Culpepper said he din't know if the bill was intended to set up such a defense. He said he understood it was merely to simplify the job of mainatining records.

Terrell Voting Suit Up for Trial Again

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga 3 4e 60

ALBANY (AP)—Retrial of the government's first suit charging discrimination against Negroes in registering to vote under the 1957 Civil Rights Act will get under way in federal court at Albany Monday.

The trial, which has the Terrell County Board of Registrars as defendants, originally was scheduled for Americus. Judge W. A. Bootle switched it Friday to Albany, where there are more adequate facilities for major hearings.

Sat 6/25/60

The U.S. Supreme Court last February in a unanimous decision upheld key sections of the civil rights law, backing a federal drive to enforce Negro voting rights.

REVERSED RULING

That decision reversed and threw out a ruling by Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis at Macon last year that sections of the law were invalid because they gave the attorney general power to seek injunctions against private citizens as well as state officials.

The supreme court ruled that discrimination against Negroes by state officials was charged in the Georgia case. The decision said Davis went far afield—that he should have upheld the civil rights law as it applied in the case before him and should have stopped there.

The case will be heard by Judge Bootle without a jury. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers is seeking an injunction to permanently enjoin the Terrell board against discrimination in the registering of Negroes. Rogers in an unusual action personally argued the first appeal before the supreme court.

ROGERS ARGUES

The registrars are charged with violating the 15th amendment which says states may not interfere with voting rights. Rogers said that among Negroes kept from registering in Terrell on literacy grounds were four public school teachers with college degrees.

He argued successfully before the supreme court that the suit is against state officials—the voting registrars—and not private citizens. Rogers also insists the keeping of separate records of voting applications for white persons and Negroes is discriminatory.

BLOCH ATTORNEY

Charles J. Bloch of Macon, who represented the state in the first case, argued that Georgia laws provided ample judicial remedy if complaints against the registrars were valid. He said there had been no denial of rights by Georgia, until Georgia courts have an opportunity to pass on the actions of the registrars.

The suit was filed by the government in 1958 on behalf of 12 Negroes. Named as defendants were James Griggs, Dixon Oxford and Roscoe Radford as registrars, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr. as deputy registrars. Oxford now is state revenue commissioner.

GEORGIA ELECTORS

34e 1960

Their Minds Unchanged, Say Surprised Electors

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By CHARLES MOORE

The results of the Democratic primary straw vote on "free" or "pledged" presidential electors apparently will have about the effect of a straw on the electors themselves, a survey Thursday indicated.

Those contacted who previously said they would back the Democratic candidates said they would continue to do so. And the uncommitted remained uncommitted. But a few are undecided.

Fri. 9-16-60

Some were surprised, however, at the outcome of the vote. But there were others who felt the vote turned out only as expected.

Elector Jim Gillis, State Highway Department board member, said flatly, "I'm going along with the mandate of the people"—and not be pledged to the party.

Peter Zack Geer, Gov. Vandiver's executive secretary and a presidential elector, had no comment on results of the straw vote.

Page 1

Tom Carr of Sandersville said his position to remain pledged to the party remains unchanged "because I don't know the official vote yet."

"All along, I've been committed to the party but I will take into consideration what the people in my district want," he added. Results are still coming in from Sixth District precincts.

J. Battle Hall of Rome said he will continue to support the party. "I have always supported the Democratic Party and I intend to do so this year."

p. 14

Charlie Baldwin of Madison said Thursday he hasn't had time to appraise the situation in the wake of the election. But, he added, "I don't know of any reason why I should change" from his previous position in favor of pledged support of the party.

David Arnold of Griffin, who was uncommitted earlier, said he is still uncommitted.

"It was quite a surprise," Arnold added, "but I think it shows a trend definitely that the people Arnold said he believes that the people should decide issues "and when they leave it up to the electors, that leaves the electors independent."

Lamar Sizemore of Waverly Hall said he had no comment on the results. He said he still hasn't taken a position on the issue of free vs. pledged electors.

A-16

Robert E. Lee of Waycross said he will remain pledged. "I'm a Democrat. I'm going to stay one and will vote with the ticket."

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James H. Gray of Albany, chairman of the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee and a presidential elector, said he has not had a chance to make up his mind on what his position will be in view of the vote for "free" electors.

"I haven't had a chance to study the vote," Gray said. "I just really can't say. . . ." Gray, who earlier had pledged support of the ticket, added he was a little surprised at the size of the vote for "free" electors.

Ivy Duggan of Atlanta, another previously pledged elector, said Thursday he has not changed his views. He said he wasn't surprised at the outcome of the straw vote. "There was a lot of confusion on what it actually meant," he said.

Georgia's remaining presidential elector, Glenn W. Ellard, of Cornelia, could not be reached for comment.

Free Electors Will Cast Ballots for Kennedy, Party Leaders Believe

The Atlanta Constitution

But Upset May Signal GOP Gains

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 9-16-60

By GENE BRITTON

Georgia's stunned Democratic leaders gave some indications Thursday that the surprise straw vote defeat for pledged electors may have little practical effect on the electors' support of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Page 1

But some saw the upset as a sign of strong Republican threats to shatter the state's record of having always gone Democratic in presidential elections.

Even if the Democratic electors are now "morally free" to vote for whomever they please, most observers predicted they will still support their own party's nominees.

UNITY URGED

Gov. Vandiver's office issued a statement in which the governor urged the state to close ranks and rally to the Democratic Party.

Vandiver first engineered the straw vote on the question of whether the electors, assuming Georgia goes Democratic in the general election, would support the party's nominees or be left free to support whomever they pleased. Later the governor declared his own support for the ticket and said he would "be gratified" if the voters voted as he intended to—for pledged electors.

THEY DIDN'T

They didn't. Returns from 1,185 of 1,826 precincts showed 116,907 for "free" electors and 94,826 for electors pledged to Kennedy and Johnson.

Charles J. Bloch of Macon called on Gov. Vandiver to drop his pledge to back the party ticket in view of the "unforeseen event" of more Georgia Democrats wanting "free" than "pledged" electors.

Bloch said of the majority of Georgia electors who had earlier indicated they would vote for the ticket:

Page 14

"They didn't say they were pledged. They said they were unpledged in the absence of some unforeseen event."

CONFERENCE CALLED OFF

The governor could not be reached for direct questioning Thursday. His scheduled semi-weekly news conference was cancelled. Spokesmen in his office at the Capitol said he was at his home in Lavonia. His office in Lavonia said he had returned to Atlanta. A state trooper on phone-answering duty at the Executive Mansion said he was "out of town."

HARRIS PLEASED

In Augusta the most outspoken proponent of unpledged electors, Roy Harris, said he was delighted at the vote in his home county of Richmond, it was about three-to-one for unpledged electors.

"It shows that the people of the county are dissatisfied with both political parties, their platforms and their candidates," Harris said. "I believe it also means that if the people of the county are forced to make a choice between Kennedy and Nixon that they will choose Nixon.

"I believe this for two reasons. First, I believe the people believe he's less socialistic than Kennedy and secondly I believe it will give them an opportunity to express their disgust with the Democratic Party and its platform."

ARNALL CRITICAL

Former Gov. Ellis Arnall issued a statement blistering Vandiver for a "lack of loyalty to the Democratic Party" and "ineffectual leadership."

Griffin, 16 Lose Seats In House

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 9-16-60

By MARION GAINES

At least 17 legislators were ousted from their Georgia House seats Thursday as the unofficial tabulation of Democratic primary results continued.

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Heading the casualty list of well-known figures in state politics were Decatur County Rep. R. A. (Cheney) Griffin, ex-governor Griffin's brother, and Bleckley Rep. Ben Jessup, former speaker pro tem of the House.

Two others closely associated with the Griffin regime — Representatives Marvin Moate of Hancock and Robert C. Massee of Pulaski — retained their statehouse posts by thin margins in the fierce primary fighting.

13 UNOPPOSED

Some 74 House candidates breezed through the primary Wednesday without opposition, while 46 others had nailed down victories in primaries held earlier this year.

State Senate terms were handed some 13 unopposed candidates. A dozen Senate candidates already had won early-primary races, including Willis Conger of Bainbridge, a staunch Griffin supporter who captured the eighth district Senate seat.

SMITH VERY PLEASED

Former State Sen. James M. Dykes of Cochran moved back into the Senate from the 14th district by trouncing Dr. Reid Gullatt, a local-option advocate in the school segregation fight.

Speaker of the House George Smith said at Swainsboro Thursday that he was "very pleased" with the over-all picture of the 1961 Georgia House as drawn by the primary results.

Asked his opinion of the new House in regard to dealing with the segregation issue, Smith replied it was "too early" to tell, but he expressed confidence that "we'll all be able to work together."

Returns were still unavailable in some counties Thursday, but unofficial—and in some instances incomplete — results showed the returns had the Georgia House shaping up like this:

Atkinson County—Waldo Henderson unseated Rep. Joe Kirkland.

Banks—Grover Simmons ousted Rep. Luther Jordan.

Bleckley—James R. Mullis over Rep. Jessup.

Burke—Newcomer Preston Lewis Jr. beat outgoing State Sen. T. Watson Mobley.

Butts—Ex-legislator Bailey Woodward trounced Rep. Spencer Johnson, a local-option supporter.

Camden—Nolan Wells defeated Clarence Haskins.

Carroll—Hayne Waldrop bested Smith Price and Jewell Yarbrough.

Catoosa—Joe T. Clarke topped Rep. John W. Love Jr.

Chatham—Arthur J. Funk unseated Rep. Norman McGee while former Sen. Ralph Crawford and Grady Dickey won Chatham's two other House seats.

Chattahoochee—Incumbent Joe N. King defeated Eugent T. Wright.

Cobb—Incumbent Harold Willingham laced Hoot Gibson and Joe Mack Wilson won Cobb's other contested House post.

Colquitt—Incumbent Dorsey Matthews given new term easily over C. C. Powell Junior.

Coweta—George Potts over Earl Joiner.

Crisp—Rep. Marvin L. Summers beat M. F. Carter Jr.

Decatur—In one contest, motel owner J. Harvey Dollar whipped Cheney Griffin; in the other, incumbent John Taylor defeated R. E. Bridges.

DeKalb—Rep. James A. Mackay retained his seat and Pierre Howard won another.

Dooly—Another incumbent, Buford Carr, was defeated by farmer T. I. Sanister.

Dougherty—Rep. Colquitt H. Odum an easy winner over Ross Dismukes.

Elbert—Runoff will be between incumbent J. H. Miller and Billy Roberts.

Forsyth—Incumbent Roy Otwell turned back A. C. Smith.

Fulton—Rep. Muggsy Smith defeated two opponents.

Glynn—Winebert Flexer holding narrow lead over Joe Whittle.

Gordon—C. L. (Lum) Moss ousted Rep. Buford Ingle.

Greene—Allen P. Roper upset incumbent Hamp McGibony.

Habersham—Russell a 36-vote winner over Rep. Thomas Irvin.

Hall—Both incumbents, Robert E. Andrews and W. M. (Bill) Williams, won.

Hancock—Rep. Marvin Moate a slim victor over G. L. Dickins.

Hart—Political novice Parks Brown flailed Rep. Harry Magoon.

Heard—Hershell Parmer surprised Rep Artie Rogers.

Jenkins—Recount scheduled for Monday in Rep. Merrill Johnson's four-vote win over Melvin Bell.

Jones—Corbin Roberts won seat of Rep. U.S. Lancaster.

Laurens—Two seats nabbed by Rep. Herschel Lovett and Bill Knight.

Lowndes—Rep. Fred Walker beat W. J. Gibbons for one seat; for the other, a runoff will be held Wednesday between Roger Budd and J. L.Bryan.

Lumpkin—Fred Jones soundly trounced incumbent Henry M Moore.

Macon—Rep. Lester Souter over Tom Coogle Jr.

McDuffie— Rep. Leonard Lokey turned back the challenge of outgoing State Sen. Eulond Clary, a member of the Sibley School Study Commission.

Mitchell—John Collins took seat away from Rep. Tom C. Palmer Jr.

Muscogee—William Wickham first in three-man field.

Paulding—J. V. Rodgers gained a 30-vote nod over Billy Joe Jones.

Pulaski—Rep. Robert Massee shaded Bob Slade.

Stephens—James A. Andrews defeated Paul Anderson, former Olympics weight-lifting champ and "world's strongest man."

Stewart—Incumbent Sam Singer defeated Hugh Overby.

Taylor—Ralph Underwood, by 15 votes, unseated Rep. Hugh Cheek.

Terrell—Rep. Steven Cocke topped Ed Fulford by 110 votes.

Tift—Rep. Henry Bostick beaten by Leonard Morris.

Troup—Crawford Ware defeated Shaeffer Heard.

Upson—Rep. Johnnie Caldwell tripped Hugo Starling.

Wheeler—Mackie Simpson got 2-to-1 margin over Clyde Fulford.

Whitfield—Incumbent Virgil Smith leading Harold Mann in one race; incumbent Homer Winkle trailing Jack Boyett in the other.

Unofficial results in State Senate races turned up these winners:

First district—Spence Grayson; fifth—Runoff between Cleve Mincy and King Ponsell; 11th—J. T. Dailey; 13th—John T. McKenzie; 14th—James M. Dykes; 16th—Malcom Towson: 17th—A. S. Newton; 21st—J. W. Claxton; 24th—Harry Jackson; 31st—Dr. C. L. Ayers; 32nd—Erwin Owens; 33rd—Howard Overby; 34th—Hugh McWhorter; 38th—Dr. S. V. Braly; 47th—Sam Gardner; 48th—E. W. Matthews.

Judge to Rule On Electors Before Nov. 8

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By RICHARD ASHWORTH

Judge Luther Alverson said Friday he will definitely rule on the constitutionality of Georgia's "unpledged electors" law before the Nov. 8 general election.

Sat. 9-17-60

The Fulton Superior Court jurist said he will make his ruling "as quickly as I can" after all legal briefs have been submitted to him in the case. Briefs are due in by Sept. 26.

Fri.

"I expect to rule on it before the general election," the judge explained.

The ruling will be made on a suit brought by Atlanta attorney Henry M. Henderson against the State Democratic Executive Committee in which he attacks the validity of the 1958 electors law.

Should the judge uphold Henderson's contentions—and he has already said he has some "serious doubts" about the law's constitutionality—this would make a 1948 act the controlling one in

he coming general election.

And this act requires that the Democrats will return to the fold" by time of the general election.

Why did Georgians vote for free electors? There were almost as many different answers as campaign leaders.

Bell offered three reasons: (1) confusion over the use of the word "free" instead of "unpledged," (2) Democratas registering a protest against the party platform, and (3) Republicans.

"We do not believe this activity on the part of the Republicans was organized statewide," Bell said in a joint statement issued with co-chairman George L. Smith II. "To the credit of the Republican leaders in Atlanta, they asked their supporters not to vote for unpledged electors."

Carl Pruett of Griffin, chairman of the municipal employes division of the campaign, said there was "absolutely no question but a poor choice of words" resulted in the free elector vote.

He said he personally had voted for free electors because he was in a hurry, and then noticed it in time to change his ballot.

Jesse Draper, fifth district campaign co-chairman, said, "I don't think the word 'free' had anything to do with it." He said he viewed the outcome as a vote of confidence in the Democratic presidential electors, sort of like "proxy" votes stockholders give executives of big corporations.

Ivan Allen Jr., chairman of the finance committee, said he thought a major factor was the failure of Senators Russell and Talmadge to endorse the Democratic candidates.

Allen said the fact that "the two most popular men in Georgia did not commit themselves certainly influenced a lot of people and left it into doubt as to what course they will follow. Allen also cited confusion over the word "free."

The Bell-Griffin statement concluded on the note "it will be . . . up to the Democratic electors (if elected) to cast their vote in the electoral college in a way that will serve and protect the best interest of the state.

"Lest there be speculation, we are certain that no Democratic elector wil cast his vote for the Republicans."

MAP SHOWS HOW COUNTIES VOTED ON ELECTORS' ISSUE

Black Areas for Pledged; Cross-Hatched, Free; White, Unreported

Rep. Preston Gets Chatham Recount

G. Elliott Hagan apparently had clinched his upset over First District Rep. Prince Preston Thursday, but the congressman still refused to concede in his bid for reelection.

Hagan, a Sylvania insurance man making his third try to unseat Rep. Preston, had 26 county unit votes in his column as the vote count in the district neared an end. Twenty-four unit votes are required to win.

But Preston, who was first elected to Congress in 1946, demanded a recount of the votes in Chatham County which lay in Hagan's column by a scant 440-vote margin. The Chatham County Democratic Executive Committee granted the recount, virtually assuring that the official outcome of the election will not be determined before Saturday.

Chatham—with six unit votes—voted 13,648 for Hagan, 13,208 for Preston.

District-wide, Hagan trailed the incumbent in popular votes 32,372 to 33,102. The popular vote would be decisive, however, only in the event of a tie in the county unit tabulation.

Most political observers in the district had predicted reelection for Preston.

All counties in the district had been heard from late Thursday except for Toombs where "some confusion" in ballot counting in the Lyons precinct had delayed until Friday certification of the county vote total.

H. J. Clifton, Toombs County tax commissioner, said the Lyons votes would be recounted Friday but that the county was "definitely in Hagan's column." Without the Lyons vote, Toombs gave Hagan 1,728 to Preston's 1,717. Clifton said the initial count in Lyons gave Hagan 908 to Preston's 874.

Hagan apparently had carried the following counties: Bryan, Chatham, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Jenkins, Montgomery, Screven, Tattnall, Toombs and Wheeler.

These counties were in Preston's column: Bullock, Burke, Candler, Liberty, Long, McIntosh and Treutlen.

Two other incumbent congressmen who faced opposition in Wednesday's Georgia Democratic Primary appeared to have their reelections safely in the bag Thursday.

Rep. Phil Landrum of Jasper, co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Labor Bill, who charged national labor leaders were out to get him, overcame an early popular vote handicap and piled up 27,021 votes to 19,102 for his opponent, Quill Sammon of Lawrenceville. Rep. Landrum held a 34-6 county unit vote lead.

Sammon, a mortician and furniture store operator, said his defeat was "a victory for the Republican Party." But he said he would support the Democratic nominees "although some are Republicans wearing Democratic breeches."

Rep. Iris Blitch of Homerville also was successful in her bid for reelection. With 135 of 145 precincts reporting, Mrs. Blitch had swamped Jesup attorney Ronald Adams by a 40 to 4 unit vote count. The popular vote tabulation was 27,624 for Blitch, 19,047 for Adams.

In the 10th District, Athens attorney Robert G. Stephens Jr. out-distanced five other contenders for the seat being vacated by retiring Rep. Paul Brown.

For the Seventh District seat of retiring Rep. Erwin Mitchell, Judge John Davis of Summerville kept an impressive lead over three other candidates.

Alverson Refuses to Bar Referendum on Electors

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Tues. 8/9/60

Henderson Will Seek New Ruling

By RICHARD ASHWORTH

An Atlanta attorney Monday lost his bid to block a proposed straw vote on using pledged or unpledged electors, but vowed to seek a ruling before November to void Georgia's 1958 unpledged electors law.

Judge Luther Alverson denied Attorney Henry M. Henderson's request for an injunction which would have prevented the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee from placing the question on the Sept. 14 primary ballot.

Text of Judge Alverson's ruling, Page 10.

MORE CONSIDERATION

But the Fulton Superior Court judge also stated that while he was not passing on the validity of the 1958 law at this time, "In the opinion of this court this point may have merit and bears further scrutiny and consideration."

Explaining this point further, Judge Alverson's order said that if the 1958 act—which says the names of party nominees do not have to be on the general election ballot—is invalidated before November, then a 1948 law would be the controlling law.

And this law requires the names of the candidates to be placed on the official ballot.

UNDER LAW

While the 1948 law does not require electors to be pledged to the candidates favored by Georgia's electorate, there would be a strong "moral responsibility" for them to vote for the nominees if the nominees' names were on the ballot with those of electors, the judge indicated.

Henderson first indicated he might appeal the judge's ruling. He tendered a bill of exceptions (appeal) already prepared and asked if the judge would, in his discretion, grant a supercedas order.

This would have the effect of staying the effect of his ruling while the case was appealed.

Judge Alverson stated that he did not think that was the law.

Assistant Attorney General Carter Goode objected that this would have the effect of rewriting the judge's entire order.

In answer to questions from Henderson and Attorney General Eugene Cook, Judge Alverson said he would be glad to receive written briefs from attorneys on both sides on the constitutionality of the 1958 act.

That's the course Henderson said later that he would follow. He said it wasn't his intention to appeal because he was "interested in the war, not in the skirmishes." He said he would continue litigating his present suit, which called for a ruling invalidating the 1958 law.

Judge Alverson's order said he was not undertaking to pass on the validity of the "unpledged elector" law because counsel for both sides previously had agreed that the issue to be determined now was whether an interlocutory injunction should be granted.

His order said the case presented two issues, and the decision on the first point—whether allowing the referendum would deny Henderson of any rights—would settle the injunction question and would not require a ruling on the validity of the elector law.

"The only question then before the court at this time and only question upon which this court is now passing is whether the fact that non-Democrats may vote in a Democratic primary upon the question of whether Democratic presidential electors shall be pledged or unpledged deprives petitioner of equal protection of the laws under the state and federal constitutions."

The order said that the failure to limit the voters in the state Democratic primary to members of the Democratic Party "is not a denial of equal protection of the laws."

It also pointed out that the results of the proposed referendum would not have the effect of law and would be merely a "straw vote" which only reflected the feelings of voters.

In a section specifically dealing with the electors law, the judge said he felt certain remarks about it are "appropriate so that its order be not misunderstood or misconstrued."

The order pointed out that the U.S. Constitution does not prohibit unpledged presidential electors. And it added that there was no contention made in the suit that the 1958 law violates the federal constitution.

"Rather, it urges unconstitutionality under the Georgia Constitution. While it is true that the federal constitution provides that 'Each state shall appoint the electors in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct', this does not give the State Legislature license to violate their State Constitution. . . ."

The order continued that while the court was of the opinion that the 1958 law does not violate the federal constitution, "this is not to say that it does not violate the Constitution of Georgia."

Its last section stated that a ruling on the demurrers which includes the question on the constitutionality of the unpledged electors law "is hereby reserved."

Commenting after handing down his decision, Judge Alverson said he personally felt the electoral college is antiquated and that Georgia's constitution should be amended to allow voters to vote for presidential and vice presidential candidates, rather than just for electors.

"I personally feel that every citizen in Georgia ought to have the right to vote for president and vice president of the United States and the Georgia Legislature could give us that right by setting up obligations under the law that would require the electors to vote for the nominee of the respective political parties," the judge concluded.

State Panel Called to Okay Vote

Atlanta Ga. Atlanta Constitution Tues. 8/9/60

By GENE BRITTON

Gov. Vandiver Monday summoned the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee back to Atlanta for a Tuesday morning session to approve his plan for a referendum on the electors issue.

Gov. Vandiver told his news conference the meeting would be called for 10 a.m. if Fulton Superior Court Judge Luther Alverson lifted his restraining order which temporarily prevented the executive committee from implementing the governor's plan. Minutes after the judge ruled, telegrams went out under the name of party chairman James H. Gray to the 120 members of the committee.

FIGHT STILL POSSIBLE

There is still some possibility of a fight within the committee over the plan to let voters in the Sept. 14 primary express a preference between unpledged electors and electors bound to support the Democratic ticket. Segregationist Roy Harris of Augusta said last week he planned to oppose the referendum if Judge Alverson gave it the green light. Harris is a strong advocate of unpledged electors.

Meanwhile, Gov. Vandiver told his news conference that the state's 12 Democratic electors would not support the Republican nominees whether they are pledged to the Democratic ticket or not.

REPLIES TO CRITICS

He made the statement in reply to critics of his referendum idea who have complained that there is no means of preventing Georgia Republicans from voting in the Democratic primary.

"It won't do them any good to participate in the primary," he said. "Neither I nor any Georgia elector will support Mr. Nixon and Mr. Lodge."

He explained again that unpledged electors possibly could be maneuvered to gain concessions for the South in the event of a close election. In the event of a tie vote in the electoral college, the presidential election would be thrown in the U.S. House of Representatives where Georgia's one vote would be equal to the one vote of any other state, he said.

RESERVES OPINION

However, he said he still didn't want to express a preference one way or the other on the controversial pledged-unpledged electors question.

Vandiver said Tuesday would be the absolute deadline for committee action on his referendum proposal in order for ballots to be printed with provisions for voters to indicate a choice of pledged or unpledged electors.

The ballots presumably will be rushed to the printers Tuesday after the committee acts.

BALLOTS PRINTED

Asked what would happen if an appeals court should override Judge Alverson and held that the referendum is not legal, the governor said the ballots already would be printed with the provisions for marking of choices or them.

He said the committee is free to go ahead with the referendum plan since Judge Alverson's decree will stand as law until any reversal by a higher court.

Tuesday's executive committee meeting will be held in the State House of Representatives chamber.

Straw Vote On Electors Ruled Legal

Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 8/9/60

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A judge Monday upheld legality of a proposed straw vote on the use of pledged or unpledged presidential electors in Georgia.

Judge Luther Alverson of Fulton Superior Court rejected a suit by an Atlanta attorney seeking to declare invalid the referendum plan of Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

This paved the way for the State Democratic Executive Committee to reconvene in Atlanta Tuesday to place the Vandiver

proposal on the Sept. 14 primary election ballot.

If the vote favors pledged electors, Vandiver has said they will be bound morally to support John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson in the Electoral College. If the voters favored unpledged electors, they would be free to withhold support from the nominees and perhaps bargain on civil rights.

IRKED BY PLATFORM

Vandiver, irked by the party civil rights platform and by Kennedy's liberal views, has not said whether he will support the nominees. He proposed the referendum to let the people say what should be done.

Alverson dissolved a temporary injunction granted last week to Henry M. Henderson of Atlanta. It has asked a ban against the referendum.

Alverson withheld decision on the validity of Georgia's 1958 unpledged-elector law which Henderson also is attacking.

Alverson emphasized that the only thing involved was a straw vote which "does no more than reflect the opinion of the voters."

The unpledged-elector law does not violate the U. S. Constitution but may be in violation of Georgia's, he said.

Here Are Judge's Main Rulings In Refusing Elector Injunction

Here, in brief, are the points Judge Luther Alverson made Monday in his Fulton Superior Court ruling on Henry M. Henderson's suit to block a proposed straw vote on presidential electors:

The injunction to stop the State Democratic Executive Committee from scheduling the referendum was denied.

The failure to limit the voters in the state Democratic primary—who may pass on the use of pledged or unpledged Democratic electors—to members of the Democratic Party "is not a denial of equal protection of the laws."

The result of the referendum does not have the effect of law and does no more than reflect the feelings of voters.

The United States Constitution does not prohibit unpledged electors.

The 1958 unpledged electors law does not violate the federal Constitution, but "this is not to say it does not violate the Constitution of Georgia."

Text of Alverson's Decision In Elector Referendum Case

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

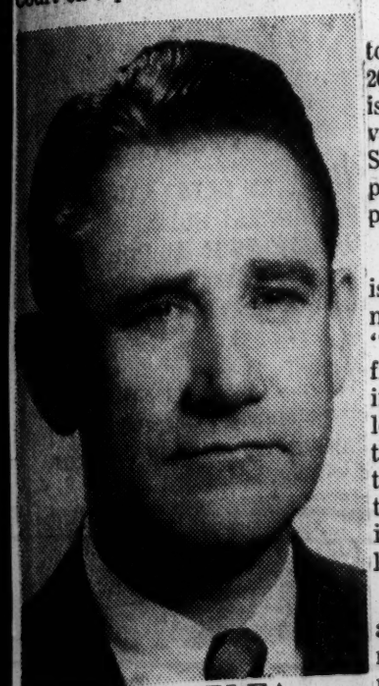
Here is the text of Judge Luther Alverson's order on a petition asking that the state be barred from holding a referendum on the question of whether electors should be pledged.

Case Number A-81410
Fulton Superior Court

Henry M. Henderson
vs.
George D. Stewart, as Secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee
and
James H. Gray, as Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

ORDER ON HEARING FOR INTERLOCUTORY INJUNCTION

This case comes before this Court on a petition filed by a duly registered and qualified voter of Fulton County, Georgia, Henry M. Henderson, on behalf of himself and others of his class, and names as parties defendant, George D. Stewart as Secretary of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party and James H. Gray, as Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party.



DENIES PLEA

Judge Luther Alverson

The petition raises two Constitutional issues, to-wit: (1) That a submission by referendum in the Democratic Party Primary of "the question as to whether the candidates nominated by said Democratic Party for the positions of Presidential Electors shall be pledged to support and vote for the respective said Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees . . . without said referendum question being limited to be determined by the members of said Democratic Party . . . is a denial of the equal protection of the laws by State action in violation of the provisions of the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Georgia."

(2) That the "unpledged" elector law (Georgia Laws, 1958, pp. 208-213, inclusive), "violates and is in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Georgia" in the various particulars enumerated in the petition.

A decision on the first of these issues does not require a determination of the validiay of the "unpledged elector" law. Only the first of these Constitutional issues, insofar as it relates to this interlocutory feasure, is now before the court for determination and the court is not undertaking in this order to pass upon the validity of the "unpledged elector" law.

Counsel for both parties are agreed that the issue to be determined at this time is whether or not an interlocutory injunction should be granted which would enjoin the defendants from submitting by the proposed referendum the question of how or for whom the Democratic Party's presidential elector nominated candidates shall vote should said candidates be elected in said general election.

The only question then before the court at this time and the only question upon which this court is now passing is whether the fact that non-Democrats may vote in a Democratic primary upon the question of whether Democratic presidential electors shall be pledged or unpledged deprives petitioner of equal protection of the laws under the State and Federal Constitutions.

In reaching its conclusion the court must resolve the following issues:

(1) Whether said issue is a so-called "purely political" question outside the province of this court of equity.

(2) Whether the proposed referendum violates petitioner's right of equay protection under the Georgia or Federel Constitutions.

This Court is of the opinion that it is not without jurisdiction to decide this question.

The Supreme Court of the United States has frequently held that controversies involving the designation of persons entitled to vote at party primaries presents a judiciable, nonpolitical question. **Nixon v. Condon** (Tex. 1932), 52 S Ct. 484, 286 U.S. 73, 76 L. Ed 984; reversing 49 F. 2d 1012, affirming 34 F. 2d 464; **McPherson Jr., et al. v. Blacker,** 146 U.S. 869 (1892).

The failure here to limit the voters in the State Democratic Primary to members of the Democratic Party is not a denial of equal protection of the laws to Petitioner.

Petitioner has cited no cases, and the Court after diligent search, has found none, which hold, expressly or by implication, that the failure to limit the voters at a party primary to members of that party results in a denial of equal protection to members of that party. The Petitioner has not produced any evidence which would indicate that a vote in said referendum by non-Democrats would deprive him of equal protection of the laws. The result of said referendum does not have the effect of law; it is merely a "straw vote" which does no more than reflect the feeling of the persons voting upon this issue. It is common knowledge that several states require party primaries to be open to all qualified voters of the State regardless of party affiliation. The Court is therefore of the opinion that the interlocutory injunction should be denied.

Although, as above stated, the Court is not now passing upon the Constitutionality of the "unpledged" electors law, it feels certain remarks are appropriate so that its order be not misunderstood or misconstrued.

The United States Constitution does not prohibit unpledged presidential electors. In fact, the election of the President of the United States by unpledged electors was specifically contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

Even an ardent Nationalist as Alexander Hamilton, in the Federalist Papers, No. 68, in explaining the method of selecting the Chief Executive under the Federal Constitution, states:

"It was equally desirable that the immediate election of the President should be made by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station, and acting under circumstances favourable to deliberation, and to a judicious combination of all the reasons and inducements which were proper to govern their choice. A small number of persons, selected by their fellow-citizens from the general mass, will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to such complicated investigations."

The present Constitution of the United States (Article II, Section I, Paragraph 3, as modified by the Twelfth Amendment), is substantially the same with respect to the Electorial College, as in Hamilton's time.

As the Court reads the petition there is no contention made that the unpledged electors' law violates the Federal Constitution. Rather, it urges unconstitutionality under the Georgia Constitution. While it is true that the Federal Constitution provides that "Each State shall appoint the Electors in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct," this does not give State Legislatures license to violate their State Constitutions, inasmuch as the Legislature is a creature of and subject to the provisions of the State Constitution.

Therefore, while the Court is of the opinion that the "unpledged elector" law does not violate the United States Constitution, this is not to say that it does no violate the Constitution of Georgia. In the opinion of this Court this point may have merit and bears further scrutiny and consideration. It is, however, as shown above, unnecessary to pass upon this issue at this time.

Should this 1958 Act be later held unconstitutional, it would become null, void, and of no effect, and in the absence of any modification in the present law by the Legislature prior to the November, 1960, general election the above-quoted 1948 Act would doubtless be the operative law controlling, and therefore, the names of the candidates of the respective political parties would be required to be placed on the official ballots. However, a further discussion of this is not necessary, in this opinion, at this time.

Therefore, it is hereby considered, ordered, and adjudged as follows:

1. That the interlocutory relief herein prayed for be and the same is hereby denied.

2. That the ex parte injunction signed by this Court on the 2nd day of August, 1960, be and the same is, hereby dissolved.

3. That the ruling on the demurrers which includes the question of the constitutionality of the "unpledged electors" law is hereby reserved.

And is so ordered.

This the 8th day of August, 1960.

LUTHER ALVERSON
Judge, Superior Court. A.J.C.

JUDGE LUTHER ALVERSON
TEXT OF JUDGE ALVERSON'S DECISION IN ELECTOR REFERENDUM CASE

Terrell Registrar Cites Ban by Aide

Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 7/1/60

By JACK KAPLAN
Constitution Staff Writer

ALBANY—Terrell County's chief registrar, James G. Raines, testified Thursday that a former deputy registrar was "strong against Negro registration."

Raines, a defendant in the civil rights trial here, said that F. Lawson Cook, who was the tax collector as well as deputy registrar until his death in 1948, was strongly anti-Negro.

U. S. District Judge W. A. Bootle asked Raines what he meant when he said Cook had been vehement in his feelings toward Negroes.

"Cook had strong opinions on the subject," Raines said," . . . and he had no intention of giving them tests. He was strong against Negroes, an opinion which I could not change."

Raines also explained that Cook was very ill and that his opinions might have been different had he been well.

"Mrs. Cook (who also acted as deputy registrar) and I did everything possible without disturbing him," he said.

Asked by Defense Attorney Bloch if he shared Cook's then or if he does now, Raines replied, "I did not and I do not."

Raines, a Dawson banker-lawyer, denied that he had ever intentionally deprived colored citizens of their rights to vote by giving them tougher literacy tests than he gave whites.

He said he had to give tests hurriedly to qualify applicants for an aApril, 1958, election.

He said he may have made some "unfortunate choices" in selecting parts of the Georgia Constitution for some applicants to read and write.

Raines is charged by the government with violating the 1957 Civil Rights Act by practicing discrimination according to race and keeping Negro applicants from registering.

On cross examination by Bloch, Raines said every applicant's qualifications should be passed on by the board.

"People become very unhappy when you deprive them of the right to vote," he said, "and rightfully so."

The attorney described a picture of extreme confusion, haste and error when he took over as registrar March 10, 1958.

He said the card system of registered voters was in chaotic condition and there was a backlog of applicants who had to be passed on before an election held April 17.

Some of the other defendants named in the case who were either on the board or acted as deputy registrars were not much help, Raines testified. Dixon Oxford spent much of the time in Atlanta with the Georgia legislature. Roscoe Radford could not devote much time to the board because of the press of business. S. Lawson Cook, a deputy registrar, was extremely ill and died. Mrs. Cook was the only help he had, he said, except for his secretary.

Bloch and U.S. attorney St. John Barrett have introduced about 550 registration cards and some other documents.

Barrett produced the cards for white applicants who took the literacy tests March 22, 1958.

The youthful attorney said a portion of each had been changed as to what section of the Georgia Constitution the applicant had read or written. He implied that the original marking indicated an easier passage than the markover.

Raines said it was just an error.

"If the cards for that day were marked that way, then I was mistaken all day as to which section was used," he said.

Barrett pointed out errors in handwriting tests given to whites as Bloch had cited in documents of Negro applicants earlier in the trial.

Raines said he considered most of the samples passable, though some legal words were misspelled.

Raines said he did not consider the misspelling of legal words important. He said such words would seldom be spelled correctly by ordinary persons.

TEACHER RECOUNTS VOTE TEST HAZARD

N.Y.T. 6/28/60

ALBANY, Ga., June 27 (UPI)—A Negro college graduate testified today her application to vote had been turned down by a registrar in Terrell County, Ga., because he had failed to pronounce the word "equity" correctly.

Mrs. Grace Boyd Gibson told a Federal judge that she was a graduate of Albany State College and employed as a fifth-grade teacher in a Terrell County elementary high school.

She testified one of the registrars, James G. Raines, barred her from voting because he said she pronounced "equity" as "eequity."

She and another Negro, Bertha Mae Hall, testified in a Justice Department suit in which the Terrell County registrars are accused of discriminating against Negroes. Both read sections of the Georgia Constitution.

The Government is seeking to prove "a pattern or practice of racial discrimination" in order to have a Federal referee appointed for Terrell County to register Negro voters.

The 1958 Georgia registration law provide that one way in which an applicant can qualify to vote is to read and write a part of either the United States or the Georgia Constitution intelligibly.

The request for the voting referee was filed earlier with Judge William A. Bootle, who is hearing the case without a jury. The Supreme Court has reversed a decision by Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissing the case.

Negro N.Y.U. Graduate Testifies Georgia Vote Test Flunked Him

The N.Y. Times N.Y. Wed. 6/29/60

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Ga., June 28 (UPI)—A Negro graduate of New York University testified today that he had been refused permission to register to vote in Georgia on the grounds that he could not write.

The witness, Eddie G. Lowe, said the registrar of Terrell County had read parts of the United States Constitution too fast for him to copy and thus fulfill requirements of a literacy test.

A second Negro graduate of N. Y. U. said he had been disqualified by the same registrar, James G. Raines, on a literacy test because he had mispronounced the word "original."

This witness, Davey L. Gibson, was the second to testify that ground for rejection. Mr. Lowe's wife testified yesterday that she had been turned down because she mispronounced the word "equity."

The Lowes and Mr. Gibson hold master's degrees.

Mr. Lowe repeated his test in Federal Court today, copying dictation of sections of the Constitution. Defense Attorney Charles J. Bloch conceded he had made only one mistake. He spelled the word "their" as as "there."

Mr. Lowe and his wife, also an N. Y. U. graduate, are two of five Negro complainants in the case which is being heard by District Judge William A. Bootle. The Justice Department asserts a pattern of racial discrimination is followed in Terrell County to deny Negroes the right to vote.

The Justice Department has asked Judge Bootle to appoint a Federal voting referee to serve in Terrell County. The suit, which is being heard without a jury, was brought under United States civil rights laws.

Federal attorneys contend they have prof that more rigid and difficult voting qualification tests are applied to Negroes than to whites in Terrell. They said white applicants were allowed to sit down and copy sections of the constitution but that negroes were required to write it from dictation by the registrars.

The suit was brought two years ago and was reinstated for trial by the United States Supreme Court after District Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissed it on the ground that sections of the 1957 Civil Rights Law were unconstitutional.

Witness Says Mixed Voters Treated Alike

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

ALBANY, Ga. (AP)—A government witness in the Terrell County Negro voter discrimination case Thursday vigorously denied there was any discrimination by the registrars against Negroes.

The 27th and final witness called by Justice Department attorneys was James G. Rains of Dawson, chairman of the board of registrars and one of the defendants in the suit brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Preparing to launch the defense Attorney Charles Bloch of Macon called 12 witnesses, 11 white persons and one Negro. He indicated that he might call still others.

Rains was questioned extensively by the prosecution, headed by St. John Barrett, and cross-examined at length by Bloch.

An attorney and a graduate of the Harvard Law School, Rains said his only concern was to process as quickly as possible a large backlog of applications he found when he took office in 1958.

He said he tried to adminster the Georgia registration laws fairly and indiscriminately without regard to race.

This is the second trial of the government's suit charging that the Terrell registrars discriminated against Negroes. It is being heard by U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle without a jury.

In the first trial, another judge held the 1957 Civil Rights Act unconstitutional. He was reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The suit was brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. Government attorneys said if they win, the legal victory will lay the groundwork for appointment of a federal referee for the county under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Terrell Vote Suit Ends; No Decision

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 6/29/60

ALBANY — (UPI) — Trial of the Justice Department's Negro voter discrimination suit against the Terrell County registrars ended abruptly in federal district court here Friday.

The defense had 15 witnesses, including three defendants, lined up to testify and Judge William A. Bootle had scheduled a Saturday session. But Friday afternoon, chief defense counsel Charles J. Bloch of Macon, paraded witnesses en masse into court and rested his case.

Bootle asked both sides to file written briefs and indications were that it would be at least two months or longer before a final decision is handed down. Bootle heard the case without a jury.

The Justice Department brought the suit against the registrars under provisions of the 1957 U. S. Civil Rights Act on behalf of five Negroes. It charged that the registrars discriminated against Negroes who sought to register to vote by giving them more difficult literacy tests than whites and in some cases flunking them because they mispronounced certain words.

The defense steadfastly denied the registrars used different standards for Negro and white voter applicants. It offered testimony that only 35 Negroes sought to register from 1956 until April, 1958 in Terrell County.

The Justice Department has said it will ask for appointment of a federal voting referee for Terrell County if it wins the case. If such a referee is appointed it will be the first such action in the South since Reconstruction Days.

The Justice Department charged that in 1958 only 48 Negroes were registered to vote in Terrell County while 2,810 whites were on the rolls.

Earlier, Frank Christie, superintendent of Terrell schools, testified he fired two Negro teachers, Mrs. Edna Mae Lowe and Davey L. Gibson for "incompetence" and not because they sought to register to vote.

Mrs. Lowe and Gibson said earlier in the trial they had been fired shortly after the government suit was filed in September, 1959.

12 Whites Called to Stand In Hotly Waged Terrell Case

The Atlanta Constitution, Wed 6/29/60

Atlanta, Georgia

By JACK KAPLAN
Constitution Staff Writer

ALBANY—The Justice department introduced a dozen white witnesses Tuesday in an attempt to show that the Terrell County registrars were easier in registering them to vote than they were in registering Negroes.

One of the witnesses, Eugene G. Moncus, a railroad section foreman for 35 years, testified that his wife took the written part of the literacy test for him in Dawson last January.

All but one of the white persons who testified in the second day of the trial before U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle said they simply read and wrote a section of the Georgia Constitution and were registered the first time they applied.

The exception was G. L. Nale, a Terrell County farmer who said he failed the test in 1958 and passed it the following year.

Chief defense attorney Charles Bloch said that whether some unqualified whites were registered was beside the point. He said the registrars may have made a mistake if they gave the whites easier tests but even in that event it would not be a Justice department matter.

"It would not prove that the voting rights of Negroes had been abridged," the Macon attorney said.

One Negro witness, D. L. Gibson, formerly of Dawson, who holds a master of science degree from New York University and is a Zebulon school teacher, indicated some indirect threats were made after this suit was filed in September, 1958.

Asked why he did not go to a meeting with U.S. attorneys in Macon during that period, Gibson said he was afraid because of "things that were going on in Dawson."

"It seemed odd that every time I went visiting," Gibson said, "the one city patrol car would turn up where I was."

Atlanta Constitution

Gibson said he had repeatedly tried to apply to register, but the deputy registrars always said they were too busy and told him to come back later.

Atlanta, Georgia

When they did take his application Jan. 10, 1958, he was asked to read part of the Georgia Constitution he said. He was told he would be called before the Board, and on April 7 went before James Griggs Raines, Dawson banker, attorney and chairman of the registration board.

TOLD OF APPEAL

Wed. 6/29/60

Gibson said he was given part of the State Constitution to read and was stopped after allegedly mispronouncing "original."

He said he was informed he had failed the test and told he could appeal.

Cross-examining, Bloch found numerous errors in spelling and tense in Gibson's statement to FBI agents. He also showed that Gibson had been released as a teacher by the Terrell County school system.

The government put two more Negroes on the stand.

Eddie G. Lowe, laboratory technician at St. Johns University in New York, said he applied to vote in Terrell County in 1958 and not pass the literacy test.

He said Raines dictated so rapidly a passage for him to write that "it was impossible for me to perform the test as set out."

Lowe, who finished high school in Dawson and completed a year at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, said he did not apply again because he felt it futile.

Bloch asked Lowe about certain meetings with FBI agents and U.S. attorneys which allegedly occurred between April and September 1958. Lowe said he did not remember details about those meetings.

Judge Bootle questioned the relevancy of such "perimeter" subjects.

"Sometimes you can move from the perimeter to the heart of the case," Bloch said.

The Macon attorney said that Lowe had no trouble remembering what had happened when he tried to register to vote. But when questioned about his events which happened after the suit was filed, his recollection was vague, Bloch said.

The suit against the Terrell registrars—Raines; Dixon Ox-

PRESIDING
Judge W. A. Bootle

ford, state revenue commissioner; Roscoe Radford; and Mrs. F. Lawson Cook, deputy registrars; and Mr. Cook, since dead—was the first filed under the 1957 act.

Under the 1960 Act, Judge Bootle may appoint a voting referee if the government proves that a pattern of discrimination as to race has existed in the Terrell board actions.

Attorneys for both sides agree the trial probably will continue through Friday at least.

MISPRONOUNCED EQUITY

The Florida Times-Union

College Graduate Says Vote Denied

Jacksonville, Fla.

June 6-28-60

ALBANY, Ga., June 27 (UPI)—A Negro college graduate testified today her application to vote was turned down by a Terrell County registrar because she failed to pronounce the word "equity" correctly.

Grace Gibson told a federal judge she is a graduate of Albany State College and currently is employed as a fifth-grade teacher in a Terrel County school.

She testified one of the registrars, James Raines, "flunked" her because he said she pronounced "equity" as "eequity."

"I thought I called it 'equity', she said.

Justice Department Suit

She and another Negro, Bertha Hall, testified in a Justice Department suit in which the Terrell County registrars are accused of discriminating against would-be Negro voters. Both read sections of the Georgia Constitution. The Hall woman said she was turned down after reading only four or five lines.

The government is seeking to prove "a pattern of practice of racial discrimination" in order to have a federal referee appointed for Terrell to register Negro voters.

The 1958 Georgia voter registration law provides two ways in which an applicant can qualify to vote. One of these is to read and write a part of either the U.S. or Georgia Constitution intelligibly.

Judge Hearing Case

Request for the voting referee was filed earlier with U.S. District Judge William Bootle who is hearing the case without a jury. The suit, brought on behalf of five Terrell County Negroes two years ago, was ordered reinstated for trial after the Supreme Court overthrew a decision by Judge Hoyt Davis dismissing the case.

Judge Davis had ruled that sections of the 1957 civil rights law under which the suit was brought were unconstitutional.

A Justice Department attorney contended today that Terrell County registrars applied "very stringent. . .difficult procedures" to Negro applicants for voter registration. At the same time, he said, the registrars accepted white applicants automatically or with perfunctory examinations.

Failed to Apply Law

He said the government would prove that the registrars failed to apply Georgia's 1958 voter registration law uniformly and without regard to race.

Although four of the five complainants are college graduates, he said, they were rejected for failing to pass citizenship or literacy tests. He said more difficult tests and standards were applied to Negroes as a device to prevent large numbers of Negroes from registering.

"Those practices continue right down to this year of 1960," he said.

Registrar Says All Can Register In Ga. County

Herald and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — The wife of a former member of the Terrell County Board of Registrars told a federal court Friday her late husband held strong views against registering Negro voters.

But Mrs. F. Lawson Cook Sr., who succeeded her husband on the board, said she did not share those views and treats white persons and Negroes alike.

6/24/60

She was one of the last defense witnesses in the second trial of the government suit charging the Terrell County registrars with discriminating against Negroes because of their race.

U.S. Dist. Judge W. A. Bottle gave government and defense attorneys two weeks to submit briefs and each side will have an additional week to reply to the briefs.

A decision may not be forthcoming for several weeks.

VOTE REGISTRATION DENIAL TECHNIQUES ARE DESCRIBED AT TERRELL COUNTY HEARING

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 6-29-60 p. 1

White Witness Registered Without Facing Registrar

By JOSEPH Y. SMITH
(United Press International)

ALBANY (UPI)— A Negro graduate of New York University testified Tuesday he was refused vote registration in Georgia on grounds he could not write.

He said the registrar of Terrell County read parts of the U. S. Constitution too fast for him to copy them and satisfy requirements of a literacy test that applicants be able to read and write.

The witness, Eddie G. Lowe, said he was "shocked" when told by the registrar, James G. Rains, that he had failed the test.

A second Negro graduate of NYU, both of whom hold Master's Degrees, said he was disqualified by the same registrar on a literacy test because he mispronounced the word "original."

This witness, Davey L. Gibson, was the second to testify that mispronunciation was ruled as grounds for rejection. Lowe's wife Monday testified she was turned down because she mispronounced the word "equity."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE

Lowe repeated his test in federal court Tuesday, copying dictation of sections of the Constitution and defense attorney Charles J. Bloch conceded he made only one slight mistake.

Lowe spelled the word 'their" as "there."

The first white witness, an attractive young woman, took the stand Tuesday afternoon and testified she registered to vote while in high school. Paula Hattaway, 20, said she registered in March, 1958 without appearing before any of the county's three voting registrars. Georgia's legal voting age is 18.

Bloch entered a blanket objection immediately after Miss Mattaway's testimony.

"This doesn't illustrate whether colored peoples' rights were denied," Bloch said.

The th Georgia registration law that went into effect in 1958 requires that literacy and citizenship tests be given by the registrars themselves. ALL of the Negroes who were turned down were required to appear before the board.

FIVE NEGRO COMPLAINANTS

Lowe and his wife, also an NYU graduate, are two of five Negro complainants in the case being heard by District Judge William A. Bootle in which the Justice Department charges a pattern of racial discrimination is followed in Terrell County to deny Negroes the right to vote.

The Justice Department has asked Bootle to appoint a federal voting referee, the first such in the South since reconstruction days, to serve in Terrell County. The suit, being heard without a jury, was brought under U. S. civil rights laws.

Federal attorneys contend they have proof that more rigid and difficult vote qualification tests are applied to Negroes than whites in Terrell County. The attorneys said white applicants were allowed to sit down and copy sections of the Constitution but that Negroes were required to write it from dictation by the regisrars.

The suit was brought two years ago and was re-instated for trial by the U. S. Supreme Court after District Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissed it on grounds that sections of the 1957 Civil Rights law were unconstitutional.

Has masters but he can't vote in Ga.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
6-9-60

ALBANY, Ga. — The Department of Justice began efforts in District Court here last week to uncover a pattern of racial discrimination in Terrell County (Ga.) voter registration.

The parade of government witnesses included a holder of a master's degree from New York University who said he had been turned down because a registrar said he could not write.

A second NYU graduate said he had been rejected because he mispronounced the word "original."

A fifth-grade teacher, also a college graduate, was flunked when a registrar said she had mispronounced the word "equity" as "eequity." She added that she did not recall having made the error.

* * *

THE SUIT, brought by the Department of Justice under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, is being heard by U.S. District Judge W. A. Bottle.

A finding that there is a pattern of racial discrimination in Terrell registration procedure could result in the naming of a Federal voting registrar to oversee elections in the county, as provided under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Defendants in the case are listed as Roscoe Radford, Dixon Oxford, James Griggs Raines, members of the board and F. Lawson Cook (since deceased) and Mrs. Cook, deputy registrars.

* * *

MUCH OF the testimony during the four-day trial centered about the activities of Mr. Raines, Harvard-educated lawyer-banker who is chief voting registrar and mayor of Dawson.

Eddie G. Lowe, the NYU graduate who had been rejected because of alleged inability to write, said that Raines had read parts of the United States Constitution to fast for him to write.

He repeated the test in Federal Court, making one error spelling "their" as "there."

Mrs. Grace Boyd Gipson, who had been turned down because of alleged mispronunciation of "equity," and Davey L. Gibson, another holder of a NYU master's and a former Dawson teacher who had been tripped by the word "original," were all administered their tests by Raines.

* * *

ON THE SECOND day of the trial U.S. Attorney Ben Brooks introduced a dozen white witnesses in an effort to show that the registrars had been easier on white applicants than on colored.

All of these witnesses except one testified that they had passed the literacy test and been registered on their first attempt simply by sitting down, readingg and copying parts of the Constitution.

Testimony indicated also that whites were given the tests in groups of as many as twenty in a few minutes, while colored applicants were tested individually and at length.

One of the witnesses, Eugene G. Moncus, a railroad section foreman, said that his wife took the written part of the literacy test for him.

* * *

RAINES, called to the stand on Wednesday, admitted that he had handled colored literacy tests differently from those for whites.

He claimed, however, that he had done so to give the colored applicants "a better chance to pass."

"I tested them," he said, "because they are not afraid of me. I took them one at a time because the Southern colored person is not at ease before white people."

* * *

DEFENSE ATTORNEY Charles Bloch of Macon denied both at the start of the trial and in his summation that there had been any discrimination according to race in the handling of registration in the county.

He claimed that of 5,036 colored residents of the county, only 35 had attempted to register between 1956 and 1958.

* * *

TWO ELDERLY colored teachers who had been sworn as Government witnesses said under cross examination by defense attorney Bloch that they had registered to vote "without any great difficulty" after hearing a radio appeal from one of the registrars for "all citizens" to get out and vote.

Mrs. Plennie Elizabeth Slade, 75, a teacher in the county for 53 years, said that white people in the county are "the best friends I've got. They were responsible for my

had not though it necessary side with the white group w to register until this year he registered in minutes.

Mrs. Lila V. Knighton, 78, when they heard Raines' ra dio appeal.

also testified that she had me with no great trouble in en rolling to vote.

St. John Barrett, second as registrar arrived with a group sistant U.S. Attorney General of 20 white persons.

and chief government coun While they waited at the reg istrar's office, they said, a

el, drew testimony from the After learning what they wanted, the registrar went in-

wo elderly women that they

Terrell Registrar Accused Of Refusing Teacher With A Degree As Unable To "Read"

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga., Tues. 6/28/60 p. 1

Education Board Then Fired Her, Teacher Tells Hearing

By JOSEPH Y. SMITH
(United Press International)

ALBANY (UPI)—A Negro holder of a masters degree in education testified Monday she was fired as a teacher shortly after the Justice Department brought suit against the voting registrars of Terrell County for alleged discrimination.

Mrs. Edna Mae Lowe, now a resident of Jamaica, N. Y., was the fifth government witness in a trial that may end with the appointment of the first federal voting referee in the South.

The government charges that the Terrell registrars were using different literacy and "good citizenship" standards for qualifying Negro and white voters.

Mrs. Lowe, who won a Masters Degree from New York University in 1954, testified that chief registrar James G. Raines told her she "could not read" after she had read only a half-dozen lines from the Georgia Constitution.

MISPRONOUNCED "EQUITY"

Earlier Monday, Mrs. Grace Boyd Gibson, of Dawson said Rains had turned down her registration application because she pronounced "equity" as "eequity." Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Lowe and the other witnesses each demonstrated an ability to read a portion of the Georgia Constitution on the witness stand.

St. John Barett, of the Justice Departments civil rights division, said the government would seek to prove a "pattern or practice of racial discrimination" in Terrell County. Under the 1960 Civil Rights Law such a showing could lead automatically to the appointment of a referee by Federal Judge William A. Bootle, who is trying the case without a jury.

Request for the voting referee was filed earlier with judge Bootle. The suit, brought on behalf of five Terrell County Negroes two years ago, was ordered reinstated for trial after the U. S. Supreme Court overthrew a decision by Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissing the case.

APPEALED TO SUPREME COURT

Judge Davis had ruled that sections of the 1957 Civil Rights Law under which the suit was brought were unconstitutional. The Justice Department appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

Barrett contended Monday that Terrell County registrars applied "very stringent..... difficult procedures" to Negro applicants for voter registration. At the same time, he said, the registrars accepted white applicants automatically or with perfunctory examinations.

Although four of the five complainants are college graduates, he said, they were rejected for failing to pass citizenship or literacy tests He said more difficult tests and standards were applied to Negroes as a device to prevent large numbers of Negroes from registering.

"Those practices continued right down to this year of 1960," he said

Judge Weighs Verdict

The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-4-60

U.S. Has Strong Case in Georgia Vote 'Jim Crow'

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ALBANY, Ga.—In one of the most important civil rights trials since the turn of the century, the Federal Government showed here, before U. S. District Judge W. A. Bootle, clearcut cases to prove that Negro registration applicants in Terrell County, Ga., were discriminated against and in many instances denied the right to register to vote.

Calling witness after witness, Justice Department attorneys showed that Negroes were given far more stringent tests than whites; that different colored cards were used by registrars to distinguish Negro applicants from whites; that some whites were not even given literacy tests, and others given the right to register and vote without any test at all.

The Government used both white and Negro witnesses to prove its points.

THE TRIAL—which lasted five days—was held in an integrated courtroom, with a fair-sized crowd of spectators on hand to witness a trial which may well change the complete pattern of voting and subsequent political control in the South.

This trial was the first aimed at securing Federal voting referees in the South under the new Civil Rights Act.

At its conclusion Judge Bootle took the case under advisement to pronounce his decision later, giving lawyers for both sides several days in which to file additional briefs.

The trial was the second for the suit brought by the Justice Department against Terrell County registrars. The first was dismissed by Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis, who was reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Indicating a healthy respect for the position of the Supreme Court, Judge Bootle rejected several defense efforts to halt the case or end it in their gavor, with the remark: "I have a responsibility in this case."

■

NEGRO COLLEGE graduates some with master's degress, testified they were rejected as registrants because they couldn't—or didn't—correctly pronounce some words. Instances of misspelling in statements given by some of them to FBI agents in 1958 were pointed up by the defense counsel, Charles J. Bloch of Macon, Ga., loser in the Georgia "white primary" case in the "Forties."

This was a "key suit," for, if in it the Government proves that Negroes were discriminated against because of race or color, it will set a pattern in at least 15 other areas in which similar actions are either pending or planned in order to protect Negro voting rights, allegedly being denied them by subterfuge by white boards of registrars.

This could lead to a vast increase in the number of Negro voters.

The feeling in Terrell County among whites was that Negroes —who are in the majority—would take over politically if their registration numbers become greater than the whites. Last available figures showed that in September, 1958 there were 2,810 white registered voters, against 481 Negroes registered. There were then 4,418 eligible Negro voters in the county. At the trial here Attorney Bloch placed the present number of eligible Negro voters in Terrell at 5,036.

Terrell Voter Suit Defense Answers Case

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. July 8-30-60

MACON — (SNS) — Charles J. Bloch, chief defense counsel in the Terrell Couny vote suit case now under study by U. S. District Judge W. A. Bootle, mailed the final brief and charged the government's case contains a fallacy. The brief was filed Monday.

He stated that the government "overlooks or ignores the fact that a person must be, or have been, qualified by law to vote under the laws of the state before the fact of discrimination gives him any right to complain; the person must be entitled and allowed to vote at all elections without distinction of race or color only after he has become qualified by law to vote."

The government brought suit against Terrell County registrars under the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It claims that a pattern of discrimination has been carried on against Negroes by the registrars.

Judge Bootle is expected to rule on the case in about two weeks.

White Georgians Testify Voting Tougher For Negroes

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — Several white voters testified in federal court Tuesday that registration requirements in Terrell County were tougher for Negroes than for white persons. Wed. 6/29/60

The Justice Dept. called a dozen white witnesses in its efforts to prove Negroes were being denied voting privileges in the southwest Georgia county because of their race. P. 6 D

In earlier testimony, several Negroes had claimed that the voting registrars gave Negroes much more complicated sections of the Georgia constitution to read and write than those given white persons.

Georgia law provides two tests for qualifying to vote. One is a literacy test in which the aspirant must read and write a section of the Georgia constitution. The second is a question-and-answer examination on state government. The law gives local registrars unlimited discretion on which section of the constitution the potential voter must read and write.

ONE EXCEPTION

All but one of the white persons who testified Tuesday said they simply read and wrote a section of the Georgia constitution and were registered the first time they applied. The exception was G. L. Nale, a Terrell County farmer who said he failed the test in 1958 and passed it the following year.

St. John Barrett, chief government attorney, brought out from the white voters an opinion that their test was much easier than the one given Negroes. All said the section of the constitution they had to read and white was short and simple.

Charles J. Bloch, of Macon, Ga., chief defense attorney, aimed his cross-examination at showing that the white government witnesses had already been qualified to vote in other areas before they took the Terrell test, or that they were well known in the county.

NO JURY TRIAL

The trial is being heard by Judge W. A. Bootle without a jury.

This is the second time the Justice Dept. has sought an injunction to halt alleged discrimination against potential Negro voters in Terrell County. The first trial, held in Dawson, Ga., Terrell County seat, ended in a victory for the registrars when the judge ruled a portion of the 1957 Civil Rights Act unconstitutional. His decision was reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court which ordered the retrial.

Earlier Tuesday, three Negroes testified.

One, Genevieve Shedrick, said she failed the voter test although she was a school teacher in Dawson and had a B.S. degree from Savannah State College.

FORMER TEACHER

D. L. Gibson, a former teacher in the Terrell County school system, said he had an M.A. degree from New York University. He said he was turned down because he did not satisfactorily read a section of the constitution.

In cross examination, Bloch displayed a statement purportedly written by Gibson to the FBI and picked out several errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar and syntax. Bloch then had Gibson read the statement and errors.

Another Negro, Eddie G. Lowe, 29, now of New York, said he passed the oral section of the Terrell voter test in 1957 but flunked in writing because the registrar dictated faster than he could copy.

Two Negro Teachers Praise Georgia County Registrars

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — Two elderly Negro school teachers, sworn as government witnesses, wound up on the defense side Wednesday at the Terrell County Negro vote discrimination trial. Wed. 6/30/60

They said under cross-examination that they registered to vote—without any great difficulty—after listening to a radio appeal by one of three defendant county registrars for "all citizens to get out and vote."

This would tend to counter Department of Justice allegations that Negroes in the southwest Georgia counties are discouraged from voting and granted the right grudgingly, if at all, when they seek it.

Seventy-five-year-old Plennie Elizabeth Slade, a teacher for 53 years, capped her cross-examination with a plug for race relations as they now exist in the county.

Defense attorney Charles J. Bloch of Macon asked her: "You have been in Terrell County for all these many years. Have the white people ever bothered you?"

"White people bothered me?" she responded. "Lordy, no. They are some of the best friends I've got. They were responsible for my getting an education and being a teacher."

St. John Barrett, second assistant U.S. attorney general and chief government counsel, scored mildly on direct testimony of Mrs. Slade and the other teacher, Lila V. Knighton, 78.

He drew from them testimony that while they were waiting this year to enroll as voters, a registrar arrived with a group of some 20 persons. Learning from them what they wanted, they added, he went into his office with the white applicants, qualified them in a matter of minutes, then gave them the voter tests individually and at some length.

But, they said, they had no special trouble passing the tests and gaining voting rights.

Bloch asked them why they had waited until they were old women to qualify to vote. They replied that they had never thought it necessary — until they heard registrar James Griggs Raines, a Harvard-educated attorney, make his get-out-the-vote appeal.

Raines and fellow registrars Roscoe Radford and Dixon Oxford are defendants in the government's first vote discrimination suit brought under the 1957 civil rights act. They won in an earlier trial but the Supreme Court reversed this judgment and ordered a retrial.

The government seeks an injunction against any racial discrimination in voting rights in the Georgia county. It also hopes to lay the foundation for appointment of a federal voting referee under a 1960 civil rights amendment.

ing over a two-year period before a county election in April, 1958.

Raines is accused of registering an estimated 69 white persons whose applications were pending when he took office and not registering any Negroes who had applied in the months before he was appointed in March, 1958.

He also is charged with using different literacy tests for whites and Negroes.

The entire three-man board is accused of voter discrimination against Negroes but Raines said he was the only one who had attempted to register voters prior to the April, 1958 county election.

The other defendants are Dixon Oxford, who is state revenue commissioner, and A. D. Radford, a service station operator in Dawson, Ga.

U.S. Rests In Georgia Rights Suit

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Wed. 7/1/60

ALBANY, Ga. (UPI) — The government finished its case Thursday in a suit charging Terrell County, Ga., vote registrars with discriminating against Negro voter applicants.

St. John Barrett of the Justice Department's civil rights division rested the government's case after questioning Chief Registrar James G. Raines. Defense Attorney Charles Bloch of Macon, Ga., began cross-examination and led Raines through a series of questions tending to show he had acted under Georgia law and the pressure of time after he took office in March, 1958.

Bloch said that Raines had little more than 20 days to process voter applications pend-

Registrar Testifies on Terrell Tests

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By JACK KAPLAN
Constitution Staff Writer

ALBANY—The Terrell County chief registrar could not tell Wednesday exactly why names of white citizens who applied to vote between 1956 and 1958 were added to the rolls while the names of Negro applicants were left off.

Thurs. 6-30-60

James Griggs Raines, Terrell County registration board chief, admitted that he had handled Negro literacy tests differently from those given to whites. But he said he did it to give the Negro aplicants a better chance to pass.

He appeared as the trial went into its third day before U.S. District Judge W. A. Bottle.

Some of the white voters' registration cards had not been processed, the federal government contended; yet the names still went on the qualified voters' lists.

Raines, who is accused by the government of violating the 1957 Civil Rights Act, is mayor of Dawson and a banker-lawyer. He said when he took over as registrar in 1958 files were in an extremely confused condition.

He said he tested Negro applicants himself.

"I tested the Negroes because they are not afraid of me. I took them one at a time because the Southern Negro is not at ease before white people." The Harvard la wschool graduate also said he took time to explain the tests to the Negroes.

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BOWS TO LEGISLATORS

"I seem to be the only registrar who is doing any work," he said.

"Our republican form of government presupposes intelligent electorates and I give the Georgia Legislature the benefit of the doubt in upholding our institutions and not defeating them," he said.

Mrs. F. Lawson Cook, Terrell County tax commissioner and former deputy registrar, said the cards of the Negro applicants probably were not filled out because her deceased husband, the former tax commissioner, was too ill to process them at the time. She added there could have been a mix-up in the card system.

SAYS TESTS VARIED

Mrs. Cook also said the manner in which literacy tests were given varied. Some applicants were allowed to copy directly from the Georgia Constitution while others had to write from dictation.

She admitted that it was more difficult to take dictation than to copy from a book, but said both procedures were used with whites as well as Negroes.

Justice department attorneys are trying to prove that the Terrell board practiced discrimination according to race, thus abridging the rights of Negro voting applicants.

Under questioning, white and colored witnesses have indicated there was a difference in the way the tests were given. Whites took the exams in groups while colored applicants had to go before the board one at a time.

U.S. attorney Ben Brooks said it was not the specific aim of this action to secure a federal voting referee for Terrell, but a favorable ruling could lay the groundwork for such a move.

Defense attorney Charles Bloch contended that the attorney general of the United States had no grounds for bringing this particular suit under the facts in the case.

"There is a federal statutory remedy if the Negroes have actually been discriminated against," the Macon attorney said.

"Actually, it was up to the Negroes themselves to bring suit, not the government."

Bloch said that even if unqualified whites had been allowed to register, that still did not prove the Negroes' rights had been violated.

Bloch may have lighted the fuse for some legal fireworks later. He said other defense attorneys, Peter Zack Geer and Robert L. Russell Jr., did not appear in the courtroom Wednesday because "they are out doing a little work that may shorten this case considerably."

The two-year-old suit is the first to be tried under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. Defendants named besides Raines and Mrs. Cook, are board members Dixon Oxford and Roscoe Radford, who was deputy registrar. Radford is no longer on the board.

The government is expected to rest its case Thursday.

'Eequity' For 'Equity'

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Pronunciation Of Word Denied Vote Bid, Negro Teacher Says

Thurs. 6-28-60

U. S. Presses Georgia Case

P. 7

Albany, Ga., June 27 (UP) — A Negro college graduate testified Monday her application to vote was turned down by a Terrell County, Georgia, registrar because she failed to pronounce the word "equity" correctly.

Mrs. Grace Boyd Gibson told a federal judge that she is a graduate of Albany State College and is a fifth-grade teacher in a Terrell County elementary high school.

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Read Constitution

She testified one of the registrars, James G. Raines, "flunked" her because he said she pronounced "equity" as "eequity."

"I thought I called it 'equity,'" Mrs. Gibson said.

She and another Negro Bertha Mae Hall, testified in a Justice Department suit in which the Terrell County registrars are accused of discriminating against would-be Negro voters. Both said they read sections of the Georgia constitution as part of their voter-qualification tests.

The Government is seeking to prove "a pattern or practice of racial discrimination" in order to have a federal referee appointed for Terrell to register Negro voters.

The 1958 Georgia voter-registration law provides two ways in which an applicant can qualify to vote. One of these is to read and write a part of either the United States or Georgia constitution intelligibly.

Mrs. Hall, a Dawson housewife who was graduated from the 10th grade of a Terrell County Negro high school, said Raines, one of the registrars, turned her down after she had read "only four or five lines." Mr. Raines said I didn't read it understandably," she testified.

Negro Is Denied Right to Vote For Mispronouncing a Word

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Tues. 6-28-60

ALBANY, Ga., June 27 (UPI)—A Negro college graduate testified today her application to vote was turned down by a Terrell County, Ga., registrar because she failed to pronounce the word "equity" correctly.

Grave Boyd Gibson told a Federal udge that she is a graduate of Albany State College and is currently employed as a iffth-grade teacher in a Terrell County elementary high school.

She testified one of the registrars, James G. Raines, "flunked" her because he said she pronounced "equity" as "eequity."

"I thought I called it 'equity,' Mrs. Gibson said.

She and another Negro, Bertha Mae Hall, testified in a Justice Department suit in which the Terrell County reistrars are accused of discriminating against would-be Negro voters. Both read sections of the Georgia Constitution.

The Government is seeking to prove "a pattern or practice of racial discrimination" in order to have a Federal referee appointed for Terrell to register Negro voters.

The 1958 Georgia voter registration law provides two ways in which an applicant can qualify to vote. One of these is to read and write a part of either the U. S. or Georgia Constitution intelligibly.

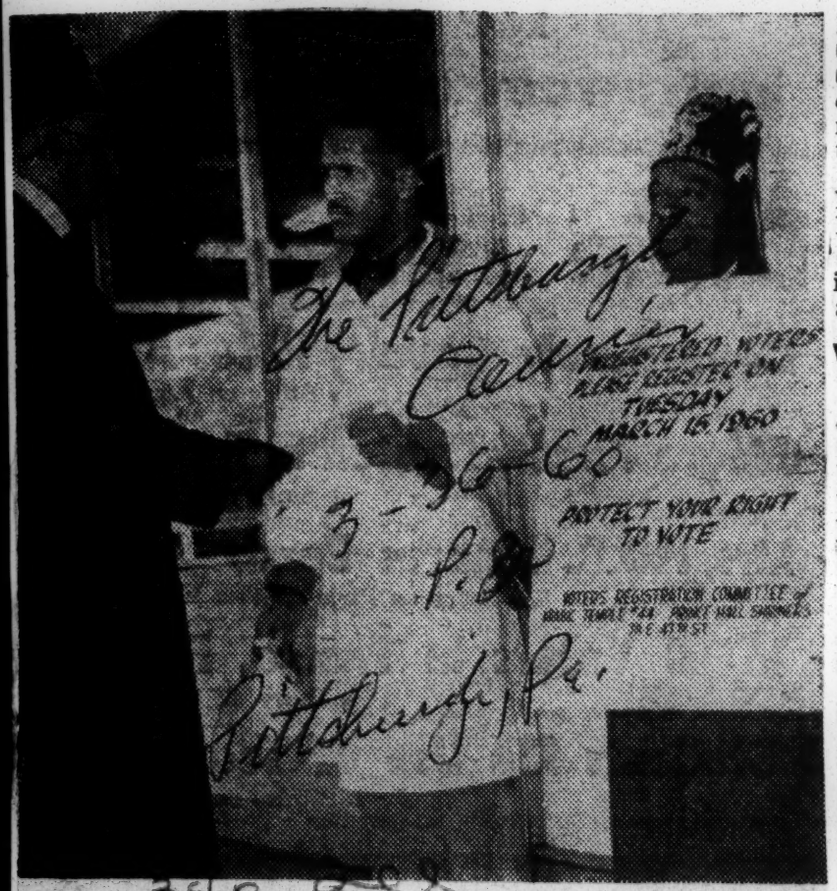
Mrs. Hall, a Dawson housewife who graduated from the 10th grade of a Terrell County Negro High School, said Raines, one of the registrars, turned her down after she had read "only four or five lines." Mr. Raines said I didn't read it understandably," she testified. She added that she had not been asked to write anything.

The Justice Department is seeking, in the test case being heard in U. S. District Court here, to install the first Federal voting referee in the South since reconstruction.

Request for the voting referee was filed earlier with Judge William A. Bootle who is hearing the case without a jury. The suit, brought on behalf of five Terrell County Negroes two years ago, was ordered reinstated for trial after the Supreme Court overthrew a decision by Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissing the case.

udge Davis had ruled that sections of the 1957 Civil Rights Law under which the suit was brought were unconstitutional. The Justice Department appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

Justice Department Attorney St. John Barrett contended today that Terrell County registrars applied "very stringent . . . difficulty procedures" to Negro applicants for voter registration. At the same time, he said the registrars accepted white applicants automaically or wih perfuncory examinaions.



Urge Registration—Lending a big hand to a civic endeavor are the Chicago Shriners of Arabic Temple 44 (Prince Hall Masons), who carried their voter registration campaign into the Lake Meadows shopping district of Chicago early last week. Illustrious Potentate James A. Purgeson hands Madison Booth, a clerk at Hillman's food store, literature on "Facts for Voters," as Shriner William Langston, chairman of the voters' registration committee, displays placard. — Graham Photo.

NAACP BATTLEFRONT:

Chi NAACP seeks 60,000 new voters

CHICAGO—Using the slogan "60,000 new voters in '60," the Chicago NAACP branch has launched a massive campaign here to urge all eligible adults to register and vote.

The NAACP register and vote committee plans extensive distribution of literature and will utilize volunteers to contact potential voters in each district, according to the Rev. Carl Fuqua, branch executive secretary.

Also, the Committee is sponsoring a contest among high school pupils for the best essay on voting and citizenship responsibility.

Edison Love and William Cousins are co-chairmen of the register and vote committee.

Urge higher wages

NEW YORK — The NAACP last week reiterated its support of a minimum hourly wage of $1.25 at both state and Federal levels.

Herbert Hill. the association's labor secretary, told the Committee of the New York City Council on Minimum Wages "that non-white persons make up a very large part of those who live in poverty."

He also cited a recent NAACP study reporting "that less than one per cent of the apprentices in the construction industry throughout the nation are colored."

What they want

NEW YORK — Backers of civil rights legislation are looking for three major things, said Dr. John Morsell, assistant to the NAACP executive secretary, this week in an address before the Catholic Interracial Council.

They are an act empowering the Department of Justice to initiate action in all infringements of civil rights, some reasonably sure means of guaranteeing the right to vote; and a clear statement by Congress recognizing the validity and supremacy of the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954.

African laud NAACP

NEW YORK — A touring African statesman, who visited NAACP national offices here recently, disclosed that he was so impressed by the association's work, particularly in the area of voter registration, he is now interested in becoming an NAACP life member.

Godwin A. Mbikusita Lewanika of Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, member of Parliament of the Central African Federation, also praised the associaton's policy of multi-racial membership.

Lodge Tours Illinois, Bids for Negro Vote

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—GOP vice presidential candidate Henry Cabot Lodge today made a pitch for the important Negro vote in Chicago as well as for suburban and mid-Illinois voters who are traditionally more inclined to be Republicans.

And Lodge varied his usual don't-say-anything-nasty-about-the-Democrates routine by cracking that with all the world's problems today "this is hardly a time for on-the-job training."

The audience, a breakfast group of GOP politicians and office holders in Chicago, got the point. Lodge was pleased at the noisy reaction and said that the phrase "just popped into my head." He used the crack at Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy again at Danville and at Champaign.

Lodge then called at three Negro publishing firms, the Chicago Defender, the Pittsburgh Courier which has a Chicago edition and the Johnson magazine chain which includes, Ebony, Jet and Tan. He talked with the publishers and shook hands with employes as flash bulbs popped.

At the nearby Southside Lake Meadows shopping center, Lodge pointed to three Chicago Negro leaders on the stand with him, all of them at one time or another on the United States delegation to the United Nations where Lodge has been the U. S. ambassador. Once again Lodge said civil rights must be established for all not only as a matter of justice at home but because of its importance to the standing of the United States in a world where four fifths of the people are non-white.

From Chicago, Lodge flew to Danville, motored to the University of Illinois at Champaign and flew back to Chicago. In the evening he spoke at the huge suburban Old Orchard shopping center in Skokie. There he said that the impending visit to the U. N. of Nikita S. Khrushchev "should occasion no alarm among the American People."

City Economic Humanism

Lodge argued that the American people are too wise to be taken in by Khrushchev's propaganda. In answering the Khrushchev claim that capitalism will inevitably be replaced by communism, Lodge declared in his prepared remarks that America today "does not have capitalism as Karl Marx understood the term and as Chairman Khrushchev uses it." Lodge went on:

"The so-called robber barons of the United States are as much a part of the far-off past as hoop skirts. They have been out-dated ever since the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed in 1890. That act is still being vigorously enforced. Today in the United States live in a society which can be called economic humanism."

America, said Lodge, greets Khrushchev "without smug self-righteousness but with the confident knowledge that our democracy can never be toppled, or even slightly swayed by the efforts of dictator nations to foment chaos and split the Free World."

GOP Seen Ahead

In both Chicago and downstate, political ovservers believe the Nixon-Lodge ticket today probably is running ahead of the eKnnedy-Johnson ticket. But these same political writers and GOP politicians also say that Republican Gov. William G. Stratton and GOP senatorial candidate Samuel W. Witwer can only win in November if there is a big Nixon-Lodge victory in the state. One GOP official said he figured Nixon would have to win by at least 400,000 votes to carry Stratton back into the State House. In 1956 President Eisenhower carried Illinois by more than 800,000 while Stratton won by only 36,000.

At Champaign Lodge referred to the nearby fields with their many corn surplus storage bins. He told several thousand students on the University of Illinois campus that the United States through the United Nations ought to be able to get the American surplus to needy nations around the world.

In reply to a question about Germany, Lodge said that a study should be made of using the United Nations in a supplemental form in Berlin such as having the U. N. operate the entrance and exit chck points.

Voting time given workers in 29 states

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md
Oct 11-5-40

CHICAGO — Workers in 29 states can take off to vote in the presidential election, Nov. 8, without fear of loosing heir jobs. Law protects them.

However, in only 17 of these states is the employer required to pay for specified periods taken off on election day.

States that require pay for voting time are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii. Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and West Alabama, Masscahusetts, and Wisconsin laws grant leave to vote but let the employer, if he wishes, dock his people for the time off. Illinois and Kenhave been ruled unconstitutional.

In Arkansas, Indiana, Maryland, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Wyoming the laws do not specify whether or not the workers should be paid.

Committee To Organize Negro Voting Drive

The Louisville Non-Partisan Registration Committee this week set August 1 as the target date to commence a voter registration drive among Negro citizens of the community for the November 11 presidential election.

The group, which is headed by Neville Tucker, F. L. Stanley, Jr., chairman and Woodford Porter, co-chairman has a goal of 30,000 registrants among the Negro population in Louisville and Jefferson County. The drive has been in the planning state for the past two months.

The Committee meeting at the Chesnut Street YMCA Tuesday formed committees that will formulate final plans for the registration drive. The group hopes to set up a centrally located office to carry on the committee work.

Stanley said the Committee will eventually work out a plan whereby the drive will be coordinated to the block level with a block captain responsible for registering residents in his or her area. He stated that the organization also hoped to establish branch registration offices throughout the city.

One of the reasons the Committee figures from the Jefferson County Registration offices which show that only 20,714 of 51,000 Louisville and Jefferson County Negroes of voting age are now registered.

Louisville seeks 31,000 voters

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Three men were chosen last week to lead the newly organized Non-Partisan Registration Committee's drive to enroll an estimated 31,000 colored voters in Louisville and Jefferson County by Sept. 10.

Co-chairmen of the campaign are Frank L. Stanley Jr., special assistant to the publisher of the Louisville Defender; Neville Tucker, attorney; and Woodford R. Porter, funeral director and member of the City Board of Education.

Of the 51,000 colored persons in the area in question, Stanley said that only 20,712 of them over the age of 18 had registered to vote as of April.

It was also announced that Rep. Adam C. Powell of New York has accepted an invitation to address a fund-raising dinner to be sponsored by the organization at Freedom Hall on Friday.

Stanley Urges Renewed Effort In Registration

Frank L. Stanley, Sr., publisher of the Louisville Defender, this week urged volunteers to redouble their efforts to register "31,000 Negroes by September 10" for the November presidential elections.

Stanley emphasized that "If Negroes in Kentucky had to pay a poll tax or pass the Grandfather Clause, there would be more group interest in registering and voting".

"Denial of a right to vote," said the Editor, "often makes it more desirable. This is why some Negroes in Mississippi, for example, have given their lives in quest of the ballot," he said.

Stanley addressed his remarks to a meeting of the Non-Partisan Registration Committee at the Chestnut Street Branch YMCA. The organization seeks to register Negro voters through a block-to-block campaign.

Atty. Neville M. Tucker, Woodford Porter, Board of Education member, and Frank L. Stanley, Jr., are co-chairmen of the organization.

The editor pointed out that less than half of Kentucky Negroes of voting age are registered. Louisville, he said, where ⅓ of all Negro potential voters in the state reside, has less than 40 per cent registered.

The Committee will sponsor a smorgasbord dinner Sunday, September 18, at 4 p.m. in the Zion Baptist Church, 22nd and W. Walnut Sts. The group is also undertaking a cake sale in tht lobby of the Lyric Theater Saturday, September 10.

King Starts Vote Crusade In Louisville

LOUISVILLE.—(ANP) — The young man who has emerged as a militant leader of the South last week stirred some 9,000 persons of Jefferson county to rise up and enter the "promised land of constructive integration" by registering and voting.

The man was the Rev. Martin Luther King jr. ,leader of the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott, target of white supremacists, advocate of non-violent resistance top segregation, supporter of sit-ins, and co-pastor with his father of the 4,000-member Ebenezer Baptist church in Atlanta.

Like a "Holy Crusade"

His appearance before an applauding, responding crowd in Jefferson County Armory in the interest of Negro voter registration had all the characteristics of a holy crusade.

The speaker challenged Negroes in pithy, almost erudite words to put on their "new sense of dignity and destiny" and adopt " a new sense of sacrifice and suffering, even to die if necessary to crush racial segregation."

For this and for countless other appeals he made, he was solidly applauded or answered with choruses of "Yeah!"

He had harsh and blunt words of warning for political parties and candidates.

"We Are the Balance of Power"

He told the audience that "we are the balance of power in many of the key states" and "the Negro vote properly used may well turn an election. We must make it crystal clear that neither party can boast of having the Negro vote in its vest pocket. The fact is that both political parties have been hypocritical and apathetic on the question of civil rights."

Whitney Young Jr. —

LOCAL MINISTERS SUPPORT NON-PARTISAN VOTE DRIVE

A luncheon for all Louisville Ministers, sponsored by Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company in behalf of Non-Partisan Registration Committee produced favorable response.

The 'Ministerial Alliance' and the 'Deacons' and Minister's group' voted to support the movement to get Negroes registered. Dr. G. K. Offutt said at the luncheon, which was held in the basement of West Chestnut, "In order to be a good christian, you have got to be a good citizen, and being a good citizen is voting".

Ministers are planning to promote registration among their various congregations and in some instances, march their congregations to the Registration Office.

The Non-Partisan Registration Committee, (Chairmen: Frank L. Stanley, Jr., Woodford Porter, and Atty. Neville Tucker) will sponsor Martin Luther King, Jr., and a 600 Voice Chorus, representing most city churches, at the Armory, August 23rd. Stanley said "that it is desired that each pastor try to bring his entire congregation to the greatest Mass Rally the city has ever known".

Whitney Young, Jr., dean of The School of Social Work at Atlanta University, spoke last Tuesday evening at the Chestnut Street YMCA for the Non-partisan Registration Committee.

He commended the group for the progress they had made in race relations. "There is no time for complacency," he said. "This is the opportune moment in history."

Young felt that some of the factors responsible for the Student movements in the South are that youngsters now receive a different type of education; they are free of economic pressures and in a sense are filled with the same determination for freedom that is "now evident over the world. in Africa as well as Montgomery".

There is no new Negro but there are new conditions and new opportunities.

Young also stressed the dangers of leadership conflict. There are three levels of leadership:

1. The older more established group with money and communications with the whites.
2. The younger set, who are skilled and willing to work; they are called the strategists.
3. Those who risk themselves as test cases.

Non Partisan Committee Registers 22,000 Voters

Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 9-15-60

Registration offices closed for the city and county last Saturday with the Non-Partisan Registration Committee directly responsible for registering over 22,000 new Negro voters. The figure was estimated by Election Commissioner Del Black.

Frank L. Stanley, Jr., who with Atty. Neville M. Tucker and Woodford R. Porter, is a co-chairman of the organization, stated that figure is short of the "30,000 goal but he was" encouraged by the cooperation and results received in the drive" in the limited time available.

The committee was formed by a group of interested citizens mostly young adults, when it was realized that only 20,000 of the 50,000 eligible Negro voters in Louisville and Jefferson County were registered to vote.

The group also gave impetus to other organization, both civic and political, which resulted in a record number of 284,984 registered voters in the city and county by last Saturday's deadline. Negro voters comprised approximately 42,000 of this number.

The committee, which launched its campaign Aug. 1, had the support of numerous civic, religious and educational organizations. Dr. Martin Luther King addressed a mass rally of 10,000 last month at the Armory on behalf of the Committee.

Louisville Defender
Thurs. 9-15-60
P. 1 & 16

Stanley also stated that the Committee will remain a permanent civic organization in the community. "Plans are not yet complete as to the Committee's future procedure and functions," he said.

The Committee constantly sought to remind Louisville Negroes that voting is not merely a right, but a duty. They stressed also that by effectively using the ballot they could elect representatives who will "give you public accommodations and other civil rights."

Louisiana Negroes Charge Voting Disfranchisement

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.

New Orleans — Six methods of denying Louisiana Negroes the right to vote are outlined in a statement submitted to the United States Civil Rights Commission which held a two-day hearing on discrimination in voting rights here this week.

Wires. 10-1-60

The statement, prepared by Clarence A. Laws, NAACP field secretary, cited the following means by which election officials deprive Negro citizens of their constitutional right to vote: (1) Outright refusal to register Negroes; (2) telling Negro applicants that the registration office is closed; (3) requiring them to come back at another time even though white persons are being registered; (4) alleging that applicants have failed to identify themselves properly or to establish citizenship; (5) claiming that application forms have not been filled out properly; and (6) asserting that questions have been incorrectly answered.

Tactics

As a result of these tactics, Mr. Laws said, "not a single Negro is presently registered in the four parishes with the highest percentage of Negro citizens, nor has any been registered in the memory of the inhabitants of these parishes." Moreover, he pointed out, a systematic purge of the voting lists has, since 1956 dastically reduced the number of registered Negroes in more than half of the state's 64 parishes.

"One of the most noteworthy declines occurred in Ouchita parish where the number of registered Negro voters dropped from 5,782 on March 188, 1956 to a mere 956 by October 6, 1956," the NAACP field secretary asserted. "This represented a drop of 83.6 percent of the Negro voters in this parish in six months. As of June 30, 1960, there were only 722 Negroes on registration rolls in that county."

It is significant, the statement continued, "that the leading segregationists and opponents of equal rights for Negroes, are politicans who come from parishes where the Negro vote is inconsequential or non-existent."

Only 16 Registered

In the parish from which former State Senator William Rainach comes there were only 16 Negro voters as of June 30, 1960. District Attorney Leander Perez comes from a parish with only 44 registered Negro voters. Both are leaders of the segregation movement in Louisiana.

During the hearing, which closed on September 28, the Commission heard testimony from 35 Negro witnesses.

Government Starts Suit In Louisiana

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP) — The Justice Department started court action Saturday to restore Negroes purged from voter rolls in rural Bienville Parish in 1956.

Sun. 10-2-60

The suit, filed in federal court here, followed by three days a U.S. Civil Rights Commission hearing in New Orleans on complaints of voter discrimination against Negroes in 17 parishes, including Bienville in northwestern Louisiana.

INJUNCTION REQUEST

The government's move took the form of a request for a preliminary injunction against Bienville Parish registrar Mrs. Pauline A. Culpepper.

The injunction, if granted, would prohibit her from permitting Negro voters who were challenged and unlawfully removed" to remain off voter rolls. The number of Negroes affected was not given.

The government is attempting to restore Negro ballots in time to vote in the Nov. 8 presidential election.

ASKED HEARING

Government lawyers asked for a hearing Oct. 17. They filed notice that depositions will be taken Thursday through Saturday of next week.

The government said, in its notice of depositions, that Mrs. Culpepper is scheduled to appear at 9 a.m. Thursday in the federal court building with records of her office.

FBI Is Checking on Intimidation

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The FBI is investigating reports of intimidation of two Negro witnesses who testified at New Orleans, La., hearings of the civil rights commission last month, the justice department said Monday.

The commission subpenaed more than 30 witnesses in a voting rights investigation. Since the hearings were simply recessed, not adjourned, officials here said the entire group is still under the protection of these federal subpenas.

The justice department which disclosed the FBI investigation in response to an inquiry declined to identify the source of the intimidation complaints or to supply details.

Voters Tangle With Tense Louisiana Integration Issue

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Louisiana votes Tuesday against a backdrop of legislative attempts to thwart a federal court order to integrate New Orleans public schools.

Mon. 11-7-60

More than 600,000 of the states' 1,152,151 registered voters are expected to vote for President, U.S. Senator, Congressmen and local officials, as well as to make their way through an unprecedented total of 55 constitutional amendemts.

5-6-A

The legislature is holding a 12-day special session called by Gov. Jimme H. Davis in a last-ditch effort ot prevent integration. Five Negro girls are to be admitted to the first grade of New Orleans schools Nov. 14.

Sen. John F. Kennedy is regarded as favored to bring the state's 10 electoral votes into the Democratic column for only the second time since 1944. President Eisenhower took the state by some 86,000 votes in 1956 and it backed the Dixiecrats in 1948.

Davis has not made an endorsement, but most state leaders have come out for the Democratic ticket.

A poll this week by nine newspapers gave Kennedy 60.5 per cent, Republican nominee Richard M. Nixon 30.8 per cent and the States Rights Party's slate of unpledged electors only 8.7 per cent.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, (D-La.), 69, is a heavy favorite to win his fifth six-year term. His opponent, George W. Reese Jr., Republican national committeeman, has campaigned vigorously in contrast to his opponent, who has done little eighter in his own behalf or for the national ticket.

Only three of the state's eight Democratic representatives are unopposed. They are Rep. Otto E. Passman, fifth district; Rep. T. A. Thompson, seventh district; and Rep. Harold B. McSween, eighth district.

McSween received the nomination when former Gov. Earl K. Long, who had beaten him in a rough-and-tumble primary fight, died.

Favored to win two-year terms are Reps. F. Edward Herbert, first district; Hale Boggs, second district; Edwin E. Willis, thrid district; Overton Brooks, fourth district; and James H. Morrison, sixth distict.

REPEAL URGED FOR LOUISIANA VOTING STATUTE

The Times-Picayune

Thousands of Absentees May Lose Right'

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Louisiana registered voters may find absentee voting by mail blocked because of a 1960 law revising absentee voting by mail.

New Orleans, La.

Clerk of Court Perry Johnson of East Baton Rouge parish said Friday the new law should be repealed, in event Gov. Jimmie H. Davis finds reason to call a special legislative session.

Nov. 15-60

Or else the law should be corrected at the very earliest in the next regular session of the Legislature, Johnson said.

In New Orleans, Sen. Michael O'Keefe of New Orleans, co-sponsor with Sen. Robert Ainsworth of the legislation, said he will ask the governor to consider changes should a special session be summoned.

The new law did these things:

Deleted a provision for absentee voting by wives of servicemen outside the state.

Provided that Louisiana servicemen stationed within the state can vote only in home precincts in person election day.

Provided that only registered voter students attending institutions of learning outside Louisiana may vote absentee.

Johnson said because of the first provision alone, some 165 wives of servicemen in this parish were being deprived of their right to vote.

About 40 or 50 servicemen will not be able to vote absentee, because of the second provision, he said.

And Johnson estimated some 100 students in Louisiana colleges may not get to vote since they probably would not leave classes election day to go to another parish to vote.

Absentee Vote Act Case to Be Reopened

A suit attacking constitutionality of the 1960 absentee voting act was ordered reopened Friday by Judge Paul E. Chasez in civil district court.

The suit was filed by Domenico Lodato, 1110 Touro, against civil Sheriff L. J. Scanlon, after the sheriff told Lodato that he would not send him an absentee ballot by mail to California, so that Lodato could vote absentee in the Nov. 8 election.

Judge Chasez had heard arguments in the case and had the matter under advisement, when Scanlon, through his counsel George J. Haylon, asked that the case be reopened for introduction of further evidence.

Hearing on the reopened case has been set for 11:30 a. m. Monday before Judge Chasez.

Scanlon contends that only members of the military and others specifically designated in the 1960 act are entitled to vote absentee by mail. Lodato, who is a registered voter in the third precinct of the seventh ward, contends that under the new statute, he, as an ordinary civilian is entitled to vote absentee from California, where he expects to be visiting, according to his counsel, Edmond R. Eberle.

Color Line Is Drawn in Polling Places

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 28 (UPI).—Negroes told the U. S. Civil Rights Commission Wednesday that in some areas of North Louisiana, after managing to get registered to vote, they had to use segregated voting machines.

The commission heard testimony from four witnesses and then announced it would keep its session open throughout the day to hear any voting registrars who want to rebut testimony by the 35 Negroes who have appeared.

Attorney General, Jack Gremillion snorted that "it's impossible to get any registrars here now, and they know it." Most of the accusations of racial discrimination over voting centered in north Louisiana.

Witnesses from St. Helena parish (county) said they were threatened with violence by private citizens if they tried to vote years ago. St. Helena, however, has 1204 registered Negro voters out of 2104 eligible, far more than most north Louisiana parishes.

But witnesses said that when they showed up to vote, they had to use separate lines and separate voting machines, and the Negro line would periodically close down for hours at a time for no apparent reason.

Clarence Knighton, a Greensburg farmer, said that in 1951, although he was registered, he didn't vote. He said a retired white merchant sent a Negro around to tell the other Negroes that if they voted, "there'll be bloodshed."

He said in another election, he went to the polls but was ordered away by an armed white man.

Tuesday, 31 Negroes testified before the commission and drew fire from several upstate parish officials, including Thompson Clark, District Attorney for Madison and East Carroll parishes, where no Negroes are registered to vote although there are more than 10,000 Negroes of voting age in the two parishes.

Clark wired the commission that Negroes complaining about their lack of suffrage in his parishes had lied. He said their complaints had been dismissed by a Federal Court.

Vote Against All Amemdments

On November 8th Louisiana voters have the arduous and additional task of voting for or against 55 amendments to the Louisiana constitution. We recommend voting against every amendment because we are simply tired of "Legislation by Amendment."

The Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana had the following editorial comment on "Legislation by Amendment" which we think speaks for itself.

"The multitude of proposals ranges over such diverse subjects as port districts, voting qualifications, tax exemptions, and the Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors. A total of 25 of the amendments are concerned primarily with local issues, with eight of these dealing with New Orleans affairs. Most of these proposals could have been enacted by statutory law, and in fact, 11 were during the 1960 session. The legislature, though, is attempting also to have the legislation included in the constitution.

"Over half the material now contained in the constitution pertains only to local matters and does not affect state policy at all. Although the legislature has broad constitutional authority to enact local law, the legislature in proposing extensive constitutional amendments has shifted much of this authority to the Louisiana electorate instead of assuming the responsibility itself. This has resulted in the voters of the state as a whole deciding issues that do not affect their area or community. This presents a difficult problem of selection in itself, as a voter cannot be expected to be informed of all the merits or demerits of an issue that is concerned with an area in another part of the state. Thus, on occasion an amendment has been approved by a majority of the voters of the state as a whole, even though the locality concerned disapproved it, and vice versa.

"The number of proposed amendments alone would tend to discourage intelligent voting. A voter has an almost impossible task of informing himself of the effect and desirability of the many dissimilar proposals.

"Many of the proposed amendments have no place in the constitution. As more extraneous and varied provisions are included in the constitution an ever increasing number of amendments will be required in future years, just to amend or repeal previous amendments. Some of these amendments are proposing changes to amendments that were adopted only recently.

"Many of the defects of the amending process could be reconciled if the legislature would propose an amendment giving broad home rule powers to the state's municipalities and parishes. This would eliminate the necessity of a city or parish having to obtain legislative or individual constitutional authority for even minute, detailed powers. Along this same line, if proposed amendments to the constitution were concerned mainly with general grants of authority or change, the voter could better appraise the issues and case a decidedly more informed and intelligent ballot."

1,152,151 in Louisiana Eligible to Cast Votes in General Election

BATON ROUGE, La. (UPI) — A total of 1,152,151 Louisiana voters will be allowed to vote in the Nov. 8 presidential election the state board of registration announced Tuesday.

Registration through the Oct. 8 deadline increased 13,326, with the heaviest gains reported in Orleans and Jefferson parishes. Twelve parishes reported lower registration totals by the Oct. 8 deadline because of the removal of persons who have not participated in elections during the past two years.

The white-Negro ratio remained constant, but Republican registration increased from 8701 to 10,913. Registration of illiterates also rose sharply because of an increase of 9500 new illiterate registrations in Jefferson Davis parish since Aug. 31.

Orleans parish reported a gain of 6668 voters, to 213,025, and neighboring Jefferson parish registration rose 5975 to 86,442. Lafayette parish rose 1726 to a total 32,749; Ouachita, up 561 to a total 25,586, and Bessier, up 783 to 13,355.

Caddo parish registration was up 701 to 62,830; East Baton Rouge parish, down 111 to 76,749; Calcasieu up 514 to 50,917, and Rapides, up 217 to 33,091.

The purge of non-voters took a heavy toll in Acadia parish, where registration dropped 1369 to 23,706; Lafourche dropped 2767 to 24,236, and Tangipahoa dropped 1596 to 23,364.

U.S. Civil Rights Commission Conducts Vote Bias Hearings in La.

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JOHN E. ROSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights with Atty. Robert G. Storey, Dallas, Tex., presiding, is conducting hearings this week here on alleged denials of voting rights to Louisiana Negroes in some 13 parishes.

Pat 10-1-60

This hearing should officially document many interesting facts which are already known to Louisianians.

Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, is chairman of the commission. Other members are Doyle E. Carlton, former governor of Florida; Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; George M. Johnson, former dean of the Howard University Law School, and Dr. Robert S. Rankin, chairman of the political science department of Duke University, Durham, N. C.

The commission is a fact-finding agency with no autrhority to grant relief, initiate prosecutions or punish anyone. It will listen to complaints from persons who allege they have been denied the right to register and vote because of their race. It will then report its findings directly to Congress.

■

IT IS NO secret, however, that many of Louisiana's complaints are from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts which are represented in Congress by Overton Brooks, Shreveport; Otto E. Passman, Monroe, and James H. Morrison, Hammond, respectively.

Nor is it any secret that many of the complaints stem from activities of the White Citizen Council associations which have initiated vote roll purges.

The Fourth District, comprised of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, DeSoto, Red River and Webster Parishes, has 235,746 white and 167,346 Negro residents. It has approximately 100,000 white registered voters as compared with slightly more than 6,000 Negro voters.

The Fifth District consists of 14 parishes. It has 225,404 white and 163,827 Negro residents. It has about 88,000 white registered voters and about 4,300 Negro voters.

Three parishes in this district have more Negro residents than white but have absolutely no Negro voters. They are, East Carroll, with a population of 11,747 Negroes and 7,466 whites; Madison, 13,906 Negroes and 6,790 whites, and Tensas, 10,068 Negroes and 5,327 whites.

The Sixth District includes 12 parishes. It has 240,207 white and 269,383 Negro residents. It has 131,981 white and some 27,000 Negro voters on its rolls.

Probe Of Denials Underway

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri 9-30-60

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NEW ORLEANS — (NNPA) — Unshackled by the United States Supreme Court, the Federal Civil Rights Commission began Tuesday delving into charges of widespread denial of the right to vote to colored citizens in Louisiana.

The Commission scheduled hearings on July 13, 1959, but the registrars of voters for certain parishes (counties) in Louisiana obtained an injunction enjoining the Commission members from holding the hearings.

The Supreme Court, however, reversed lower federal courts and ruled that the rules and procedures of the Commission were legal and that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 is constitutional.

This decision left the Commission free to attempt again to investigate the purging of colored voters from votoing lists and the denial to them of the right to vote in several Louisiana parishes.

The extent of disenfranchise of colored citizens in Louisiana is shown in a suit filed by Attorney General William P. Rogers in the federal district court at Shreveport last June 7, under the 1960 Civil Rights Act, asking the appointment of a voting referee.

560 Removed from Rolls

Mr. Rogers charged that 560 registered colored citizens were removed from the rolls of Bienville Parish, as a result of racially discriminatory challenges filed by the White Citizens Council of Arcadia, Inc., and the White Citizens Council of Gibsland, Inc.

According to the complaint, Bienville parish in 1957 adopted a permanent system of registration. The permanent system was to become effective Dec. 31, 1956.

In anticipation of the adoption of the permanent system, members of the two White Citizens Councils challenged between Sept. 26 and Oct. 9, 1956, the registration status of 560 of the 595 colored registered voters in Bienville Parish. The status of only 45 white voters was challenged.

A field investigation by members of the Civil Rights Commission staff indicates three major techniques of voting denial.

Commission staff members found that in Madison and East Carroll parishes, no colored person had ever been registered to vote.

East Carroll Parish is one of the counties in southern states which were ordered by Attorney General Rogers voting records for inspection by Justice department representatives.

East Carroll parish has 5,330 colored persons of voting age and none registered, while of 3,223 white persons of voting age, 2,212 are enrolled voters.

A Road-Block

One effective bar to registration of colored citizens is the requirement exacted by the registrars that each applicant for registration obtain two registered voters to vouch for him.

Since no colored person is registered in either Madison or East Carroll parish, and since no white person, except one, would vouch for a colored applicant for registration, colored would-be voters are effectively stalled.

One of the persons subjected to such treatment is a former Army sergeant who fought on the Normandy beaches, has been awarded four battle stars, is adequately educated, and apparently well qualified to vote.

In the parishes surrounding and including Shreveport, several colored persons have been refused registration by questioning by the registrar before ever receiving a registration blank. There is no requirement in Louisiana law calling for such questioning.

Some of the applicants eliminated in this fashion had voted in other states before trying to register in Louisiana. Others were veterans, professional people, and educators.

In other parishes in the area, colored persons who had been on the voting lists for years, were purged. Upon seeking to re-register they were met with rigid standards arbitrarily imposed as a result of the drive initiated by the Joint Legislative Committee of the Louisiana legislature in December, 1958, and continued through January and February, 1959.

The announced purpose of State Senator William Rainach, chairman of the committee, was to reduce colored registration in Louisiana from 130,000 to 13,000.

At a series of meetings held in Louisiana in those months, registrars were instructed how to strictly interpret Louisiana registration laws.

William Shaw, the committee's attorney, stressed that applicants must be of good character and be able to interpret any clause of the Constitutions of Louisiana or the United States. As a further precaution, he instructed the registrars not to help any colored applicant fill out his application card by telling him the number of his ward or precinct.

In Washington Parish in May, June and July 1,500 colored voters were stricken from the rolls as the result of challenges filed by members of the White Citizens Council of that parish.

Virtually all of the colored voters whose names were removed from the rolls had been challenged by four members of the Council for alleged errors in spelling on the application form.

Investigation revealed that the challengers themselves had misspelled words in filling out the challenging affidavits.

A decree issued by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright in New Orleans last Jan. 11 had the effect of restoring 1,337 colored persons to the voting rolls of Washington Parish.

A prominent southern attorney, Robert G. Storey of Dallas, Texas, vice chairman of the Commission presided over the two-day hearings here.

Complaints by persons from more than a dozen parishes were aired. They charged that they had been denied the right to register and vote because they are colored.

Mr. Storey explained that the Commission is charged by law with investigating all such complaints. He said that was the only object of the hearings—to gather facts so that the Commission may report them to the President and the Congress.

Rights unit moves in on La. officials

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Pat 10-1-60

(SPECIAL TO AFRO)

NEW ORLEANS, La. — The reported vote registration "roadblock" in certain Louisiana parishes is due for an airing, this week.

With the scheduled resumption of hearings, Tuesday, of charges against certain registration officials, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission moved a step closer to final solution of the issue.

The Commission, Which opened hearings shortly after its establishment in 1958, has been fought at every turn by Louisiana officials seeking to vote - registration methods from being aired publicly.

This fight was carried all the way to the Supreme Court. On June 20, the high court ruled that the Commission could subpoena voting registrars and compel them to testify.

The hearings are due to be held in the Federal Court Building here, the same building that was the battleground for so much of Louisiana's evasive fight.

* * *

COMPLAINTS OF discrimination against colored prospective registrants by parish (county) registrars came in a stream starting in November, 1958.

Complainants said they had either been denied an opportunity to register or that they had been stricken from the registration rolls and denied the chance to get back on.

In the state, there were 132,506 colored voters registered and 326,686 whites. In parishes where there were large perecentages of colored either none at all were registered or a ridiculously low percentage.

Louisiana Attorney General Jack Gremillion led the legal fight against the investigation. He was supported by Rep. Willie Rainach's Joint Legislative Committee.

The Louisianans contended that the hearings were unfair because the registrars were denied the traditional right to cross - examine their accusers. U.S. District Court Judge Benajamin Dawkins upheld this view. The verdict was overturned by a higher court.

* * *

IT WAS JUDGE DAWKINS who, two days before hearings were to start in July, 1959, granted the state an injunction against the proceedings. He gave Civil Rights Commission lawyers 90 minutes to file a legal brief in answer.

He said that the hearings would violate the Administrative Procedure Act. The Civil Rights Commission contended that since the hearings were only fact-finding sessions and involved no legal charges nor adjudication, the Act did not apply. This view was not shared by Judge Dawkins who forbade the hearings.

In its report for 1959, the Commission described its experiences in a chapter titled: "Louisiana Roadblock."

* * *

NOT ONLY DID this chapter outline obstructon against the commission but it also reported claims of obstrucion against colored voters The report said that these reported tactics employed three

main techniques:

1. In two prarishes, Madison and East Carroll, there are no colored voters. The registrars provide that applicants must be "identified" by two registered voters. Only one white resident is willing to vouch for a colored registrant

2. In several parishes, colored registrants have had to undergo preliminary questioning as a condition for registration. "This process," the report says, "is without sanction in Louisiana law;"

3. Colored registrants can be stricken from the rolls by challenges. In one parish, 1,300 of 1,500 colored registrants were stricken by four members of the white citizens council. The records show that mispelling was a frequent cause of challenge although the challenger himself may have the same deficiency. For example, one such challenger gave as his reason for challenge an "error in spilling" (sic).

Complaints May Involve 13 Parishes

The United States Commission on Civil Rights, with Atty. Robert G. Storey, Dallas, Tex., presiding, will conduct hearings in this city Sept. 27-28. The hearings will investigate alleged denials of voting rights to Negroes in at least 13 Louisiana parishes.

What this commission will uncover, what it can do, and what Congress can and will do, are matters of speculation. However, an analysis of the situation reveals many interesting facts.

Storey is president of the Southwestern Legal Foundation, former dean of Southern Methodist University Law School, former president of both the State Bar of Texas and the Dallas Bar Association. He is vice-chairman of the civil rights commission and a former president of the American Bar Association.

Other members are Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, chairman; Doyle E. Carlton, former governor of Florida; Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; George M. Johnson, former Howard University Law School dean; and Dr. Robert S. Rankin, chairman of the political science department, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

The commission will listen to complaints from persons who allege they have been denied the right to register and vote because of their race. However, this commission is only a fact-finding agency with no authority to grant relief, initiate prosecutions or punish anyone.

It reports its findings directly to Congress. Previous hearings have been held in Alabama, Georgia, California, Illinois, New York, Tennessee and Washington, D. C.

It is no secret that the bulk of Louisiana's complaints originate in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts which are represented by Congressmen Overton Brooks, Shreveport, La.; Otto Ernest Passman, Monroe, La.; and James Hobson Morrison, Hammond, La., respectively.

The Fourth District is comprised of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, BeSoto, Red River and Webster Parishes. It has a total population of 403,092 including 235,746 whites and 167,346 Negroes.

Figures supplied by a recent ILA Registration School report, however, shows there are approximately 100,000 whites and slightly more than 6,000 Negroes registered as voters.

The Fifth District consists of Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union and West Carroll Parishes. It has a total population of 389,231, including 225,404 whites and 163,827 Negroes.

The ILA Registration School report shows there are 88,066 white and 4,242 Negro registered voters in District Five. Three parishes in this district have no Negro voters. They are East Carroll, Madison and Tensas Parishes.

A recent State Board of Health report shows the following population figures: East Carroll Parish: 7,466 whites, 11,747 Negroes; Madison Parish: 6,790 whites, 13,906 Negroes; and Tensas Parish: 5,327 whites, 10,068 Negroes.

Registered voters (all white) in these parishes are: East Carroll, 2,804; Madison, 2,595, and Texas, 1,927.

The Sixth Congressional District includes: Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge and West Feliciana Parishes. It has a total population of 509,590 including 240,207 whites and 269,383 Negroes.

The registration school report shows the Fifth District as having 151,981 white, and 26,403 Negro voters on the rolls. One parish does not have any Negro voters. It was West Feliciana which, according to State Board of Health figures, has 3,148 white and 8,563 Negro residents.

The registration report shows 1,172 white voters in this parish and no Negro voters.

These are but a few of the facts likely to be uncovered during the hearings of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission here next week.

Now, the big question is: What can be done if the commission's report to Congress indicates that Negroes are being denied their voting rights in these districts?

Section 2 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

"But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State..."

There is no question whatsoever, according to the Amendment quoted, that should Congress be informed that Negro citizens are being denied their right to vote in Louisiana, a possible penalty could be a reduction in the State's representation in Congress.

Negro Voting Hearing Ends In Louisiana

U. S. Bars Speech By Attorney General

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28 (UPI). — The United States Civil Rights Commission, muzzling Attorney General Jack Gremillion, today heard the last of thirty-five Negroes tell about their troubles in trying to vote in Louisiana.

Mr. Gremillion, just before the close of the two-day hearing into alleged Negro voter discrimination in seventeen Louisiana parishes, tried to introduce a statement in which he claimed the commission should "give both sides an opportunity" to be heard.

Robert Storey, commission vice-chairman, head of the Southwestern Legal Center and former dean of Southern Methodist University, told Mr. Gremillion several times that it was improper for him to be speaking.

"We are not going to turn this hearing into a political forum," he told the Attorney General.

Mr. Gremillion is charged with contempt of a Federal court growing out of his verbal blast during a case involving integration of New Orleans public schools. At that time, he called the Federal court a "kangaroo court."

He also tried to read a telegram from a district attorney refuting a Negro dentist's testimony yesterday in which the Negro witness said he had never been permitted to register. The telegram was from Ouachita Parish District Attorney A. P. Lassiter. Mr. Lassiter said the dentist, Dr. John I. Reddix, has not tried to register for four years because he "operates on the theory that his grievance is greater than his right to vote."

The telegram, which also was sent to the commission, made mention of a commission member's request of Dr. Reddix that he god back and try to vote and then report the results.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh asked Dr. Haddix to tell him the outcome so he could report it "directly to President Eisenhower."

District Attorney Lassiter said he doubted the President would be impressed "after hearing Khrushchev, Castro and Lumumba."

Mr. Storey told Mr. Gremillion such a telegram would not be introduced into evidence orally, "and it is obvious why not."

He told Mr. Gremillion he could be heard if he would be sworn in as a witness, but the Attorney General refused.

The six-member commission heard thirty-one witnesses yesterday and four today. Those today, all from St. Helena Parish, testified that while many of them are permitted to vote, the parish has segregated voting machines.

Little Hope Is Seen For Purged Voters

SHREVEPORT, La. - (Special to the Weekly) -- A "crowded Docket" last week blocked the hope that some 560 challenged Negro voters of Bienville Parish would participate in the November 8 Presidential election.

On October 3, the U. S. Justice Department was denied the right to have Negroes purged from Bienville Parish vote rolls restored.

Judge Ben Dawkins, Jr., denied the Justice Department's request for a hearing on the motion on grounds that the docket in his court was filled from October 7 to November 11.

On October 1, the Justice Department field a request for preliminary injunction against Mrs. Pauline A. Culpepper, registrar of voters of Bienville Parish, prohibiting her from "permitting names of the Negro voters who were challenged and unlawfully removed to remain off the voting rolls."

The Justice Department's move is believed to be termed a sequel to the recent civil rights commission's hearing in New Orleans into registration and voting of Negroes and discriminations alleged in Louisiana.

It is believed that similar action may occur in other parishes where Negroes were removed from voting rolls merely because they were Negroes.

The Justice Department's documents were signed by Harold R. Tyler; jr., Assistant Attorney General and U. S. Dist. Atty. F. Fitzhugh Wilson.

After denying the motion for a hearing on the request for injunction, Judge Dawkins set Nov. 6 as the trial date of the Government's civil suit seeking reinstatement of 560 Negroes purged from the rolls in 1956.

Among those named defendants in the suit are: The Associated Citizens Councils of Louisiana, the Arcadia Citizens' Council and the Gibsland Citizens' Council.

Also, Judge Dawkins ordered Mrs. Culpepper to produce records of her office for inspection by qualified Federal agents. But he delayed the date from Oct. 5 to Oct. 12, on the grounds that Mrs. Culpepper is swamped with last-minute registrations for the Presidential election which had a deadline of October 8.

No Negroes Registered in 4 Parishes Ever; Systematic Purge of Rolls in Others

New Orleans, Six methods of denying Louisiana Negroes the right to vote are outlined in a statement submitted to the United States Civil Rights Commission which held a two-day hearing on discrimination in voting rights here last week.

Tactics

The statement, prepared by Clarence A. Laws, NAACP field secretary, cited the following means by which election officials deprive Negroe citizens of their constitutional right to vote: (1) Outright refusal to register Negroes; (2) telling Negro applicants that the registration office is closed; (3) requiring them to come back at another time even though white persons are being registered; (4) alleging that applicants have failed to identify themselves properly or to establish citizenship; (5) claiming that application forms have not been filled out properly; and (6) asserting that questions have been incorrectly answered.

None in 4 Parishes

As a result of these tactics, Laws said, "not a single Negro is presently registered in the four parishes with the highest percentage of Negro citizens, nor has any been registered in the memory of the inhabitants of these parishes." Moreover, he pointed out, a systematic purge of the voting lists has, since 1956, drastically reduced the number of registered Negroes in more than half of the state's 64 parishes.

Noteworthy Decline

"One of the most noteworthy declines occurred in Ouchita parish where the number of registered Negro voters dropped from 5,782 on March 18, 1956 to a mere 956 by October 6, 1956," the NAACP field secretary asserted. "This represented a drop of 83.6 percent of the Negro voters in this parish in six months. As of June 30, 1960, there were only 722 Negroes on registration rolls in that county."

It is significant, the statement continued, "that the leading segregationists and opponents of equal rights for Negroes, are politicians who come from parishes where the Negro vote is inconsequential or non-existent."

State Senator

In the parish from which former State Senator William Rainach comes there were only 16 Negro voters as of June 30, 1960. District Attorney Leander Perez comes from a parish with only 44 registered Negro voters. Both are leaders of the segregation movement in Louisiana.

During the hearing, which closed on Sept. 28, the Commission heard testimony from 35 Negro witnesses.

Suspended Term Meted Gremillion For Contempt

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Federal District Judge Edwin F. Hunter Friday slapped a 60-day suspended sentence and an 18-month unsupervised probation on Louisiana Atty. Jack Gremillion for contempt of a federal court hearing last August.

Hunter, who went to Louisiana State University with Gremillion, found Gremillion guilty of the contempt charges for calling the hearing "a den of iniquity" and a "kangaroo court."

Gremillion stormed out of the Aug. 26 hearing in New Orelans when the court overruled his objections in a case involving integration of New Orleans public schools.

Attorneys for the volatile, stocky attorney general did not contest the charges. One of them, State Rep. Wellborn Jack, said Gremillion was "technically guilty of contempt" but he was motivated by "the heat of battle."

Hunter said the court could not tolerate Gremillion's actions despite the circumstances.

Vigorous advocacy for any cause, Hunter said, must never extend to contempt.

FREE TO FIGHT

"Neither zeal, good intentions or devotion," Hunter said, can alter the due processes of law and the respect all should have for the law.

"There is no place for pride in the law," Hunter said. "Humility forestalls humiliation."

In suspending the sentence, Hunter said, there was no need for a fine or other punishment "which could only lead to further publication of this unfortunate incident which everyone regrets.'

The only condition of the 18-month probation, Hunter said, is for Gremillion to "conduct himself as I know he will.

"He is free to fight for his causes with all the ability, energy and enthusiasm that I know he has, the judge added.

More Negroes Telling Of Vote Intimidation

United Press International.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Negroes today confronted the United States Civil Rights Commission with more tales of discrimination and intimidation preventing thousands of their race, they said, from voting in Louisiana.

At least six witnesses are scheduled for today's hearing into complaints that Negroes, particularly in northern Louisiana, have been denied suffrage because of their race.

Yesterday 31 Negroes testified before the commission and drew fire from several upstate parish (county) officials, including Thompson Clark, district attorney for Madison and East Carroll Parishes, where no Negroes are registered to vote although there are more than 10,000 Negroes of voting age in the two parishes.

Mr. Clark wired the commission that Negroes complaining about their lack of suffrage in his parishes had lied. He said their complaints had been dismissed by a federal court.

A Negro minister from Lake Providence, John Henry Scott, 57, told the commission he had been rebuffed in dozens of attempts at registering to vote beginning in 1946 and until his latest attempt this year.

He said on most occasions he was told he could not register unless he could produce two persons registered to vote in the parish who would identify him. Since there are no Negro voters in the parish, Mr. Scott could not produce a registered voter to identify him, he said.

Answering questions by commission members, Mr. Scott said he had not had difficulty identifying himself for the purpose of paying taxes.

Supreme Court Decision On Voting Rights Stands

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court Monday refused to reconsider a June 20 decision that cleared the way for Civil Rights Commission hearings on Negro voting rights in the South.

The tribunal's decision upheld commission rules that prevent voter registrars from cross-examining their accusers at such hearings. The decision also overturned lower court injunctions blocked scheduled hearings in Shreveport, La.

Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana in petitions asking reconsideration said he could not believe that the court seriously considered the full import of its decisions, or of its "words so strong, yet so wrong."

"The court has held that constitutional limitations and legal restraints may be brushed aside on the chance of obtaining a good result in behalf of a minority organized group, which is in direct conflict with democratic principles and our Republican form of government," Gremillion stated.

"If there be no protection from congressional commissions formed under the guise of investigation, inividuals—even public officails and judges — are doomed to control by one branch of our government."

Civil Rights Commission Hears Witness at Session Here

Photo by The Associated Press.

THE SIX-MAN PANEL of the Federal Civil Rights Commission hears Dr. John I. Reddix, Negro dentist of Monroe, La., during Tuesday's session in the Post Office building. The commissioners are (from left) The Rev. T. M. Hesburgh, George M. Johnson, Negro; John A. Hannah, chairman; Robert G. Storey, vice-chairman who presided; Doyle E. Carlton and Robert S. Rankin. The unidentified court stenographer writes down the testimony.

One Charge Denied by Madison Parish Sheriff

A steady procession of Louisiana Negroes Tuesday told the United States civil rights commission of numerous alleged instances in which minor barriers erected by public authorities plus threats of physical injury had prevented Negroes from registering to vote.

One of the persons accused by a Negro attorney of having threatened to take him "for a ride" was Sheriff C. E. Hester of Madison parish, a States' Rights presidential elector and father-in-law of Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the United States supreme court.

Sheriff Hester in a telephone interview from his home in Tallulah told The Associated Press that he had not made the threat which James Sharp, 47-year-old Negro lawyer from Monroe, testified he had made.

The testimony offered along with charts by members of the commission staff showed low Negro registrations and in some cases no Negro registrations in parishes with large Negro populations.

Other testimony was offered alleging the use of such devices as a highly technical construction of answers submited by Negroes on registration application cards and requiring Negroes applying to register to interpret portions of the United States Constitution.

The testimony and evidence presented before the commission Monday pertained to North Louisiana parishes with one exception. That was Plaquemines parish, political stronghold of District Attorney Leander H. Perez, one of the state's leading segregation advocates.

The commission recessed shortly before 5 p. m. Tuesday. John A. Hannah, its chairman, who is president of Michigan State university, announced that it would be resumed at 9 a. m. Wednesday. He expressed the hope that the hearing would be concluded by 1 p. m. Wednesday.

Negroes Testify Threats, Hurdles Curb Registration

The other five members of the commission are Robert G. Storey, vice-chairman, who is head of Southwestern Legal Center and former dean of Southern Methodist university's law school; former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; George M. Johnson, professor of law and former dean of Howard university's law school and the only Negro member of the commission, and Robert S. Rankin, professor and head of the department of political science at Duke university.

Gordon H. Tiffany, former attorney general of New Hampshire, is the staff director for the commission.

35 Witnesses To Testify At 2 Day Hearing

The United States Commission on Civil Rights on Tuesday conducted the first of a two-day hearings into the alleged denials of Negroes of the State of Louisiana to register and vote. The 35 persons subpoenaed to appear before the Commission were Negroes.

Robert G. Storey of Dallas, Texas, vice chairman of the Commission, which was established under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, presided over the proceedings.

Other members of the Commission are Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, chairman; Doyle E. Carlton, former governor of Florida; Father Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; George M. Johnson, former Howard University Law School Dean, and Dr. Robert S. Rankin, chairman of political science department of Duke University, Durham, N. C.

The sessions were held in the Fifth Circuit Court chambers here in the main post office building.

Mr. Hannah, in an opening statement, stated that the Commission is "charged with the fixed responsibility to investigate allegations in writing under oath or affirmation that certain citizens of the United States are being deprived of their right to vote and have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion or national origin."

He noted that over the past two years, numerous complaints that voting rights were being denied have been received from certain parishes of the State of Louisiana. He paused from the reading of his written statement to say that "no voting complaints have been received by the Commission involving New Orleans or Orleans parish."

Both Hannah and Storey emphasized that prosecutions, indictments, indeed law enforcement in any form whatsoever, are beyond the power of the Commission. "The firm resolve of the Commission and its staff is to be objective, to get all of the facts. The Commission does not consider itself a protagonist for one view or another," explained Mr. Hannah.

He then stated that similar hearings have been held in a number of other states.

The first witness to be called was the Rev. John Henry Scott, 57, of East Carroll parish where there are 4690 Negroes of voting age and no registered voters. Of the 2836 whites of voting age 2827 are registered which represents 99.7 percent of the eligibles.

A Baptist minister in Lake Providence, Rev. Scott said that he had been trying to register since 1946. He stated that "I never thought that a citizen would have to do all of this for the opportunity to vote."

In answer to a question put to him by a member of the Commission as to why he wanted to vote, Rev. Scott replied, "That's a responsibility that belongs to citizens. I notice that where registered voters live their streets are graveled and they were respected. I have a burning zeal and desire to register and vote. I never have trouble being recognized for tax purposes, but can't be identified for vote registration purposes," he implied when asked about getting registered voters to identify him before the registrar of voters.

In several instances there were positive answers when asked had they been intimidated. One witness, Attorney James Sharp of Monroe, who had been retained to represent Negroes in Tallulah (Madison parish) attempting to get registered admitted to the Commission that "the sheriff had indicated that he (the sheriff) would take him (Sharp) for a ride.

Among others to appear before the opening sessions were the Rev. P. Rayfield Brown, III, formerly of New Orleans, now residing in Ouachita parish; Fredic J. Lewis, Claiborne parish, where there are 16 registered Negro voters out of some 4846; the Rev. William J. Neal, Tallulah, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Mr. Lewis lived several years in California and produced evidence that he had registered and voted while a resident of that state. He has a 600 acre farm and is retired.

Rev. Brown was a registered voter in Orleans parish before moving to the Monroe area.

IN WITNESS CHAIR before U.S. Civil Rights Commission in New Orleans, John I. Reddix, dentist of Monroe, La., reads clippings from scrapbook in telling how he and thousands of other voters in his area were eliminated from rolls in 1956. Commission members are, left to right, the Rev. T. M. Hesburgh, George M. Johnson, John A. Hannah, Robert G. Story, Doyle E. Carlton and Robert S. Rankin. Hesburgh told Reddix he would like to report his case directly to the President.

Notre Dame head to report story to Eisenhower

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NEW ORLEANS—(NNPA) "Positively incredible!"

That was the two word description given by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, to the shocking story of vote denials in the State of Louisiana.

The Rev. Mr. Hesburgh is a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, which Wednesday concluded two days of testimony on a series of devices used by state officials to disfranchise colored citizens. A total of 35 witnesses were heard.

The Notre Dame president's comment followed the testimony of Dr. John Reddix, 36 - year - old Monroe dentist.

Dr. Reddix said he became a registered voter in 1952 when there were 5,782 on the rolls, but was purged in 1956 in a drive sparked by the White Citizens Council of Ouachita Parish (county).

He testified that he was required to produce three registered voters to make oath that he was legally registered.

He attempted to appear within 10 days, as required, but ran into "an extremely long line" of purged voters who were attempting to get into the registrar's office to get back on the rolls.

Couldn't get in

DR. REDDIX said he was given a number and when his number was called he was to be admitted, but it was impossible for him to get into the office.

He said that he sent the registrar a letter requesting that his name not be striken from the rolls because he had been unable to get into the office. He said he received no answer.

When he went to vote in the 1956 election, Dr. Reddix said, he found his name had been stricken, and it has not since been restored.

A news item in the Monroe World of Jan. 6, 1957 reported that 1,028 voters had been challenged in Monroe, of whom 511 were colored.

For the parish as a whole, 5,782 colored voters were challenged. Presently there are 723 colored voters.

Organized group

DR. REDDIX said he organized a group to guide voters and conduct a school, but the registrar's office changed requirements for registration from time to time.

On one occasion, he said, he was told that he could not identify his mother - in - law because his challenge was in the mails. He said his mother-in-law is no longer a voter.

Finally, Dr. Reddix filed suit in the Federal District Court at Shreveport, but the suit was dismissed by the judge. The District judge was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals, and the case is now on the docket awaiting a hearing.

Dr. Reddix said he received "innumerable" threatening telephone calls which did not disturb him as much as his children, and he finally changed to an unlisted number.

His challenge, he testified, was signed by two members of the White Citizens Council.

Says try again

THE REV. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and a Commission member, reminded Dr. Reddix that the dentist is 36-years-old, an American citizen who has served in the armed forces, a professional man, and that he will not be able to vote for the next President of the United States.

"I think you ought to go back and try to register again," Father Hesburgh said.

"What good would it do for me to register when there are 400 or 500 other colored persons not registered?" Dr. Reddix asked. "Do you want to let a few in or correct the process?

"I want to perform as a citizen of Monroe. I want to feel that my contribution will be taken on its merits. If we cannot correct the picture, let us forget about this beautiful idea of democracy."

Father Hesburgh repeated that he still felt that Dr. Reddix should try to vote "and get all of your friends to try to vote and let us hear what happens."

PUTTING VOTERS BACK IS SOUGHT

Federal Move Is Against Bienville Parish

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La. — The justice department moved in federal court here Saturday to restore Negroes purged from voter roles in 1956 in Bienville parish in time for them to vote in the Nov. 8 presidential election.

The action was in the request for a preliminary injunction against Mrs. Pauline A. Culpepper, Bienville parish registrar, prohibiting her from "permitting names of the Negro voters who were challenged and unlawfully removed to remain off voter roles."

Government attorneys asked for a hearing a 10 a. m. Oct. 17 and filed notice that depositions will be taken in the case Thursday through Saturday of this week in documents signed by Harold R. Taylor Jr., assistant attorney general, and U. S. Dist. Atty. T. Fitzhugh Wilson.

In the notice of deposition the government said Mrs. Culpepper is scheduled to appear at 9 a. m. Thursday in the federal court building with records of her office. Records requested by the government under federal rules of civil procedure rather than the civil rights act of 1960 include:

All forms of applications for registration of persons registered and eligible to vote as of Aug. 31, 1956; all forms and applications for registration of persons registered and eligible to vote since Aug. 31, 1956; all forms of affidavits and challenges filed with Mrs. Culpepper from Sept. 26, 1956, to Oct. 9, 1956; all forms and citations mailed by Mrs. Culpepper in connection with the challenge of voters and all documents, papers and correspondence in the possession of Mrs. Culpepper relating to, or used in the adoption by Bienville parish of the permanent registration system in 1957.

The government civil suit also includes as defendants the Associated Citizens Councils of Louisiana, the Arcadia citizens council and the Gibsland citizens council.

Louisiana Asks Stay In Rights Probe

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Alabama Sun. 6/30/60 p. 12A

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A federal judge Wednesday granted Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion 10 days to file a motion asking for an indefinite stay of the federal government's proposed probe of East Faliciana voter registrations, an investigation he again termed "a witch hunt."

Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright granted the 10 days to Gremillion, who also asked the court to await the outcome of a similar case before a three-judge panel in Shreveport on July 27.

Gremillion requested Wright to convene a three-judge panel to rule on the arguments he presented orally Wednesday, arguments he will present in written form when he files the motion.

Gremillion contended the Civil Rights Act of 1960 is unconstitutional because it gives the federal government the right to inspect records kept by public officials and then impose criminal penalties when there is no provision for the official in question to defend himself.

Gremillion said the "question of Mr. (Henry Earl) Palmer's office is not before this court. There is no discrimination. We found not a single voter in East Faliciana not properly registered under Louisiana law."

Palmer, registrar for East Faliciana, was in the courtroom.

Gremillion drew comparisons between the Palmer case and that against Mrs. Pauline Culpepper, registrar for Bienville Parish, under consideration by the Shreveport three-judge panel. He termed the Culpepper case "all encompassing and vastly more comprehensive."

M. Hepburn Many, U.S. attorney who represented the government, termed the court action "a simple proceeding" under the civil rights act. Contrary to Gremillion's arguments, he contended that it was "not a criminal proceeding. This is an investigative matter, pure and simple."

He reviewed the basis for the or a court order to require production of registrar voter records for inspection, reproduction and copying.

In 1958 in East Faliciana, he said, there were 2,443 registered whites and 1,027 registered Negroes. In June, 1959, after a voter purge, the number of whites dropped one-third to 1,634 and the number of Negroes declined to 50, "a 19-20ths drop."

"In a conflict between federal and state law," Many said, "federal law must prevail."

Disfranchisement's Tragedy

Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La. Sat. 7/9/60 p. 6

(From the Afro American – June 25, 1960).

All Americans who sincerely believe that with citizenship automatically goes the privilege of voting will applaud the vigorous manner in which Attorney General William P. Rogers is moving to make this belief a reality.

Acting first against four of the so-called "cipher" counties which have large colored populations with no colored voters, he has moved swiftly to demand registration records in a total of 12 districts in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

And setting in motion for the first time the admittedly cumbersome machinery of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, he has asked the Federal court at Shreveport, La., to restore to the voting rolls the names of 560 Bienville Parish voters disfranchised under a nefarious scheme concocted by the White Citizens Council.

Moreover, he wants the Federal judge to appoint a referee to register all of the county's 4,475 colored persons of voting age who desire to exercise this right of citizenship.

Quietly, he has asked the Federal court at Macon, Ga., to amend the government's suit, set for trial June 27, to appoint a referee in Terrell County, Ga., where colored persons with masters degrees have been deemed "illiterate" by voting registrars.

Not unexpectedly, the Confederates have been quick to strike back.

Louisiana's attorney general has advised registrars not to permit inspection of their records.

In Alabama, Judge Walter Jones (the same man who four years ago outlawed the NAACP) took the unprecedented step of interposing phony states rights between constitutional rights and the Federal authority.

He temporarily enjoined J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI and Mr. Rogers from examining voting records of any Alabama county. Judge Jones knew he would be unable to make his ruling stand up, but he made it anway.

The Department of Justice merely had the whole matter taken out of Judge Jones' hands and placed in Federal court for hearing.

In both Louisiana and Alabama, officials assert they have nothing to hide, but their frightened actions speak louder than words.

The 1960 Civil Rights Act provides that a pattern of voting discrimination must be shown before a Federal judge can appoint a referee with authority to qualify all such victims of wholesale disfranchisement.

Mr. Rogers, though moving swiftly, has acted wisely in selecting the battlefields for a showdown on the constitutionality of the new law.

Racial disfranchisement is so patiently flagrant in each of the counties where examination of records has been requested, a prima facie case has already been established.

Dixie's detiant disciples of disfranchisement have just about reached the end of their notorious rope and none too soon, either.

The real tragedy is that it has taken lo these many years for the Federal Government to act like it was not fooling when 90 years ago the states ratified the 15th Amendment declaring:

"The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged. . .on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Record Number of Bills Face La. Voters Nov. 8

List of Constitutional Proposals Given

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Louisiana voters will ballot on record of 55 constitutional proposals adopted in the 1960 Legislature.

In the first complete list made public Wednesday, secretary of state Wade O. Martin assigned act numbers to the 55 proposals.

Martin's office said the previous record was 49 constitutional measures submitted to voters in the 1956 election.

The public will vote on new measures during the Nov. 8 presidential election.

Some major issues include Gov. Jimmie H. Davis' constitutional amendment to tighten voter qualification laws, barring any new registration of illiterates after Nov. 8; cutting 14-year terms of Louisiana State university board members to nine years, and adding four board members; giving East Baton Rouge and Jefferson parish each two extra House seats.

The administration program also includes repeal of the four constitutional boards which have supervised highways, welfare, institutions and wildlife and fisheries.

And it wraps in efforts to make the state insurance commissioner and state custodian of voting machines constitutional officers of the state.

Here are all 55 proposals which will crowd the November ballot:

Act 592, S54 (Ainsworth et al) — To reduce mandatory retirement age for judges from 80 to 75 and provide retirement at full pay after 20 years service on retirement age.

Act 593, S63 (Duplantier et al) — To authorize supreme court to transfer pending cases to courts of appeal.

Act 594, S181 (Gravolet) — To create St. Bernard navigable waterway and terminal district.

Act 595, S188 (Wilkinson) — To place Orleans juvenile court in constitution to give court right to determine paternity in prosecutions for criminal neglect of family.

Act 596, S22 (Jones) — To set up Concordia port commission.

Act 597, S331 (Ainsworth et al) — To require write-in candidates to qualify by date of second primary election.

Act 598, S331 (Ainsworth et al) — To authorize parishes to levy tax to finance research in agriculture, sea food and timber industries.

Act 599, S363 (Rappelet) — To exempt boats using diesel fuel from ad valorem taxes.

Act 600, S366 (Rappelet) — Proposed constitutional amendment to authorize certain parishes to levy additional one mill tax for capital outlay at Francis T. Nicholls State college at Thibodaux.

Act 601, S367 (Long) — To provide mandatory civil service for firemen in municipalities of 1000 to 13,000 population.

Act 602, S370 (Diesi) — To create Greater Krotz Springs Port commission.

Act 603, S372 (Gravolet) — To create 32nd judicial district to be composed of parish of St. Bernard, providing that 25th district shall be composed solely of Plaquemines parish.

Act 604, H32 (Wilson) — To reduce parish residence requirement for voting from one year to six months.

Act 605, H106 (Falgout and D. A. Bernard) — To create 32nd judicial district composed of Lafourche parish, making Terrebonne parish alone comprise 17th district.

Act 606, H110 (Falgout and D. A. Bernard) — To create city court of Golden Meadow.

Act 607, H127 (Grizzaffi) — To authorize Morgan City Harbor and terminal district to issue $20,000,000 bonds secured by full faith and credit of state for capital outlay.

Act 608, H160 (Crais) — To designate more clearly that governor cannot succeed himself.

Act 609, H223 (Fields et al) — To make insurance commissioner a constitutional office.

Act 610, H258 (Beeson et al)—To increase membership of House to 105, giving two additional members from East Baton Rouge and Jefferson parishes.

Act 611, H271 (McLain et al)—To create 32nd judicial district composed of St. Tammany parish, making Washington parish alone comprise 22nd district.

Act 612, H341 (Fields et al)—To make state custodian of voting machines a constitutional office.

Act 613, H355 (Fields et al)—To set up new qualifications for right to vote.

Act 614, H380 (Fields et al)—To abolish the board of public welfare.

Act 615, H382 (Fields et al)—To abolish the board of institutions.

Act 616, H382 (Fields et al)—To abolish the board of highways.

Act 617, H383 (Fields et al) —To abolish the wild life and fisheries commission.

Act 618, H401 (Kelly et al) — To exempt from ad valorem tax imports being held at ports for shipment or export.

Act 619, H403 (Kelly et al) — To exempt from ad valorem tax property stored in state for shipment outside the state.

Act 620, H456 (Vesich) — Granting to Orleans levee district commissioners authority to sell Lake Pontchartrain beach area.

Act 621, H473 (Lancaster et al)—To empower Legislature to waive immunity of state or its political subdivisions from suit and to waive prescription and preemption and defense of res judicata as to certain claims.

Act 622, H540 (Fields et al)—To repeal prohibition against registrar of voters being elected or appointed to any other office within 12 months after vacating office of registrar.

Act 623, H559 (Sylvester et al) —To exempt agricultural implements from all taxes.

Act 624, H175 (Fields and McLain)—To cut terms of LSU board of supervisors to nine years, increasing membership of board to 20.

Act 625, H764 (Munson and Cashio)—To authorize creation of utility districts and issuance of bonds.

Act 626, H805 (Casey et al)—To authorize Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans to invest accumulated proceeds of two mill ad valorem tax.

Act 627, H806 (LeBreton et al)—To authorize Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans to invest accumulated proceeds of three mill ad valorem tax.

Act 628, H810 (Knowles and J. M. Brown)—To authorize zoning in Calcasieu parish.

Act 629, H840 (Roy and B. Smith) — To create Avoyelles parish port commission.

Act 630, H920 (Fields et al)—Providing for recall of commissions of a public agency forced to integrate and providing taxes voted for support of agency shall be used for retiring indebtedness.

Act 631, H925 (Fields et al)—Providing for creating of uniform charter commission government for parishes.

Act 632, H977 (McGehee et al) —Providing that New Orleans branch of Southern university shall always remain under control of state board of education.

Act 633, H1012 (Lehmann et al) — Creating South Louisiana port commission in St. Charles, St. John and St. James parishes.

Act 634, H1088 (Vesich)—Relative to governing bodies of municipalities coming under provisions of civil service.

Act 635, H1113 (LeBreton et al)—Authorizing New Orleans to acquire and construct improvements at Moisant International airport, authorizing issuance of revenue bonds.

Act 636, H1117 (Triche) — To authorize Assumption parish to levy two-cent sales tax on vote of people to construct old folks home.

Act 637, H1201 (Stinson) — To create new judicial district to be composed of Webster parish.

Act 638, H1215 (Lehmann) — Authorizing creation of public improvement districts in St Charles parish.

Act 639, H1224 (Roy) — To authorize refunds of taxes on gasoline and other motor fuels used in stationary motors for agricultural purposes.

Act 640, H1228 (Bolden) — To add central labor council of New Orleans and vicinity, AFL-CIO, to organizations which may submit nominees for vacancies on board of commissioners of Port of New Orleans.

Act 641, H1235 (Rau and Beeson)—To provide for payment of certificates which may be issued by political subdivisions, secured by special assessments.

Act 642, H1342 (Stinson) — Exempt from ad valorem taxes aircraft used solely for agricultural purposes.

Act 643, H1346 (Rand et al)—To authorize zoning in Rapides parish.

Act 644, H1351 (Crais) — To create Industrial Canal bridge and tunnel authority.

Act 645, H1356 (Simon) — To give parish school boards revenues from future sales of leases of 16th section lands, payable directly to board of parish in which land is located.

Act 646, H1375 (Dyson, chairman of game, fish and oyster committee, substitute for H1344 by Adams et al)—To create Sabine river authority.

East Feliciana Registrar Must Show Vote Records

The East Feliciana parish registrar of voters was ordered Monday by Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright to make all of his voting records available to the United States attorney general for inspection and copying.

Judge Wright issued the order to registrar Henry Earl Palmer on the request of the US attorney general who brought suit under the 1960 civil rights act after the registrar refused to produce the records upon a written request of the attorney general.

The order issued by Judge Wright provides that under Section 305 of Title III of the civil rights act Palmer shall make available to the attorney general or his representatives for the purpose of inspection, reproduction and copying, all records or papers in his custody or control relating to any application, registration or other act requisite to voting in any general, special or primary election for federal office.

It calls for the records to be made available beginning at 10 a. m. Aug. 8 at the registrar's office in Clinton and as long after that date as needed for completion of the inspection and copying.

In his brief opinion, Judge W i g h t said "Whatever reservations some sincere people may have regarding desegregation in the public schools, no honest American can condone depriving a citizen of his right to vote."

He said that Congress, through Title III of the rights act, has sought to protect these voting rights. "There can be no doubt that Title III is appropriate legislation under the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution," he concluded.

When the attorney general submitted his written request to the registrar for permission to inspect the records he asserted that there was reason to believe that numbers of qualified voters had been stricken from the rolls.

In Baton Rouge, first assistant state Attorney General George Ponder said that he had no comment on the decision in the absence of state Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion.

Wrangle Fails To Halt Voting IN LOUISIANA

Jackson Daily News

Port Balloting Begins As Attorneys Argue

Jackson, Miss. Dec. 1-17-60

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

Attorneys today asked the entire state Supreme Court to overrule an order by one justice halting an election on state ownership of the controversial port fo Gulfport.

While they were in Jackson arguing the matter, the election was being held despite an order by Supreme Court Justice Lee Hall attempting to block the voting.

Early yesterday Chancellor William Hewes of Gulfport dissolved a temporary injunction which would have delayed the election until after Gov.-elect Ross Barnett takes office next Tuesday.

Late last night Justice Hall granted an appeal of the decision, again halting the election.

Today attorneys for state ownership of the port asked Chief Justice Harvey McGehee to call a conference of all nine Supreme Court justices to review Hall's order.

Stanford Morse, one of the attorneys representing the state ownership group, said the election began on schedule this morning. He said he voted before he came to Jackson.

Attorneys claimed notification of Justice Hall's appeal decision did not reach the Harrison county chancery clerk before the polls opened today.

Attorneys seeking the immediate election charged the original injunction granted by Chancellor Robertson was invalid because a majority of Supreme Court justices refused to grant the injunction before the injunction plea was taken to Robertson.

Factions of Barnett and Gov. J. P. Coleman have argued for weeks over the proposal.

QUESTION IS 'WHEN'

The question is not state ownership—all agree that is what they want— but merely when the port shall be turned over to the state.

The Barnett group has attempted to delay the election until after his inauguration in order that Barnett may appoint the port commission. Coleman forces would like to see the outgoing governor appoint the commission.

Transfer of the port from city to state ownership must be approved by the electorate in a special election and the legality of today's scheduled election was the subject of the controversy which reached Justice Hall.

The temporary injunction against the election had been obtained from Chancellor Robertson of Hinds county last Thursday.

Hewes set aside the injunction yesterday, allowing today's election. The Barnett faction then appealed to Hall, who heard the matter this morning.

Alabama Journal

Court Restores Votes Of Negroes

Montgomery, Ala. Dec. 1-17-60

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A U.S. District Court decree today ordered voting privileges returned to 1,377 Negroes purged from the Washington Parish rolls by small technicalities.

Judge J. Skelly Wright issued the decree Monday in a suit filed last June 29 through the government's civil rights division under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

The defendants were the White Citizens Council of Washington Parish, four council members who had challenged the Negroes' rights to vote, and Curtis M. Thomas, register of voters in the southeastern Louisiana parish.

The suit noted that while 1,377 Negroes had been challenged, only 10 white voters were removed. The government claimed the Citizens Council had challenged Negro registrants for minor technicalities such as exact ages and misspelled words while nothing was done about white registrants who made the same mistakes.

Judge Wright's decree also ordered the four individual members of the Citizens Council from "causing or initiating challenges or filing any affidavits of challenge which have as their purpose or effect discrimination based on race or color against any registrants."

The individuals were Diaz D. McElveen, E. Ray McElveen, Saxon Farmer and Eugene Farmer. The council was enjoined from causing or participating in the filing of such challenges.

ASK COMPLIANCE REPORT

Judge Wright enjoined Thomas from giving any legal effect to the 1,377 challenges filed against Negroes between Feb. 1, 1959 and June 16, 1959, or from giving effect to any challenges which might be filed for the purpose of discriminating against a voter because of race.

Judge Wright ordered Thomas to file a detailed report of compliance within 10 days. He further ordered the registrar to keep records, beginning Feb. 1, showing the number of white and Negro registrants who are challenged.

In Washington, Asst. Atty. Gen. M. F. Ryan Jr., head of the civil rights division, said, "while the government does not seek the retention on the voting rolls of people who are not qualified under state law, the decision of the court makes it clear that the state may not apply one set of rules as to qualifications to one race which it does not apply to the other.

The act also has been invoked in suits in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

Jackson Daily News

Court Throws Out Negro Voter Purge

Jackson, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A U.S. District Court decree today ordered voting privileges returned to 1,377 Negroes purged from the Washington Parish rolls by small technicalities.

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Celler Urges U.S. Official As Registrar

Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill introduced in the House Thursday would provide for a federal official to register voters if as many as nine applicants in any district were denied registration by state officials because of race, religion, color or national origin.

The legislation was introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and author of a pending civil rights bill.

Celler cited a passage in President Eisenhower's State of the Union message urging that his Civil Rights Commission's "constructive recommendations . . . be among the matters to be seriously considered in the current session."

FEDERAL REGISTRARS

Celler said his bill "incorporates the substance of the recommendation for federal registrars which was made in the report of the Civil Rights Commission."

The bill provides that the President shall appoint a federal registrar in any district where discrimination is practiced against as many as nine persons. Criminal penalties would be provided against state officials who subsequently prevented voting by persons registered by the federal officials.

While Cellar took Eisenhower's civil rights references to mean support for the federal registrar idea, word came from administration sources Wednesday that it does not intend to support this part of the commission's recommendations.

Southerners call the federal registrar plan unconstitutional; they say the Constitution gave the states sole power to determine their voter qualifications.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo), an advocate of new federal laws on civil rights said the Senate Rules Committee will hold hearings on the registrar proposal within a month. He heads the committee.

COURT RESTORES VOTE TO NEGROES IN LOUISIANA CASE

Decision by Federal Judge Hailed as First Victory Under Civil Rights Act

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — A Federal judge in New Orleans ordered back on the voting rolls today the names of 1,377 Negroes stricken in a Citizens' Council campaign.

Judge J. Skelly Wright acted in a suit brought by the Department of Justice under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. It was the first victory for the department under the act. Officials here hailed it as a big one.

Two other Justice Department voting cases, in Georgia and Alabama, were dismissed by the trial courts. Both are before the Supreme Court, where Attorney General William P. Rogers will argue the Georgia case tomorrow.

What pleased officials especially about Judge Wright's decision was the sweeping nature of the relief he granted. He ordered every Negro "purged" from the registration books put back on within ten days.

The "purge," as Judge Wright called it in his ruling, took place between February and June last year. Members of the Citizens Council in Washington Parish (county) La., looked through the registration books and challenged registrations because of misspellings and other alleged errors.

A Condition Set

Challenges were filed against 1,377 Negroes and ten white persons, Judge Wright said.

The challenged voters were then told that they could stay on the rolls only if they appeared in person with affidavits from three registered voters to prove their right to do so.

Before the purge, there were 11,444 white and 1,517 Negro registrants in Washington Parish. Afterward, there were 12,228 whites and 236 Negroes on the books.

Judge Wright said the purge had been transparently designed to prevent Negroes from voting. He found that at least half of all the registration cards of white citizens in the parish had errors of the kind that led to challenges of the Negroes.

The Justice Department's suit was directed against the Citizens Council as a body, against four of its individual members and against the registrar of Washington parish, which is north of New Orleans. Judge Wright's decree bound all these defendants.

He enjoined the council and its members from filing any registration challenges that have racial discrimination as their purpose. He also enjoined them from taking any other action that would interfere with the right of citizens to vote without distinction because of color.

Detailed Report Ordered

Judge Wright enjoined the registrar and his successors "from giving any legal effect whatsoever" to the 1,377 challenges. He directed that the 1,377 Negroes be put back on the rolls and made eligible to vote within ten days.

The current registrar, Curtis M. Thomas, was ordered to file a dealed report in court within ten days showing his "full compliance" with the decree. He and his successors were enjoined from giving any effect to any future challenges based on race.

Judge Wright said the Justice Department could ask him at any time for an order to inspect the Washington Parish voting records.

In an unusual provision of the decree, he ordered the registrars to keep track of all challenges to registrants. If more than 3 per cent of the registrants of any one race are challenged in any three-month period, he directed, the registrars must report to him within ten days on the basis of the challenges.

The judge also retained jurisdicton of the case to give additional orders, if necessary, and to enforce his decree. If any defendant fails to obey, the enforcement would be by way of citations for contempt of court.

The acting chief of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., said Judge Wright's action made clear that a "state may not apply one set of rules to one race which it does not apply to the other."

'No Greater Offense'

Restoration to the voting rolls of 1,377 Negroes in a Louisiana parish by order of a Federal court is the first positive result of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. After this it will be impossible to say that the power given under this law to the Attorney General to institute civil suits to protect voting rights is ineffective or meaningless. The law certainly does not yet go far enough to insure the quality of citizenship that the American system demands; but it does represent a forward step—which must and will be followed by other and larger steps in the same direction.

Just what Congress proposes to do about additional civil rights legislation at this pre-election session is not yet clear. Majority Leader Johnson is committed to bringing up a bill next month; the question is: what bill? A moderate civil rights bill was reported by the House Judiciary Committee last summer and has been pigeonholed since then in the Rules Committee. If it should be forced out by petition (or by politics) and passed by the House in the next few weeks, the Senate would have something to go on—not much, to be sure, but better than the nothing it will get from its own Judiciary Committee headed by Senator Eastland.

The Civil Rights Commission made its contribution to the picture in its report last September, recommending that Federal registrars be used to insure Negro voting rights where necessary; but the President gave this idea scant backing in his State of the Union Message the other day, urging merely that Congress "seriously" consider this along with his own previous, less far-reaching, proposals.

Meanwhile, the decision in Federal District Court in New Orleans by Judge J. Skelly Wright will stand as a minor landmark in the long struggle to gain the franchise for Negroes even in the Deep South. Judge Wright held that the 1,377 Negroes "purged" from the registration rolls were clearly victims of racial discrimination; and he has taken unusual judicial steps to insure that future registrations in the affected parish are untainted by racialism. "In a democratic society," this vigorous judge points out, "there is no greater offense than illegally depriving a citizen of his right to vote." The Citizens Councils of Louisiana and elsewhere ought to take these words to heart.

Solon Scores Voter Ruling In Louisiana

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) said Thursday he was "shocked and amazed" by a federal court decision in a case involving registrar of voters in Washington Parish, La.

District Judge J. Skelly Wright, sitting in New Orleans, ordered Monday that the names of 1,377 Negroes and 10 whites which had been challenged by members of the White Citizens Council in Washington Parish, be restored to the voting rolls.

Louisiana law provides that voting registrations may be challenged for a number of reasons, including illiteracy. The law also provides that names may be restored to the rolls if those removed have three registered voters appear and testify as to their validity.

'TWISTED INTENT'

Ellender said the restoration procedure was not followed:

"The area of law involved is, and should remain foreclosed to judicial intervention," Ellender said in his statement. "The Civil Rights Act of 1957, the authority cited by the court for its action, never contemplated the results achieved by the court.

"The purpose of the act was to guarantee equal voting rights for all citizens, regardless of race. It would seem that the court has twisted this intent to the point where a federal judge seeks to substitute his judgment for the judgment of the Legislature of the state of Louisiana."

Ellender said the provisions of the Louisiana election law are clear and specific, both as to qualifications of electors, and the procedures to be employed for challenging registered voters.

REGARDLESS OF RACE

The senator said Judge Wright by emphasizing that only a few white citizens had their names stricken from the voting lists, compared to the removal of about 1,400 Negroes, "apparently assumes that the numerical ratio present not only established racial discrimination, but also that numerical comparisons, alone, are to be regarded as conclusive.

"This should not be an issue in the case. The fact is that the name of any registrant, regardless of race, who fails to meet all the legal qualifications for voting, is subject to removal, after the appropriate procedures are followed.

"It would seem that Judge Wright wants to insist that for every colored name removed, the name of a white registrant must be stricken too, without any real regard being given to the qualification of either...

"I fear that the practical effect of Judge Wright's decree will be to make the judge a super-registrar, empowered not only to weigh the validity of a voter challenge, but to deny or affirm such a challenge on such nebulous, and non-legal, factors as state of mind."

Ellender said he understands Louisiana plans to appeal the decision.

"For the good of all involved—the state, the parish of Washington, the nation, and certainly Judge Wright—the decision should be reversed on appeal," he said.

LOUISIANA CASE UP TO JUSTICES

The Times-Picayune

Reinstatements to Voting Rolls at Stake

New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The supreme court has scheduled a civil rights debate of its own next Tuesday, when arguments will be heard on reinstatement of 1377 Negroes to the voting rolls of Louisiana.

Sun, 2-21-60

The nine justices return to the bench at noon after their mid-winter recess of four weeks for opinion writing. A small avalanche of decisions and orders is expected before the arguments begin.

P 1 C

The high court moved quickly to hear the Louisiana case because of a state election there April 19. The justice department, which sued under the 1957 civil rights act on behalf of the Negroes, wants a final ruling in time for them to mark their ballots.

The department won a sweeping victory last Jan. 11 when federal district Judge J. Skelly Wright of New Orleans ordered names of the Negroes restored to the rolls within 10 days. The fifth United States circuit court of appeals blocked the order pending appeal. At that point the supreme court took over.

BARS INTERFERENCE

Wright also ordered an end to all interference with the right to vote, regardless of race or color. Going even farther, he ordered registrar Curtis M. Thomas of Washington parish to keep track of the number of challenges to both white and Negro voters beginning last Feb. 1. If more than five per cent of the registrants of either race are challenged in any three-month period, Thomas must submit a detailed report to Wright.

Thomas was one of the defendants in the suit. Others were the Citizens Council of Washington parish and council members Diaz D. McElveen, E. Ray McElveen, Saxon Farmer and Eugene Farmer.

The council early last year began a program allegedly designed to "purge" the parish registration rolls of all persons illegally registered. Under Louisiana law, any two registered voters may challenge another's right to vote.

The result was that 85 per cent of the Negro voters were disenfranchised and 0.07 per cent of the white. Defects on registration cards such as misspellings, illegible handwriting and failure to compute age with exact precision were said to have been found.

REGISTRANTS REDUCED

Between Nov. 30, 1958, and June 30, 1959, Negro registrants were reduced from 1517 to 236.

Wright found the council's "acts and practices" were for the sole purpose of depriving Negroes of their right to vote.

The 15th amendment to the constitution says "no state" shall deprive a citizen of his right to vote on account of race.

The supreme court has already heard a somewhat similar case from Terrell county, Ga. In both instances the defendants contended the civil rights law is unconstitutional. In agreeing to review the Louisiana case, the court said both should be considered at one time.

In the Georgia case federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis struck down the law on grounds it permits lawsuits against private individuals as well as state officers.

ANOTHER LOUISIANA CASE

The suit in fact was brought against county registration officials. It never got to trial because of Davis' ruling.

The court also has under advisement another Louisiana case challenging investigation procedures of the civil rights commission, which was set up under the 1957 act. An adverse ruling below has brought the commission's work to a virtual standstill throughout the entire South.

A group of registrars and another group of private citizens called as witnesses have argued that they should have the right to confront and cross-examine Negroes who complained that their voting rights were denied.

A fourth civil rights case from Macon county, Ala., has been docketed for argument by the high court, but the day has not been set. The question is whether the 1957 law permits a complaint against a Lower courts ruled that as not.

Court Studying Louisiana Law Purging Voters

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga

WASHINGTON — (UPI) The Supreme Court took under advisement Wednesday the question of reinstatement of 1,377 Louisiana Negroes to the voting polls.

Dec 2, 1959

Brief final arguments were submitted by Henry J. Roberts Jr., assistant state attorney general of Louisiana and U. S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin.

In defending Louisiana's registration system, Roberts told the court a voter may be challenged for failing to cross a "T" or dot an "I" on his registration card.

But he said the only purpose of the "Challenge" rule was to eliminate persons who were not qualified to vote under state law.

Louisiana permits any two qualified voters to challenge another voter and in order to get re-registered the challenged voter must make a reply.

Gremillion Plans To Challenge FBI Probe Into Louisiana Voting

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala

C 3-4-60

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion of Louisiana said Wednesday he is challenging the legality of Justice Department probe of East Carroll Parish voter registration rolls.

Gremillion announced the move after meeting with several Louisiana district attorneys.

Dec 3, 1959

The Louisiana attorney general sent a telegram to the federal attorney general advising that under state law he is counsel for registrars in federal matters.

"We wish to be notified," Gremillion told the attorney general, "if and when any of your personnel or other government employes seek to conduct any such inquiry in order that we can be present to advise the registrars as required of me by Louisiana law."

The Louisiana attorney sent a letter going into more detail.

Gremillion told newsmen he would file suit if necessary to block an FBI investigation of voter registration in northeast Louisiana.

He said the Justice Department is trying to do what the Civil Rights Commission couldn't do in north Louisiana voting probes.

Louisiana blocked the Civil Rights Commission in a federal district court hearing at Shreveport. The Commission agreed to call off any more north Louisiana investigations. The result was, Gremillion said, that a federal injunction was lifted from the department.

The Louisiana attorney general said Wilson White, federal attorney general assistant for civil rights matters, was the person who made the stipulation.

The same principals apply, Gremillion said, in the East Carroll Parish case and in other north Louisiana parishes involved in the Shreveport district court proceedings.

Negroes claimed in the federal civil rights suit that they were deprived of voting privileges because of their race.

More integration ordered in La.

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md

NEW ORLEANS, La. — A federal court denied a move by New Orleans school authorities to avoid compliance with a court order to produce a desegregation plan on May 16.

On April 29, the same court ordered two other counties in Louisiana to make preparation to desegregate their public schools.

Dec 5-14-60

The federal court also on Friday enjoined the Louisiana State Board of Education from discriminating against qualified colored students seeking admission to six of the state's trade schools.

P 17

The same court had originally on February 15, 1956, ordered the Orleans Parish School Board, which includes New Orleans, to proceed with desegregation.

* * *

THE SCHOOL board engaged in a series of unsuccessful appeals and on July 15, 1959 the court instructed the school authorities to bring in a specific plan on May 16, 1960.

The school authorities later asked the court to vacate its own order. The request was denied last week and the court instructed the school board to bring in a desegregation plan by May 16.

The April 29 decisions of the court involved St. Helena and East Baton Rouge Parishes and the Louisiana State Board of Education. The St. Helena case has been pending since 1951 and the East Baton Rouge suit was filed in 1956.

Both school boards were ordered to make arrangements for desegregation of their school facilities.

* * *

THE ORDER enjoining the Louisiana State Board of Education from discriminating against colored students resulted from suits brought against the Shreveport Trade School, Southwest Louisiana Trade School in Crowley, Natchitoches Parish Trade School in Natchitoches, St. Helena Parish Trade School in Greenberg, Sowela Vocational-Technical School in Lake Charles and Harris Trade School in Opelousas.

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys for the students in these cases were A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans; Thurgood Marshall and Constance Baker Motley of New York City.

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Gremillion announced the move after meeting with several Louisiana district attorneys.

The Louisiana attorney general sent a telegram to the federal attorney general advising that under state law he is counsel for registrars in federal matters.

"We wish to be notified," Gremillion told the attorney general, "if and when any of your personnel or other government employes seek to conduct any such inquiry in order that we can be present to advise the registrars as required of me by Louisiana law."

The Louisiana attorney sent a letter going into more detail.

Gremillion told newsmen he would file suit if necessary to block an FBI investigation of voter registration in northeast Louisiana.

He said the Justice Department is trying to do what the Civil Rights Commission couldn't do in north Louisiana voting probes.

Louisiana blocked the Civil Rights Commission in a federal district court hearing at Shreveport. The Commission agreed to call off any more north Louisiana investigations. The result was, Gremillion said, that a federal injunction was lifted from the department.

The Louisiana attorney general said Wilson White, federal attorney general assistant for civil rights matters, was the person who made the stipulation.

The same principals apply, Gremillion said, in the East Carroll Parish case and in other north Louisiana parishes involved in the Shreveport district court proceedings.

Negroes claimed in the federal civil rights suit that they were deprived of voting privileges because of their race.

Louisiana's Gremillion Challenges Civil Rights Act In Voting Probe

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP)—State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion Wednesday challenged the constitutionality of the new federal Civil Rights Act and sought to ban its use in a probe of three Louisiana registrars of voters.

U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, acting under provisions of the law enacted May 6, has called for the voting registration records in the parishes (counties) of East Carroll, Ouachita and East Feliciana. Similar requests have been made on counties in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

The suit filed in federal district court here by Gremillion on behalf of the Louisiana registrars named as defendants Rogers, Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Rights Division, and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI.

Gremillion asked for a temporary restraining order to prevent the federal attorney general and FBI director from inspecting the voting records. He asked for a three-judge court hearing on the constituticnality of the law.

The suit charged that the act was ex post facto in that it sought to uncover records and activities prior to its passage.

The act, Gremillion charged, was "repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and that it made the U.S. attorney General's office a quasi-judicial body by allowing it to make demands based on its findings of fact."

Gremillion charged that an FBI probe would cause irreparable damage and injury to the registrars and subject them to criminal prosecution for violation of state law.

The state attorney general also charged that the government had failed to comply with his request for the names of those who had accused the registrars.

He described the proposed FBI prcbe as a "fishing expedition" which could enable the government agents to look at all documents in the registrars' offices.

Gremillion said Cecil Manning, East Carroll parish registrar, had received a letter from Ryan on May 13 to make his records available for FBI inspection. Gremillion said similar letters were received May 23 by Mrs. Mae Lucky, Ouachita Parish registrar, and Henry Palmer, East Feliciana Parish registrar.

Rogers' Ambitions Flayed In Louisiana 'Rights' Case

BATON ROUGE (AP) — Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said last night federal Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers is attempting to use the 1960 Civil Rights Act as a stepping stone to the Republican vice presidential nomination.

Gremillion's statement came on the heels of a suit filed by Rogers against Bienville Parish charging that "a pattern of racial discrimination" was designed to prevent eligible Negroes from voting in state elections.

The suit was filed in Shreveport against Bienville Parish registrar Pauline A. Culpepper and individuals of the Citizens Councils of Arcadia and Gibsland.

Individual citizens council members named in the suit were: Jerry R. Butler, John A. Bridges, Walter L. Dance, Forrest Riley McCallister, Joe A. Reeves, Robert L. Taylor Jr., Joe Bryant Williams, R. C. Woodard, Paul B. Phillips, J. Roy Caskey, and Henry Leon Walker, of the Arcadia group and Leon F. Kettler, Archer F. Merritt, Charles E. Merritt, Melvin R. Miller and Hugh Pearson of the Gibsland council.

FIRST TEST

Washington authorities said it was the first time the new Civil Rights Act has been put into use in the courts. Previously the Justice Department has used the act to demand investigation of voter registrar records in various counties of the South.

Gremillion charged that Rogers is attempting to make the act retroactive to dates prior to its enactment last May 7.

He charged that Rogers had not complied with the provisions of the act and is attempting to bring charges on evidence which apparently was gathered before the act was passed.

"Louisiana will insist on due process of law and we will challenge every move of the campaign of Rogers to punish the South in his quest for the vice presidential nomination as a Republican," Gremillion said.

Gremillion charged that Rogers' actions were "punitive and prejudiced towards the citizens of the southern states." He said "we regret sincerely" Rogers' "lack of fair play in these matters."

Gremillion offered no comment on the citizens council portion of the suit, saying he had no immediate contact with the group.

Rogers' suit asks that a court appointed referee be appointed as provided under the civil rights act when there is indication that there has been a showing of racial discrimination as to voting.

The federal complaint charged that when the parish was preparing in 1957 to adopt a permanent registration system, the white citizen councils effectively challenged the registration of 560 of 595 Negro voters registered in the parish.

The suit further contended that similar challenges were brought against only 45 of the more than 5,000 white voters then registered in the parish.

SEEKS NORTHERN VOTE

Gremillion said Rogers is attempting to use the act to gain northern votes for the Republican party. Gremillion said the act "does not give Rogers the rights of a soaring eagle."

The act allows a court appointed voting referee to handle registrations for both state and federal elections for those turned down by local authorities, and afterward seeing to it that the eligibles are permitted to cast ballots.

The federal suit contended that the 560 Negroes who had their voting rights taken from them should have their registrations restored.

The suit alleges that Bienville Parish challenges to the Negro voters were based on such things as failure to compute age with exact precision on the registration records and in the use of the word "Negro" instead of "black" in stating color.

Whites To Suffer If Vote Bill Passes

Figures secured from a study of registration files in Louisiana reveal that the Negro is not the one who is the illiterate. A bill to eliminate from the voting rolls the illiterates has caused the law makers to ascertain to what extent whites in Louisiana cannot read nor write.

The books revealed that there was a total of 45,127 men and women in the state registered as voters but who could neither read nor write. Of these 27,449 were white and 17,678 were Negroes. A breakdown of the number showed that in Orleans parish (that means New Orleans) there are 706 white illiterates and 273 Negroes. In Jefferson Parish, a parish adjoining New Orleans there are 1003 whites and 800 Negro illiterates. In St. Bernard parish, another joining parish, there are 143 white and 47 Negro illiterates. In Plaquemines parish there are 143 whites and not a single Negro illiterate. A statement was made that illiteracy among whites was greatest in Southwest Louisiana.

The bill would prohibit illiterates from registering to vote. At present they may register though illiterate if they can prove themselves to be of good moral character.

First Vote Referee Suit Filed by U.S.

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville Fla

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers today filed a suit at Shreveport, La., to bring into play the voting referee provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act for the first time.

The suit charges there has been "a pattern of racial discrimination" in Bienville Parish, about 40 miles east of Shreveport, designed to prevent eligible Negroes from taking part in elections.

Named as defendants in the action are Pauline A. Culpepper, Bienville registrar of voters, and various individual members of the White Citizens councils of Arcadia, La., and Gibsland, La.

The complaint charges that when the parish was preparing in 1957 to adopt a permanent registration system, the White Citizens councils successfully challenged the registrations of 560 of the 595 Negroes registered to vote.

The suit said similar challenges were brought against only 45 of the more than 5,000 white voters then registered.

The new civil rights law provides for courts to appoint voter referees when there is a showing of discrimination.

The suit filed in U.S. District Court asked that a voting referee be appointed.

Under the 1960 act, a court-appointed voting referee may handle registrations for both state and federal elections for those turned down by local authorities, and afterward see to it that the eligibles are permitted to cast ballots.

In an action at New Orleans last June, the Justice Department charged that the White Citizens Council in Washington Parish had caused the purging of more than 1,200 Negroes from the rolls, and demanded they be reinstated.

The action of the New Orleans court in ordering reinstatement was later affirmed by the Supreme Court. That case, however, was handled before the adoption of the voting referee system.

In the suit at Shreveport, the department said the 560 registered Negroes removed from the Bienville rolls should have their registrations restored.

The action also asked that the registrar be enjoined "from further giving any legal effect" to challenges by citizens councils.

Registrar Culpepper was accused of refusing, contrary to state law, to accept counter-affidavits on behalf of those challenged.

LOUISIANA VOTE ACTION IS FILED

The Times Picayune

'Racial Discrimination' Seen in Bienville

New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers filed a suit Tuesday at Shreveport, La., to bring into play the voting referee provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act for the first time.

The suit charges there has been "a pattern of racial discrimination" in Bienville parish, adjacent to Shreveport, designed to prevent eligible Negroes from taking part in elections.

Named as defendants in the action were Pauline A. Culpepper, Bienville registrar of voters, and various individual members of the White Citizens Council of Arcadia, La., and Gibsland, La.

CHALLENGES CITED

The complaint charges that when the parish was preparing in 1957 to adopt a permanent registration system, the White Citizens Councils successfully challenged the registrations of 560 of the 595 Negroes registered to vote.

The suit said similar challenges were brought against only 45 of the more than 5,000 white voters then registered.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court, asked that a voting referee be appointed.

It said the 560 registered Negroes removed from the Bienville rolls should have their registrations restored.

The action also asked that the registrar be enjoined "from further giving any legal effect" to challenges by Citizens Councils.

Registrar Culpepper was accused of refusing, contrary to state law, to accept counter-affidavits on behalf of those challenged.

BASIS FOR ACTION

The department of justice alleged the Bienville challenges were based on such things as failure to compute age with exact precision on the registration records, and in the use of the word "Negro" instead of the word "black" in stating color.

The individual citizens council members named as defendants are Jerry R. Butler, John A. Bridges, Walter L. Dance, Forrest Riley McCallister, Joe A. Reeves, Robert L. Taylor Jr., Joe Bryant Williams, R. C. Woodard, Paul B. Phillips, J. Roy Caskey, and Henry Leon Walker, all of the Arcadia group; also Leon F. Kettler, Archer F. Merritt, Charles E. Merrirr, Melvin R. Miller, and High Pearson of the Gibsland council.

The attorney general has also recently used the new civil rights act to demand voting records in 12 scattered Southern counties be made available for FBI ex-

First Suit Filed Under Rights Act

Baton Rouge Morning Post

Voting Referee Provision Invoked

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI)—The Federal government today filed its first suit under the new civil rights law, charging that Negroes in Bienville Parish, La., were denied voting rights in an officially-sanctioned "pattern of racial discrimination."

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced the suit, which was filed in Federal District Court in Shreveport, La.

Purge Is Charged

The suit accused local white citizens groups and the Bienville voting registrar with unlawfully purging 560 Negroes from the voting rolls prior to the 1956 election.

The government asked the court to issue an order aimed at preventing Negroes from being stricken from election rolls for bogus reasons. It also called for appointment of a voter referee to protect Negro voting rights in the northern Louisiana parish.

The suit seeks to call into play for the first time the key voting referee provision of the hotly-contested 1960 civil rights law.

In this respect, it differs from a similar suit brought under the 1957 civil rights act against officials in Washington Parish, La. The Supreme Court ordered 1281 Negroes put back on the voting rolls as a result of that action.

Citizens Councils Named

Named as defendants in the new suit were the Citizens Council of Arcadia Inc., and the Citizens Council of Gibsland Inc. The government charged they held a meeting in the American Legion hall in Arcadia Sept. 24, 1956, and decided unanimously to challenge Negro registrations.

Following this meeting, the government said, Pauline A. Culpepper, a voting registrar of Bienville, knocked off the registration rolls the names of the 560 Negroes who were challenged in affidavits submitted by the white citizens groups. She also is named as a defendant.

The government further said she knew the purpose of the challenge was "to effect discrimination basd on race or color against Negro voters."

It said in this connection that only a "token" number of white voters were challenged.

VOTING RECORDS ORDER IS ASKED

The Times-Picayune

U.S. Attorney Acts in E. Feliciana Case

New Orleans, La.

The United States attorney-general Monday filed an application for a federal district court order to make voting records in East Feliciana parish available for inspection.

Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., acting assistant attorney-general, said in the application the registrar of voters in East Feliciana had ignored a written demand to produce these records.

Ryan and US Attorney M. Hepburn Many will appear before Judge J. Skelly Wright June 22 at 10 a. m. to request the court order.

They will be asking the court to order Jerry Earl Palmer, the registrar, to produce the records in his office at Clinton for inspection, reproduction and copying.

Records requested by the government include applications, registrations or payments of poll taxes, or any other papers relative to voting in general, special or primary elections for federal office.

Ryan said his office based its written demand on information "tending to show that some persons qualified to vote . . . have been deprived of their right to register and vote."

He said the demand was sent to Palmer May 23, ordering him to make these records available within 15 days. It was when the registrar ignored the demand, Ryan said, that the US attorney decided to take the matter to court.

Rogers Demands Records from Two More Parishes

The Times-Picayune

New Orleans

Cites Lower Registration of Negro Voters

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two more Louisiana parishes Monday came under the scrutiny of Attorney General William Rogers who called for voter registration records to determine if there is discrimination against eligible Negroes.

Rogers employed the 1960 civil rights law and requested election officials in East Feliciana and Ouachita parishes to make their records available to FBI inspection.

He asked for similar records in Montgomery, Ala., and Early County, Ga.

The action Monday represented Rogers' second move of this kind. Earlier, he called for registration records in McCormack County, S. C., Webster County, Ga., and East Carroll Parish.

East Carroll officials have taken no action although those in the Alabama and South Carolina counties promptly complained.

Rogers said his demands were based on information that Negroes may have been deprived of voting rights because of race.

The announcement said East Feliciana has about 6,325 Negroes of voting age, with 76 registrations.

In Ouachita Parish, the figures were given as 14,532 Negroes, with 727 registrations.

The attorney general said that in each of these counties, a very substantial proportion of white persons of voting age were registered.

He said that among the things to be examined is the question subjected to more stringent registration standards.

Of whether Negroes have been

Also, the announceeent said, the Justice Department had information that major changes have occurred in the registrations in the two parishes as a result of challenges filed by the white citizens councils.

FIRST SUIT UNDER NEW RIGHTS LAW REVEALED

Charge Official Sanction Of "Racial Discrimination"

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The federal government Tuesday filed its first suit under the new civil rights law, charging that Negroes in Bienville Parish, La., were denied voting rights in an officially-sanctioned "pattern of racial discrimination."

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced the suit, which was filed in Federal District Court in Shreveport, La.

The suit accused local white citizens groups and the Bienville voting registrar with unlawfully purging 560 Negroes from the voting rolls prior to the 1956 election.

The government asked the court to issue an order aimed at preventing Negroes from being stricken from election rolls for bogus reasons. It also called for appointment of a voter referee to protect Negro voting rights in the northern Louisiana parish.

SUIT SEEKS REFEREE

The suit seeks to call into play for the first time the key voting referee provision of the hotly-contested 1960 civil rights law.

In this respect, it differs from a similar suit brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act against officials in Washington Parish, La. The Supreme Court ordered 1,281 Negroes put back on the voting rolls as a result of that action.

Named as defendants in the new suit were the Citizens Council of Arcadia, Inc., and the Citizens Council of Gibsland, Inc. The government charged they held a meeting in the American Legion hall in Arcadia on Sept. 24, 1956, and decided unanimously to challenge Negro registrations.

Following this meeting, the government said, Pauline A. Culpepper, a voting registrar of Bienville, knocked off the registration rolls the names of the 560 Negroes who were challenged in affidavits submitted by the white citizens groups. She is also named as a defendant.

The government further said she knew the purpose of the challenge was "to effect discrimination based on race or color against Negro voters."

TOKEN WHITE CHALLENGE

It said in this connection that only a "token" number of white voters were challenged.

The government said challenges were based on alleged deficiencies in the registration recorsd of the Negroes.

It said the white councils cited such things as failure to compute age precisely, failure to complete registration cards, and failure to porperly fill out registration cards.

In the latter instance, the suit said, some votesr were knocked off the registration rolls for listing their race as Negro instead of black.

It further charged that the affidavits were not made under oath and that register Culpepper refused to allow Negroes to submit counter - affidavits as to their voting qualifications. It said both are required by Louisiana law.

The Justice Department already has called for voter records in 12 southern counties to determine whether Negroes have been targets of discrimination. This action also was taken under the new civil rights law which requires state officials to preserve voting records for at least 22 months.

Three Judges May Hear Case Involving Negro Voting Rights

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP)—U.S Judge Ben C. Dawkins said Friday he will seek a three-judge court hearing in a government suit to invoke the court referee law to insure Negro voting rights.

The three-judge court may hear the case in late July or early August.

Dawkins also approved a federal government motion for dismissal of a state suit filed several weeks ago on behalf of registrars of voters in East Carroll, East Feliciana and Ouachita parishes (counties).

Louisiana had asked that federal agents be prohibited from probing records in the parishes.

Judge Dawkins made both moves at a hearing in U.S. District Court here.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion filed in the same court an answer and counter-claim in the Bienville Parish suit where the Justice Department is seeking to apply first the new court referee law.

Gremillion's countersuit said that the government is attempting an unrestricted and unlimited "fishing expedition into every document in the registrar's office."

It was a class action on behalf of all registrars in Louisiana and named U.S. Atty. Gen. Rogers, Asst. Atty. Gen. Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., and FBI Director J Edgar Hoover.

Ryan was served in court at Shreveport.

The suit was filed by Gremillion, Thompson Clarke, East Carroll district attorney; Albin Lassiter, Monroe district attorney; Fred L. Jackson, Bienville district attorney; Richard Kilbourne, East Feliciana district attorney; Louis Padgett, Bossier parish district attorney, and Atty. Gen. N. Cleburn Dalton of Baton Rouge.

The federal suit to invoke the court referee plan was filed several days ago by the U.S. government against Mrs. Pauline Culpepper, Bienville Parish registrar. Gremillion's countersuit was filed in her behalf.

Gremillion said the dismissal actually brought the federal suit into sharper focus and "brings the matter to trial in Shreveport where we wanted it in the first place."

Rulings Ends Last Year's Injunction

Hearings into alleged voting irregularities among Negroes of Louisiana are expected to start within a few weeks, following a United States Supreme Court decision this week at Shreveport which knocked down an injunction of last October which stopped the vote probe in this state.

The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the probe 7 to 2.

The ruling by the highest court in the land was a slap in the face of Attorney General Jack Gremillion who had brought the action to halt the voting rights of Negroes in Louisiana on behalf of 17 registrars.

The registrars had challenged the Civil Rights Commission to call them as witnesses and filed suit. The special court declared that the registrars did not have to appear and since that time the work of the commission had been stymied in this state.

A total of 67 Negroes had complained that they had been denied the right to vote.

In a 33-page opinion authored by Chief Justice Earl Warren, he declared:

"The purely investigative nature of the commission's proceedings, the burden that the claimed rights would place upon those proceedings and the traditional procedure of investigating agencies in general, leads us to conclude that the commission's rules of procedure comport with the requirements of due process."

This action was hailed by the liberal forces in Louisiana as a victory for good government and a blow to the White Citizens Council groups of Louisiana, which have caused more racial strife and hatred in the state than any other group.

213,025 Are Registered to Vote Here November 8

A grand total of 213,025 persons has registered in New Orleans for the Nov. 8 presidential election, Orleans parish Registrar of Voters Louis Knop Jr. announced Friday.

Those registered include 176,742 white persons and 36,283 Negroes, Knop reported.

The registration total represents an increase of approximately 700 over the figure for the July primary and bond issue election, Knop reported. However, the registrar cautioned that these are net figures and do not reflect the total number of persons who registered in the intervening period.

He said that since the July election his office scratched from the rolls the names of approximately 8000 persons who either no longer reside at the addresses from which they were registered or who had not voted within the two preceding years.

Under the permanent registration law the name of any person who has not voted at least once during a two-year period must be removed from the regisration rolls. Such persons are required to reregister if they wish to vote.

Knop said that some time next week his office will complete the compilation of more detailed registration figures, including totals broken down by sex and party affiliation.

With the Ninth Ward leading in total registration with 32,485, the registration in the city's 17 wards is as follows:

Ward	White	Negro	Total
First	2,324	663	2,987
Second	1,933	1,660	3,593
Third	10,075	829	10,904
Fourth	15,334	686	16,020
Fifth	8,359	1,782	10,141
Sixth	4,243	630	4,873
Seventh	20,763	7,018	27,781
Eighth	18,348	449	18,797
Ninth	25,290	7,195	32,485
10th	5,396	1,606	7,002
11th	5,670	3,636	9,306
12th	8,733	2,376	11,109
13th	8,190	1,892	10,082
14th	15,859	742	16,601
15th	10,227	1,831	12,058
16th	5,237	1,046	6,283
17th	10,761	2,242	13,003
GRAND TOTAL	176,742	36,283	213,025

Group Will Resume Inquiry On Louisiana Negro Voting

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission plans to resume in March its inquiry into Negro voter registration in Louisiana and expects to hear from state officials at that time.

An announcement Monday by Chairman John A. Hannah noted that hearings held in New Orleans last September were recessed after 35 Negroes had testified that their right to register and vote had been denied because of race.

A commission spokesman said a definite date and site for the resumed hearing have not been set but it probably will be in mid-March at New Orleans.

HEARING POSTPONED

The hearing first was set for July 1959 but was postponed when the commission's procedures were challenged in legal action by Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion and others. The commission won this litigation in the Supreme Court last summer.

"When the hearing was held in September," Hannah said, "Mr. Gremillion let it be known in public that he thought the commission unfair in not calling for rebuttal testimony from registrars and other state officials — although he previously had asked the commission to postpone the hearing due to what he described as the 'extreme likelihood of interfering with preparation of voter lists, etc., as required by Louisiana law for general election to be held Nov. 8'. Furthermore, Mr. Gremillion rejected an invitation from the vice chairman at the hearing to testify.

ADVANCE HEARING

Likewise, the Louisiana State sovereignty commission did not choose to set its position before the Civil Rights Commission, although invited to do so in advance of the hearing.

"The commission feels it is now necessary to hear from these state officials and others."

Asked if this statement meant Gremillion and others would be subpoenaed, a commission spokesman said no decision had been reached. He indicated efforts would be made for voluntary appearances.

Voting Records Studied By FBI

Investigation In Louisiana Parish Ordered By Federal Judge

By The Associated Press

CLINTON, La., Aug. 8 — The Federal Government Monday began inspecting voter registration records of East Feliciana Parish where complaints have been made that Negroes have been removed from the rolls in wholesale lots.

Two FBI agents arrived here from New Orleans and began checking the records a few hours after the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to hold off the inspection. State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion asked for delay after United States Dist. Judge K. Skelly Wright, on July 18, set Monday for opening of the records.

Records Photographed

Judge Wright's order was directed to Henry Earl Palmer, 46-year-old dairy farmer who has been parish registrar since Feb. 1, 1958.

The FBI agents held a closed conference with Palmer and Dist. Atty. Richard Kilbourne and then began photographing records.

Palmer said the agents asked if he had kept the records of those who had failed to qualify since he had been in office. The registrar said he had.

There are about 2,500 registered voters, 80 of them Negroes in East Feliciana.

The parish population is 60 to 65 per cent Negro, Palmer said. Two years ago there was a total of about 4,000 registered voters before the start of a purge spearheaded by former state Senator William Rainach, then chairman of the joint Legislative Committee on Segregation.

About 600 Removed

As a result of challenges by the parish Citizens Council, about 600 voters of both races were removed. The council members acted as individual citizens, as under state law any qualified citizen can ask to see the record.

Following this purge, the parish police jury (county commissioners) directed Palmer to challenge voters. He then challenged more than 3,000 personally and thus took nearly everyone off the rolls. There was no breakdown by races.

Most of the voters were removed because they did not have the required dates of registration on their forms. Many persons, Palmer said, took themselves off the rolls voluntarily. Then citizens registered to bring the rolls to their present strength.

Kilbourne and Palmer said, "We're going exactly by what the court order calls for and will let them (the FBI agents) see any other records they ask for."

"If they find anything wrong, it will be with the Louisiana law —not with my operation," Palmer said. "I follow every law in the books."

Rights probe will resume in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25—(AP)—The U. S. Civil Rights Commission will resume its inquiry into complaints about denial of voting rights to Louisiana Negroes in New Orleans Sept. 27-28.

The hearing will be a resumption of activities halted last year when a federal district judge enjoined the commission from proceeding with a hearing scheduled to start in Shreveport July 13, 959.

The U. S. Supreme Court cleared the way for resumption of the hearings by ruling the commission had authority to promulgate regulations that deny persons being investigated the right to confront their accusers and deny the right of cross-examination.

THE COMMISSION has refused to say how many complaints are involved in its probe. Last month the number was described as running into the dozens and involving a number of the state's parishes.

RIGHTS INQUIRY IN N.O. SLATED

Commission to Start Hearings Sept. 27

By EDGAR POE

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — The civil rights commission announced Wednesday that it will conduct hearings at New Orleans Sept. 27 and 28.

With all six members scheduled to attend, the commission is scheduled to inquire into many complaints by Negroes in scattered sections of Louisiana who have alleged they have been denied the right to vote because of their race and color.

"We have received complaints from a dozen or more parishes," said a commission spokesman.

The hearing next month will mark the third conducted in the South by the commission. The first was held at Montgomery, Ala., and involved complaints of a number of Negro citizens from Tuskegee Institute, among others. The second was held at Shreveport, La.

PROBER IS SENT

The commission spokesman said that, when the commission receives a complaint, it dispatches an investigator to make a preliminary inquiry to determine if the complainant has the necessary qualifications as set forth under the law of the particular state in which he lives.

The commission is primarily an investigative and fact-finding agency rather than a judicatory, according to a ruling by the supreme court of the United States.

Chairman of the commission is Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State university. Other members are Robert G. Storey of Dallas, vice-chairman; former Gov. Doyle Carlton of Florida; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame university; George M. Johnson, former dean of the Howard university law school in Washington, D. C.; and Robert S. Rankin, chairman of the political science department at Duke university.

'GO AHEAD' SIGNAL

The commission in June received a clear "go ahead" signal from the supreme court of the United States. The tribunal in a seven-to-two decision struck down lower court decisions that uphold the contentions of Louisiana authorities.

The Louisiana case involved several citizens and voting registrars from various parishes who brought suit to block a scheduled commission hearing on voting complaints by 67 Negroes. Subsequently federal district Judge Ben C. Dawkins at Shreveport, after hearing the case, forbade the commission to hold the hearing. Subsequently a three-judge court of appeals tribunal upheld Judge Dawkins.

The Louisiana case was argued before the US supreme court by state Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion and others. Subsequently, however, the supreme court, through Chief Justice Warren, reversed the contentions of the lower court and made this observation:

"It (the commission) does not hold trials or determine anyone's civil or criminal liability. It does not issue orders nor does it indict, punish or impose any legal sanctions. It does not make determinations depriving anyone of his life, liberty or property. In short, the commission does not and cannot take any affirmative actions which will affect an individual's legal rights. The only purpose of its existence is to find facts which may subsequently be used for legislative or executive actions."

This, of course, means that any finds made by the commission can be turned over to the federal bureau of investigation or to Congress.

FBI refused voter records in Louisiana

MONROE, La., Aug. 15 — (AP) — Two FBI agents today were refused access to the rolls of the Quachita Parish registrar of voters.

When the agents appeared in the office of Mrs. Mae Lucky and asked permission to photograph the rolls, she notified the parish district attorney, Albin Lassiter, who refused the request.

Lassiter said he refused the agents because they did not have an order from a competent court and because they were asking for information already obtained by the FBI in May, 1956.

ONE AGENT FROM the Monroe office and one from the New Orleans office showed up this morning. They said the refusal would be reported to Washington.

Lassiter said a similar request came to Mrs. Lucky's office 60 days ago by mail from the Department of Justice and he informed the department that Mrs. Lucky would not comply. Today's visit apparently was a follow-up.

The request to Mrs. Lucky was the second such request in Louisiana during the current civil rights and voter controversy.

A request several days ago to the East Feliciana Parisch registrar for photographing the rolls was complied with after the federal government refusal a stay which had been requested by Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion.

FBI Refused Access to Vote Rolls

BATON ROUGE — Registration in two Louisiana parishes last week refused FBI agents access to voter rolls.

Agents who went to Quachita and East Carroll Parishes were turned back without seeing the rolls. FBI agents said the refusals would be reported to Washington.

The Department of Justice has been checking voter registration rolls in Louisiana for several weeks to ascertain if Negroes are being denied the franchise. Agents examined and photographed records in East Feliciana (Clinton) Parish two weeks ago.

■

ACTING ON complaints that Negroes had been removed from voting lists in wholesale numbers in various sections of Louisiana, agents went to Lake Providence to ask Registrar Cecil Manning to produce the East Carroll Parish registration rolls.

Also, agents went to Monroe to ask Mrs. Mae Lucky, vote registrar, for permission to photograph the rolls.

In both instances, the agents were refused access to the records.

Rights Unit To Probe La. Voting

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Civil Rights Commission announced it will hold a hearing in Louisiana on complaints of Negroes that they were denied the right to register or were purged from the state's registration list.

The hearing in Louisiana will be the first to be held in the South on voting rights since the Supreme Court ruled last June that the commission does not have to permit cross examination or confrontation of witnesses at its hearings.

A spokesman said the commission decided to hold the hearings Sept. 27 and 28 at a still to be determined site in Louisiana.

ALL OF STATE

The spokesman said complaints had been received from every part of the state and that at least 13, and probably more, parishes will be involved. He said the number of complaints "ranged into the dozens."

The civil rights commission schedule a hearing in Louisiana in July of 1959, but the state secured a temporary injunction prohibiting the commission from holding any hearings there.

Later, a federal district court in a two-to-one decision, ruled that the commission could not hold hearings in Louisiana unless it permitted cross examination of witnesses.

This decision was upset by the Supreme Court by a 7-2 ruling in June.

Louisiana Ballot Bias Faces Probe

WASHINGTON — The Civil Rights Commission announced last week that it will conduct hearings in New Orleans on Sept. 27-28 on complaints that Negroes in various sections of Louisiana have been denied the right to vote because of their race and color.

The hearing will mark the third conducted in the South by the commission. The first was held in Montgomery, Ala., and involved complaints of Negor citizens in and about Tuskegee. The second was in Shreveport, La.

A commission spokesman said, "We have received complaints from a dozen or more parishes in Louisiana."

■

THE COMMISSION, he explained, receives complaints, then dispatches an investigator to make a preliminary inquiry to determine if the complainant has the necessary qualifications as set forth by the law of the particular state in which he lives.

The findings of the commission can be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or to Congress.

Vote Referee Suit Filed in Louisiana

Rogers Files Shreveport Voting Suit

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers filed a suit Tuesday at Shreveport, La., to bring into play the voting referee provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act for the first time.

The suit charges there has been "a pattern of racial discrimination" in Bienville Parsh, adjacent to Shreveport, designed to prevent eligible Negroes from taking part in elections.

Named as defendants in the action were Pauline A. Culpepper, Bienville registrar of voters, and various individual members of the White Citizens Council of Arcadia, La., and Gibsland, La.

The complaint charges that when the parish was preparing in 1957 to adopt a permanent registration system, the White Citizens Councils successfully challenged the registrations of 560 of the 595 Negroes registered to vote.

The suit said similar challenges were brought against only 45 of the more than 5,000 white voters then registered.

The new civil rights law provides for courts to appoint voter referees when there is a showing of discrimination.

Louisiana Loses Effort To Halt Vote Record Probe

SHREVEPORT, La. — (UPI) — A federal judge Friday dismissed Louisiana's suit to prevent federal investigation of voting records because it should have been filed in Washington.

U. S. District Judge Ben C. Dawkins granted a federal motion to dismiss the state suit because his court had no jurisdiction.

The suit, filed by Attorney General Jack Gremillion, was aimed at preventing FBI investigation of voter records in East Carroll, East Feliciana and Ouachita Parishes under th 1e960 civil rights law.

However, Gremillion said "we haven't lost a thing."

Just before Dawkins began hearing the federal motion to dismiss, Gremillion filed a counter-suit against the government's charges that 560 Negrose were cut from the voting rolls in Bienville Parish before the 1956 election.

The government charges, filed against two citizens' councils and Mrs. Pauline Culpepper, the Bienville voting registrar, asked that a federal voting referee be assigned to the parish under the new civil rights law.

Gremillion's countersuit asked for a temporary restrainnig order against the government. Then, it asked a federal three-judge court be convened to rule on the constitutionality of portions of new civil rights law.

Louisiana Action Hit By Ellender

Says Voter Referee Move Shows U.S. Desire To Control Things

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 11. — Senator Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) said Saturday the voter referee action filed recently in Bienville Parish, La., demonstrates a desire for complete and utter control of local government by a bureaucratic Washington.

The action was filed by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers under the new Civil Rights Law providing for appointment of voter referees where a pattern of discrimination against Negro voters is shown.

The suit contended that names of 560 of the 595 registered Negro voters in the parish were challenged and removed from voter registration roles in 1956.

Cites State Law

"As we all know, the persons whose names were removed from the voting rolls in Bienville Parish were so removed because there was some fault in their registrations," Ellender said.

Under state law, he said, the registrar of voters in a parish has no choice—if a voters' name is challenged and the challenge is not refuted, the name must be removed.

Ellender said the law also says if the challenged person can submit three affidavits affirming that he is a qualified voter his name will be returned to the roles.

"Yet," none of those 560 bothered to avail themselves of this provision," he said.

Hopes For Appeal

The action, Ellender said, "Shows very clearly . . . that a certain few so called liberals want to achieve complete and utter control of the local government by a bloated, bureaucratic form of government here in Washington."

Ellender said in a talk taped for broadcast in Louisiana that he hopes the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

He said he has no doubt that the law is unconstitutional and is an unwarranted attack on state sovereignty. But he added he has little hope "that the Supreme Court would reverse its present role and start deciding cases on the basis of law, instead of sociological concepts."

Hearing Asked On Referee Law

Three-Judge Court Sought To Study Federal Suit Insuring Voting

By The Associated Press

SHREVEPORT, La., June 10. —United States Judge Ben C. Dawkins said Friday he will seek a three-judge court hearing in a Government suit to invoke the court referee law to insure Negro voting rights.

The three-judge court may hear the case in late July or early August.

Judge Dawkins also approved a Federal Government motion for dismissal of a state suit filed several weeks ago on behalf of registrars of voters in East Carroll, East Feliciana and Ouachita Parishes.

State Makes Request

Louisiana had asked that Federal agents be prohibited from probing records in the parishes.

Judge Dawkins made both moves at a hearing in United States District Court here.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion filed in the same court an answer and counter-claim in the Bienville Parish suit where the Justice Department is seeking to apply first the new court referee law.

Gremillion's counter-suit said the Government is attempting an unrestricted and unlimited "fishing expedition into every document in the registrar's office."

In the counter-suit, Gremillion asked for the three-judge court because questions of constitutionality of the recently-enacted Civil Rights Act.

Officials Named

It was a class action on behalf of all registrars in Louisiana and named United States Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, Asst. Atty. Gen. Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Ryan was served in court at Shreveport.

In dismissing the state suit, Judge Dawkins said, "I'm bound to follow law rather than my personal opinions. There's no proper venue and it has not been waived."

Germillion said the dismissal actually brought the Federal suit into sharper focus and "brings the matter to trial in Shreveport, where we wanted it in the first place."

Suit Invokes Louisiana Vote Arbiter

Discrimination Against Negroes Is Alleged

By The Associated Press

Washington, June 7.—Attorney General Rogers filed a suit at Shreveport, La., Tuesday to bring into play the voting-referee provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act for the first time.

The suit charges there has been "a pattern of racial discrimination" in Bienville Parish, adjacent to Shreveport, designed to prevent eligible Negroes from taking part in elections.

Named defendants are Pauline A. Culpepper, Bienville registrar of voters, and various individual members of the Citizens White Council of Arcadia, La., and Gibsland, La.

560 Of 595 Challenged

The complaint charges that when the parish was preparing in 1957 to adopt a permanent registration system, the White Citizens Councils successfully challenged the registrations of 560 of the 595 Negroes registered to vote.

The suit said similar challenges were brought against only 45 of the more than 5,000 white voters then registered.

The new civil-rights law provides for courts to appoint voter referees when there is a showing of discrimination.

The suit filed in United States District Court asked that a voting referee be appointed.

1,200 Negroes Purged

Under the 1960 act a court-appointed voting referee may handle registrations for both State and federal elections for those turned down by local authorities, and afterward see to it that the eligibles are permitted to vote.

At New Orleans last June the Justice Department charged that the White Citizens Council in Washington Parish had caused the purging of more than 1,200 Negroes from the rolls, and demanded that they be reinstated.

The action of the New Orleans court in ordering reinstatement was later affirmed by the Supreme Court.

That case, however, was handled before the adoption of the voting referee system.

In the suit at Shreveport the Department said the 560 registered Negroes removed from the Bienville rolls should have their registrations restored. The suit also asked that the registrar be enjoined "from further giving any legal effect" to challenges by citizens councils.

Registrar Culpepper was accused of refusing, contrary to State law, to accept counter-affidavits on behalf of those challenged.

The Department alleged the Bienville challenges were based on such things as failure to compute age with exact precision on the registration records, and in the use of the word "Negro" instead of the word "black" in stating color.

Three Judges May Hear Case Involving Negro Voting Rights

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 6-11-60
p. 8

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP)—U.S. Judge Ben C. Dawkins said Friday he will seek a three-judge court hearing in a government suit to invoke the court referee law to insure Negro voting rights.

The three-judge court may hear the case in late July or early August.

Dawkins also approved a federal government motion for dismissal of a state suit filed several weeks ago on behalf of registrars of voters in East Carroll, East Feliciana and Ouachita parishes (counties).

Louisiana had asked that federal agents be prohibited from probing records in the parishes.

Judge Dawkins made both moves at a hearing in U.S. District Court here.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion filed in the same court an answer and counter-claim in the Bienville Parish suit where the Justice Department is seeking to apply first the new court referee law.

Gremillion's countersuit said that the government is attempting an unrestricted and unlimited "fishing expedition into every document in the registrar's office."

It was a class action on behalf of all registrars in Louisiana and named U.S. Atty. Gen. Rogers, Asst. Atty. Gen. Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Ryan was served in court at Shreveport.

The suit was filed by Gremillion, Thompson Clarke, East Carroll district attorney; Albin Lassiter, Monroe district attorney; Fred L. Jackson, Bienville district attorney; Richard Kilbourne, East Feliciana district attorney; Louis Padgett, Bossier parish district attorney, and Atty. Gen. Cleburn Dalton of Baton Rouge.

The federal suit to invoke the court referee plan was filed several days ago by the U.S. government against Mrs. Pauline Culpepper, Bienville Parish registrar. Gremillion's countersuit was filed in her behalf.

Gremillion said the dismissal actually brought the federal suit into sharper focus and "brings the matter to trial in Shreveport where we wanted it in the first place."

Charge Official Sanction Of "Racial Discrimination"

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 6-11-60

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The federal government Tuesday filed its first suit under the new civil rights law, charging that Negroes in Bienville Parish, La., were denied voting rights in an officially-sanctioned "pattern of racial discrimination."

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced the suit, which was filed in Federal District Court in Shreveport, La.

The suit accused local white citizens groups and the Bienville voting registrar with unlawfully purging 560 Negroes from the voting rolls prior to the 1956 election.

The government asked the court to issue an order aimed at preventing Negroes from being stricken from election rolls for bogus reasons. It also called for appointment of a voter referee to protect Negro voting rights in the northern Louisiana parish.

SUIT SEEKS REFEREE

The suit seeks to call into play for the first time the key voting referee provision of the hotly-contested 1960 civil rights law.

In this respect, it differs from a similar suit brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act against officials in Washington Parish, La. The Supreme Court ordered 1,281 Negroes put back on the voting rolls as a result of that action.

Named as defendants in the new suit were the Citizens Council of Arcadia, Inc., and the Citizens Council of Gibsland, Inc. The government charged they held a meeting in the American Legion hall in Arcadia on Sept. 24, 1956, and decided unanimously to challenge Negro registrations.

Following this meeting, the government said, Pauline A. Culpepper, a voting registrar of Bienville, knocked off the registration rolls the names of the 560 Negroes who were challenged in affidavits submitted by the white citizens groups. She is also named as a defendant.

The government further said she knew the purpose of the challenge was "to effect discrimination based on race or color against Negro voters."

TOKEN WHITE CHALLENGE

It said in this connection, that only a "token" number of white voters were challenged.

The government said challenges were based on alleged deficiencies in the registration recorsd of the Negroes.

It said the white councils cited such things as failure to compute age precisely, failure to complete registration cards, and failure to porperly fill out registration cards.

In the latter instance, the suit said, some votesr were known off the registration rolls for their race as Negro instead of black.

It further charged that the affidavits were not made under oath and that register Culpepper refused to allow Negroes to submit counter - affidavits as to their voting qualifications. It said both are required by Louisiana law.

The Justice Department already has called for voter records in 12 southern counties to determine whether Negroes have been targets of discrimination. This action also was taken under the new civil rights law which requires state officials to preserve voting records for at least 22 months.

Voting Suit Filed In Louisiana City

The News and Courier
Charleston, S. C.
Sat. 6-11-60
p. 11

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers filed a suit Tuesday at Shreveport, La., to bring into play the voting referee provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act for the first time.

The suit charges there has been "a pattern of racial discrimination" in Bienville Parish, adjacent to Shreveport, designed to prevent eligible Negroes from taking part in elections.

Named as defendants in the action were Pauline A. Culpepper, Bienville registrar of voters, and various individual members of the White Citizens Council of Arcadia, La., and Gibsland, La.

The complaint charges that when the parish was preparing in 1957 to adopt a permanent registration system, the White Citizens Councils successfully challenged the registrations of 560 of the 595 Negroes registered to vote.

The suit said similar challenges were brought against only 45 of the more than 5,000 white voters then registered.

The suit filed in U.S. District Court, asked that a voting referee be appointed.

It said the 560 registered Negroes removed from the Bienville rolls should have their registrations restored.

The action also asked that the registrar be enjoined "from further giving any legal effect" to challenges by Citizens Councils.

Registrar Culpepper was accused of refusing, contrary to state law, to accept counter-affidavits on behalf of those challenged.

REFEREE LAW HEARING SOUGHT

The Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 6-11-60

Dawkins Throws Out La. Action In Vote Cases

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP)—U.S. Judge Ben C. Dawkins said Friday he will seek a three-judge court hearing in a government suit to invoke the court referee law to insure Negro voting rights.

The three-judge court may hear the case in late July or early August.

Dawkins also approved a federal government motion for dismissal of a state suit filed several weeks ago on behalf of registrars of voters in East Carroll, East Feliciana and Ouachita parishes.

Louisiana had asked that federal agents be prohibited from probing records in the parishes.

Judge Dawkins made both moves at a hearing in U.S. District Court here.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion filed in the same court an answer and counter claim in the Bienville parish suit where the Justice Department is seeking to apply the new court referee law for the first time.

COUNTERSUIT FILED

Gremillion's countersuit said that the government is attempting an unrestricted and unlimited "fishing expedition into every document in the registrar's office."

In the countersuit, Gremillion asked for the three-judge court because of questions of constitutionality of the recently-enacted civil rights act.

It was a class action on behalf of all registrars in Louisiana and named U.S. Atty. Gen. Rogers, asst. Atty. Gen. Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Ryan was served in court at Shreveport.

The suit was filed by Gremillion, Thompson Clarke, East Carroll district attorney; Albin Lassiter, Monroe district attorney; Fred L. Jackson, Bienville district attorney; Richard Kilbourne, East Feliciana district attorney; Louis Padgett, Bossier Parish district attorney; and Atty. Gen. N. Cleburn Dalton of Baton Rouge.

The federal suit to invoke the court referee plan was filed several days ago by the U.S. government against Mrs. Pauline Culpepper, Bienville Parish registrar. Gremillion's countersuit was filed in her behalf.

'FOLLOW LAW'

In dismissing the state su Dawkins said, "I'm bound to law rather than my pers opinions. There's no proper ve and it has not been waived."

Gremillion said the dismissal actually brought the federal suit into sharper focus and "brings the matter to trial in Shreveport, where we wanted it in the first place."

He said Judge Dawkins promised the state's attorneys he would not sign any federal government requests for production of voter registration records until the Bienville "court referee" suit is heard and decided. This has the effect of enjoining the U.S. government from securing voter records.

The effect of having the three-judge court at Shreveport is that it delays all litigation pending a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court in the suit of the state attacking constitutionality of the civil rights act.

In New Orleans, a notice of application for a hearing June 22 in the East Feliciana parish voting records case was filed Friday by Ryan, through U.S. attorney M. Hepburn Many.

East Feliciana parish registrar Henry E. Palmer had been previously requested by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to produce the records.

The application for the hearing was made to U. S. Judge J. Skelly Wright.

RIGHTS UNIT HIT BY GREMILLION

The Times-Picayune
High Court Urged to Affirm Probe Halt
New Orleans, La.

By PAUL M. YOST

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louisiana counsel accused the civil rights commission before the supreme court Tuesday of making new rules and policy decisions never authorized by Con-

rec'd 1-20-60

Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana asked the court to affirm the decision by a special three-judge federal court in Shreveport that halted an investigation of charges by Negroes that their voting rights had been denied.

The special court said the commission could not force registrars of voters to testify without first advising them of charges against them, and permitting the registrars to confront and cross-examine witnesses.

34e

SAYS HEARINGS STALL

Lawrence E. Walsh, deputy attorney general of the United States, argued for reversal of the special court decision.

He told the court the decision had stalled commission hearings to determine if Negroes were improperly denied the right to register and vote.

Walsh emphasized the contention the commission had no authority to punish and was set up merely to investigate and report to Congress and the President.

"No one has singled out these registrars as having done criminal acts," Walsh said. "The whole picture is distorted when you look at the registrars as defendants."

Gremillion replied that the commission acttd as an accusatory body—making an adjudication that some Louisiana voting registrars had violated state and federal laws—while denying the registrars the constitutional rights of appraisal, confrontation and cross examination.

Gremillion said he had sought to co-operate with the commission, but Tuesday during argument learned more from Walsh than he was ever able to get from the commission.

QUERIES 'INCRIMINATING'

"Today for the first time I learned that Negroes were the only complainants against the registrars," said Gremillion. "Heretofore we did not know if they were white, black, yellow, red or green."

The state attorney general said the registrars had received a list of 315 questions from the commission.

"Many of these questions were incriminating," he declared. "It would have been dangerous to answer them. Answers would have involved slander and incriminating remarks."

Gremillion said a recent commission report made "snide and slanderous remarks" about federal Judge Ben Dawkins, who was one of three judges who ruled in the lower court decision.

34e

DECISIONS ATTACKED

The report, said the attorney general, wrongly described Louisiana as a roadblock hindering the commission.

"The record is replete with my co-operation with the commission," he said. "Yet every time we turned around we met with commission secrecy, with authority and policy decisions not authorized by Congress."

W. M. Shaw of Homer, La., general counsel for a Louisiana joint legislative committee on states rights, told the high court he wished to "remove the unfair prejudice that surrounds this case."

Under a new state movement, Shaw related, registration laws requiring literacy and intelligence tests are being enforced strictly on white and Negro voters. He said in some parishes of the state Negroes were discriminated against, and commented also that "we have removed hundreds—if not thousands—of registrations of white people."

"We aim to improve our state by enforcing its laws . . . more white people who want to register are turned down than colored," Shaw said. "Instead of advocating discrimination, we advocate the opposite."

CASE UNDER ADVISEMENT

At one point, Shaw commented: "We run into opposition from the federal government and local people in politics who want the fullest registration possible without regard to our laws."

Chief Justice Warren wanted to know why the registrars did not tell this to the commission. Shaw replied the registrars were summoned to testify on complaints the contents of which were not known, and this led to the action before the special three-judge court.

"This was a sort of pre-trial proceeding in a criminal case?" asked Justice Douglas. He referred to the commission order to the registrars to testify.

"Yes," Shaw said. "The complaints did charge crime."

The case was taken under advisement after Walsh said he would not use a half-hour rebuttal time reserved when he began his arguments Monday.

Rights Group Accused By Louisiana Of Making Unauthorized Decisions

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louisiana counsel accused the Civil Rights Commission before the Supreme Court Tuesday of making new rules and policy decisions never authorized by Congress.

Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana asked the court to affirm the decision by a special three-judge federal court in Shreveport that halted an investigation of charges by Negroes that their voting rights had been denied.

The special court said the commission could not force registrars of voters to testify without first advising them of charges against them, and permitting the registrars to confront and cross-examine witnesses.

Lawrence E. Walsh, deputy attorney general of the United States, argued for reversal of the special court decision. He emphasized the contention the commission had no authority to punish and was set up merely to investigate and report to Congress and the President.

"No one has singled out these registrars as having done criminal acts," Walsh said. "The whole picture is distorted when you look at the registrars as defendants."

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The case was taken under advisement after Walsh said he would not use a half-hour rebuttal time reserved when he began his arguments yesterday.

High Court Given Negro Voting Case

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department Friday asked the Supreme Court for prompt reinstatement of a Federal District Court order which recently restored voting rights to 1,377 Negroes in Washington Parish, La.

Sat. 1-23-60

The order was temporarily set aside Thursday by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, pending a review of the District Court action.

Justice officials invoked a fairly rare procedure in the request made to the Supreme Court Friday for an order vacating the Circuit Court's stay.

ELECTION SCHEDULED

Solicitor General J. Lee Ranking, who filed the petition, noted that the Circuit Court has scheduled oral argument on the appeal in the case for March 21. He also asked the high court to take notice that Louisiana's general election is scheduled for April 19, and asserted that under the scheduled procedure the Negroes involved would be deprived of voting in that election if the stay continues in effect while the appeal is being considered.

Ranking said the voters involved were not new applicants for voting rights, but were registered voters who had been removed from the registration books as a result of "a mass purge" directed at Negro voters in Washington Parish.

'WHOLESALE REMOVALS'

The government suit at New Orleans to get the names back on the rolls charged the wholesale removals resulted from challenges under state law by members of the Citizens Council of Washington Parish, a white group.

Of the Negroes involved, the Solicitor General stated:

"The public interest clearly requires that their status quo be maintained and that citizens found to have been disenfranchised unconstitutionally, because of their race or color, be permitted to remain on the registration rolls pending appellate review.

"No interests of the appellants (the Washington Parish Registrar) or the public call for continuing to deprive those voters of their constitutional rights while the appeal is going forward."

The decree restoring the Negroes to the voting rolls was signed Jan. 11 by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright. The appeal to the Circuit Court was made by Washington Registrar Curtis M. Thomas, who obtained the stay. Thomas told the Circuit Court the District Court order would require him to violate state law.

Vote Probe Hit Hard By La. Atty. Gen.

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
1-30-60

By Alice A. Dunnigan

WASHINGTON (ANP) - The United States Supreme Court will soon decide whether the President's Commission on Civil Rights has the authority to investigate alleged voting violations against citizens because of their race or religion.

The study began after the court had heard four hours of argument, pro and con, on the Constitutionality of this Commission and its legal right to hold hearing on complaints of discrimination.

Lawrence E. Walsh, deputy attorney general of the United States, opened the argument Monday with historical background leading up to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which created the Commission.

Jack P. F. Gremillion, attorney general of Louisiana, contended on Tuesday that the Commission had no right to investigate alleged voting violations in his state. His argument was sanctioned by W. M. Shaw, general counsel of the joint legislative committee of Louisiana.

In his discussion Walsh went into some detail on the duties of the Civil Rights Commission, its method of operation and its investigatory powers. The Commission's powers are limited to investigating complaints of discrimination because of race or religion in voting, housing and education. Its findings were reported to the President and the Congress and recommendations for remedies were offered.

60 COMPLAINTS OF VOTE VIOLATIONS

After having received some 60 complaints of voting violations in Louisiana the Commission scheduled hearings in Shreveport last July to get first-hand information on these allegations.

State officials objected to such hearings and filed a suit in the courts contesting the legality of this action. The Louisiana courts ruled last November that the Commission's procedures and rules were invalid because they did not permit the accused registrars to confront and cross-examine their accusers. The case was then brought to the high court for a final decision.

SAY "COMMISSION UNFAIR"

Gremillion in a loud and blustering voice argued that the Commission had been unfair to local authorities in that it had refused to make available information on who the complainants were, and who the complaints were against.

"We did not know until today," said Gremillion, "that Negroes were the only complainants." The Commission came down with 315 interrogations, he said which reminded him of a Government ersion of a Sears-Roebuck catalogue.

DISLIKES "ACCUSATIONS"

"We have no quarrel with the Commission set up for investigation or fact finding," said the Louisiana Attorney General. "But we do have quarrels with a Commission for accusations."

The Louisiana courts did not agree with the policy of secrecy practiced by the Commission because it did not give the accused an opportunity to prepare a defense. Without this defense, "How can we protect the reputable citizens of Louisiana, most of whom are women?" asked the Attorney General.

High Court to Hear Argument On Louisiana Voting Rights

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Sun. 2-21-60

By Charlotte G. Moulton
United Press International

The Supreme Court has scheduled a civil rights debate of its own Tuesday, when arguments will be heard on reinstatement of 1377 Negroes to the voting rolls of Louisiana.

The nine justices return to the bench at noon after their mid-winter recess of four weeks for opinion writing. A small avalanche of decisions and orders is expected before the arguments begin.

The high court moved quickly to hear the Louisiana case because of a state election there April 19. The Justice Department, which sued under the 1957 Civil Rights Act on behalf of the Negroes, wants a final ruling in time for them to mark their ballots.

The Department won a sweeping victory last Jan. 11 when Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright of New Orleans ordered names of the Negroes restored to the rolls within 10 days. The Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals blocked the order pending appeal. At that point the Supreme Court took over.

Wright also ordered an end to all interference with the right to vote, regardless of race or color. Going even farther, he ordered registrar Curtis M. Thomas of Washington Parish to keep track of the number of challenges to both white and Negro voters beginning last Feb. 1. If more than 5 per cent of the registrants of either race are challenged in any 3-month period. Thomas must submit a detailed report to Wright.

Thomas was one of the defendants in the suit. Others were the Citizens Council of Washington Parish and Council members Diaz D. McElveen, E. Ray McElveen, Saxon Farmer and Eugene Farmer.

The Council early last year began a program allegedly designed to "purge" the Parish registration rolls of all persons illegally registered. Under Louisiana law, any two registered voters may challenge another's right to vote.

Negro Rolls Cut

The result was that 85 per cent of the Negro voters were disenfranchised and 0.07 per cent of the white. Defects on registration cards such as misspellings, illegible handwriting and failure to compute age with exact precision were said to have been found.

Between Nov. 30, 1958, and June 30, 1959, Negro registrants were reduced from 1517 to 236, while registrants increased from 11,444 to 12,228.

Wright found the Council's "acts and practices" were for the sole purpose of depriving Negroes of their right to vote.

The 15th Amendment to the Constitution says "no state" shall deprive a citizen of his right to vote on account of race.

The Supreme Court has already heard a somewhat similar case from Terrell County, Ga. In both instances the defendants contended the civil rights law is unconstitutional. In agreeing to review the Louisiana case, the Court said both should be considered at one time.

In the Georgia case, Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis struck down the law on grounds it permits lawsuits against private individuals as well as state officers.

The suit in fact was brought against county registration officials. It never got to trial because of Davis' ruling.

Commission's Work Blocked

The Court also has under advisement another Louisiana case challenging investigation procedures of the Civil Rights Commission, which was set up under the 1957 Act. An adverse ruling below has brought the Commission's work to a virtual standstill throughout the entire South.

GREMILLION HITS RIGHTS DECISION

Authorizes Governmental Gestapo, Official Says

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Tues. 6-21-60

BATON ROUGE (AP) — Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said Monday a U. S. Supreme Court decision authorized what he called a governmental gestapo.

Gremillion commented after the supreme court knocked down Louisiana's constitutional objections to the Federal Civil Rights Commission in a 7-2 decision.

The decision cleared the way for continued hearings by the Civil Rights Commission at Shreveport into Negro voting complaints.

The ruling was on a federal government motion to dissolve a three-judge federal court injunction at Shreveport pending a decision by the high tribunal on Atty. Gen. Gremillion's contention the Civil Rights Commission setup was unconstitutional.

The three-judge court at Shreveport ruled last October that 17 Louisiana registrars of voters did not have to appear at a Civil Rights Commission hearing on complaints by 67 Negroes that they had been denied voting rights.

STUDY DECISION

Gremillion said he would have to study the decision before announcing the state's next step in the dispute.

Segregation leaders W. M. Rainach and Rep. John Garrett, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, also declined comment pending study of the ruling.

The Louisiana attorney general was in New Orleans to file a motion in U.S. District Court for a study of proceedings in the Justice Department's suit for access to records of the East Feliciana Parish registrar of voters and to answer the allegations in that suit.

Judge J. Skelly Wright continued the hearing until June 29 at which time arguments will be heard on the motion by the state.

Gremillion charged the U. S. Supreme Court with finding a "new interpretation of the Civil Rights Act of 1957." This act has not been superseded by the Civil Rights Act of 1960, which authorized federal voter referees, among other provisions.

Gremillion said, "our citizens will not have any rights if the court continues to invest power in investigative agencies."

'MAKES A FARCE'

Gremillion contended the decision makes a farce of the provisions of the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, designed to protect citizens from harrassment and inquisitions.

"The fifth Amendment is not of much value anymore, unless in a court of law," Gremillion said. "As a result of this opinion it can't be invoked anywhere."

The attorney general said, "the only difference in our case and that of the federal government is that they have the Supreme Court on their side."

He expressed gratification that Justices Black and Douglas dissented in the opinion.

The ruling, he said, gave "life to the Civil Rights Commission's illegal and unauthorized tactics."

"How can you possibly defend yourself," he asked, "if you can't find out the nature of the charges against you and who your accusers are?"

1300 Negroes Due To Regain Votes

Federal Court Orders Names Restored To Louisiana Rolls

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Justice Dept. said today that more than 1300 Negroes will be returned to the voting rolls of Washington Parish in Louisiana through a decree issued today by a Federal Court in New Orleans.

The decree was signed by U. S. Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright following a suit instituted by the Justice Dept. under the 1957 civil rights law.

The names of the 1377 Negroes were removed from the rolls several months ago as a result of what the Justice Dept. called "a mass purge directed at Negro voters in the parish."

In its complaint the Justice Dept. said the names of Negroes were stricken from the rolls as a result of challenges under a state law by four members of the White Citizens Council.

In seeking the injunction which Judge Wright granted today, the Justice Dept. charged that only Negroes in most cases were dropped from the roll for such things as misspellings, failure to compute age with exact precision, and "similar technical deficiencies, which also existed in the registration records of a great many white persons."

The Justice Dept. said that while 1377 Negroes were challenged for such deficiencies, only about 10 white persons were challenged on similar grounds.

Acting Assistant Attorney General Joesph M. F. Ryan Jr., in charge of the Civil Rights Division, said that "while the government does not seek the retention on the voting rolls of people who are not qualified under state law, the decision of the court makes it clear that the state may not apply one set of rules as to qualifications to one race which it does not apply to the other."

The suit filed in Louisiana was one of four the Justice Dept. has filed under the 1957 law.

Two others, one in Georgia and one in Alabama, will be argued before the Supreme Court during January.

The Georgia case tests the constitutionality of the civil rights act while in the Alabama case the Justice Dept. is asking the Supreme Court to make a state liable as a defendant in a suit.

The fourth case, which is recently-filed in Fayette County, Tenn., challenges the so-called "white primary."

Vote Rights Restored to Over 1,300

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Justice Department said today that more than 1,300 Negroes will be returned to the voting rolls of Washington Parish in Louisiana through a decree issued today by a federal court in New Orleans.

The decree was signed by U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright following a suit instituted by the Justice Department under the 1957 civil rights law.

The names of the 1,377 Negroes were removed from the rolls several months ago as a result of what the Justice Department called a mass purge directed at Negro voters in that parish.

In its complaint, the Justice Department said the names of Negroes were stricken from the rolls as a result of challenges under a state law by four members of a White Citizens Council.

In seeking the injunction which Wright granted today, the Justice Department charged that only Negroes in most cases were dropped from the roll for such things as misspellings, failure to compute age with exact precision, and "similar technical deficiencies, which also existed in the registration records of a great many white persons.

The Justice Department said that while 1,377 Negroes were challenged for such deficiencies, only about 10 white persons were challenged on similar grounds.

Louisiana To Fight Probe Of Negro Vote

NEW ORLEANS, La. — The state of Louisiana, which has long prevented Negroes from exercising their voting rights, has expressed a firm determination to oppose investigations by the federal government into the withholding of voting privileges from Negroes. The state attorney has openly said the state is challenging the legality of a Justice Department probe of East Carrol parish voter registration rolls.

In this parish not a single Negro has been able to register to vote. There are 2,804 white voters and 53 of these are admittedly unable to read or write. A similar condition prevails in three other parishes, according to official records as of Nov. 15, 1959.

In West Madison parish there were 2,595 white voters registered Sixty of these unable to read or write and none were Negro voters.

In Tensas parish 1,172 white voters were on the rolls with 12 unable to read of write and not a single Negro voter.

Louisiana successfully blocked one attempt by the federal government to investigate the exclusion of Negroes from their voting rights.

State authorities want to know who is making complaints. This is obviously asked to frighten Negroes from complaining. Many Negroes who have complained have been intimidated and threatened, according to reports.

The state attorney general says he wants to be present at any investigation in order to protect the rights of the registrars.

La. Sues To Stop Vote Record Probe

Shreveport, La.-(ANP)--The State of Louisiana, through its attorney general Jack Gremillion, is seeking a temporary restraining order to prevent the FBI and the U. S. attorney general's office from inspecting the voting records of East Carroll, Ouachita and East Feliciana parishes.

Filed in U. S. District court, the suit charges the new federal civil rights act is ex post facto in that it seeks to uncover records and activities prior to its passage.

"The act," said Gremillion, 'is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and makes the U. S. attorney general's office a quasi-judicial body by allowing it to make demands based on its findings of fact."

Vote Referee Sought In No. La. Parish

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special to the Weekly) -- With the Dixiecrat South still bitterly opposed to Negroes voting freely and trying to erect a defense against the current Vote Probe, the United States Attorney General landed some good punches in the battle for Negro voting rights during the past week.

Last week in Shreveport, La., the Attorney General William P. Rogers filed a suit to bring into play the voting referee provisions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act for the first time.

Monday, in New Orleans, Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., acting assistant attorney-general said the U. S. Attorney General had filed an application for a federal district court order to make voting records in East Feliciana parish available for inspection.

In the Shreveport action, Rogers also requested an injunction against the voting registrar of the parish, Pauline A. Culpepper, and two groups of so-called white citizens' councils to prevent them, by "illegal acts and practices" from "pruning" Negro votes from the parish registration.

The department's complaint charged that 560 registered Negro voters already have been removed, leaving only 26 Negroes on the registration lists and eligible to vote. The suit wants the 560 Negroes restored on the rolls.

Meanwhile, the complaint went on, records showed that the total number of whites of voting age in Bienville parish was 6,120 while Negroes of voting age totaled 5.

As of March 1, complaint alleged, 5143 white persons were listed on the rolls as eligible voters.

All that, the complaint said, made a "pattern of racial discrimination" evident, and the appointment of an unbiased voting referee necessary.

Ryan, asserted in New Orleans, in the application that the registrar of voters in East Feliciana had ignored a written demand to produce the voting records.

Ryan and U. S. Attorney M. Hepburn Many will appear before Judge J. Skelly Wright June 22 at 10 a.m. to request the court order.

At that time, they will be asking the court to order Henry Earl Palmer, the registrar, to produce the records in his office at Clinton for inspection, reproduction and copying.

Ryan pointed out that his office based its written demand on information "tending to show that some persons qualified to vote-- have been deprived of their right to register and vote.

He added "the demand was sent to Palmer May 23, ordering him to make it available within 15 days. It was then the registrar ignored the demand, the U. S. Attorney decided to take the matter to court.

In the meanwhile Rogers has brought to 12 the number of southern counties under fire in the vote probe where Negroes are illegally prevented from casting ballots.

One of the biggest blows at the Justice Department's campaign has reputedly been dealt by Mississippi's hard core segregationist senator, James O. Eastland, who is chairman of the strategic Senate Judiciary Committee.

It has been reported that Eastland has forced Rogers to shelve 40 voting cases in return for allowing the nomination of Harold R. Tyler as head of the civil rights division to come up for a vote.

According to "Washington Report," instead of filing the complaints in federal court, Rogers sent the cases back to Ryan, acting head of the Civil Rights Division, with strict instructions to concentrate on actions that his attorneys already have underway in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

Rogers took this unannounced action after Senate Republican leaders warned him that any mass filing of civil right cases before Congress adjourns would endanger the J. D.'s budget. This has been the principal target of Southern Senators and he (Rogers) didn't want his $568,000 request for the Civil Rights Division riddled so Rogers agreed to hold fire in

House, is now pending be- Committee, on which 12 South- certain cases. The $280,000,000 ern Senators sit. budget, already approved by the Senate Appropriations

VOTER MEASURE SEEN TOP ITEM IN LEGISLATURE

The Times
Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Action on Bill Slated in House

By JAMES H. GILLS
and ROBERT WAGNER

BATON ROUGE, La. — The Louisiana Legislature reconvened Sunday night with reconsideration of the voter qualifications bill of Gov. Jimmie H. Davis' administration a top item on the calendar of the House of representatives.

This is the bill which Thursday received a 63-to-19 majority in its favor, but which failed to receive the two-thirds favorable vote required for a constitutional amendment. Nineteen members of the House did not vote at all. Sixty-eight favorable votes are required for passage.

As the Legislature returned to begin the last three weeks of its 60-day session, the Senate had on the calendar for consideration 40 insurance bills, many of which are being sponsored by the administration, all of which have been passed by the House.

COPIES PROMISED

Rep. T. T. Fields, an administration floor leader, told the House that he would have copies of the registration bill as amended printed and placed on the desks of all House members and would bring it up for reconsideration Sunday night.

The bill has undergone considerable floor amendment and some House members complained that its provisions were not clear to them. As amended the bill tightens up suffrage qualifications to deny the voting franchise to illiterates who register after the Nov. 8 general election at which it would be submitted to the electorate for ratification as well as to persons who are not considered to be "of good character."

The bill lists convictions for felony, convictions for misdemeanors in which certain sentences of imprisonment have been received, living in "common law" marriage and siring or giving birth to an illegitimate child as among the grounds for disenfranchisement for character reasons.

The proposed tightening up o suffrage qualifications would b accomplished by revision o two paragraphs relating to suf frage in the present state con stitution and by the addition o two more paragraphs.

The proposed amendment t the constitution amends par (C), Sec. 1, Art. VIII. to provide that a voter "shall be of good character and shall understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a Republican form of government. One who has committed any of the following acts shall not be considered of good character:

"(1) Has been convicted of a felony and has not received a pardon and full restoration of franchise.

"(2) Has been convicted and sentenced to a term of 90 days or more in jail for each conviction of more than one misdemeanor, other than traffic and/or game law violations, within the five years immediately prior to the date of making application for registration as an elector.

"(3) Has been convicted and sentenced to a term of six months or more in jail of any misdemeanor, other than traffic and/or game law violations, within one year immediately prior to the date of making application for registration as an elector.

"(4) Who has lived with another in 'common law' marriage within five years from the date of making application to become an elector, the common law union to be considered in accordance with the definition hereof prescribed by the criminal laws of this state.

"(5) Has given birth to an illegitimate child within the five years immediately prior to the date of making application for registration as an elector.

"(6) Has been proved to be or has acknowledged himself to be the father of an illegitimate child within the five years immediately prior to the date of making application for registration as an elector.

"(7) The above enumerated acts denoting bad character shall not be deemed exclusive hereunder but said bad character may be established by any competent evidence.

"He shall be able to read and write in the English language, or his mother tongue, and shall demonstrate his ability to do so when he applies for registration by the reading and the writing from dictation given by the registrar, or an interpreter duly sworn, any portion of the preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America, and by making, under oath administered by the registration officer or his deputy, written application for registration, in the English language or his mother tongue, which application shall contain the essential facts necessary to show that he is entitled to register and vote, and shall be entirely written, dated and signed by him, except that he may fill out, and sign the blank application for registration hereinafter provided for, and, in either case, in the presence of the registration officer or his deputy, without assistance or supervision from any person or any memorandum whatever, other than the form of application hereinafter set forth; provided, that, if the applicant be unable to write his application in the English language, he shall have the right, if he so demands, to write the same in his mother tongue from the dictation of an interpreter; and if the applicant is unable to write his application by reason of physical disability, the same shall be written at his dictation by the registration officer or his deputy, upon his oath of such disability."

Par. (D) of the section has been rewritten to eliminate the existing provision under which a person who "is not able to read and write" is able to register if he meets certain character standards and can give a "reasonable" interpretation of any portion of the federal or state constitution when read to him.

One new paragraph, designated as (F) adds that: "Any new or additional qualifications (for voting) may be prescribed by the Legislature, in its discretion."

The other new paragraph, designated as (G) is the one which would retain on the registration rolls those illiterates who are already registered and who are registered prior to the Nov. 8 general election. It provides that:

"Notwithstanding any provision in this section to the contrary, the inability of any person to read or write for any reason, who is registered to vote as of Nov. 8, 1960, shall not be grounds for removal of such person from the registration rolls, by the registrar, by the challenge of other persons, or by any action of court."

D.C. Voting Plan Clears

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate approval completed congressional action Thursday night on a proposed constitutional amendment to give District of Columbia residents the right to vote for president and vice president.

Passage of the resolution was by a voice vote. The presiding officer ruled it had received more than the required two-thirds majority.

The amendment, which does not require President Eisenhower's signature, now will be submitted to the states. To become effective it must be approved by three-fourths, or 38, of the 50 states within seven years.

As the proposed amendment originally passed the Senate early in the session, it also would have outlawed poll tax payhments as a requirement for voting in presidential and congressional elections and empowered governors to fill House vacancies temporarily in case a disaster wiped out a majority of the representatives.

The House knocked out both of these latter provisions.

In its final form, the amendment limits the District's votes in the electoral college to three—the number to which the least populous state is entitled.

RIGHTS PROBES RULED LEGAL BY TRIBUNAL

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Tues. 6/21/60

Settles Challenge by Louisiana Officials

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Eisenhower's civil rights commission got a green light from the supreme court Monday to resume its investigations into complaints of Negro voting rights violations in the South.

In a far-reaching 7-2 decision, the high court struck down lower court rulings that prevented the commission from pursuing its inquiries. The opinion held that the commission's challenged hearing procedures are legal and proper under the circumstances.

The commission has been marking time since last July pending a final court settlement of the challenge to its procedures raised by Louisiana authorities. A spokesman said the commission had not yet decided when to resume its inquiries.

The ruling, the fourth this term on the civil rights issue, marked another milestone in a running legal fight between Southern authorities and federal officials over enforcement of the 1957 "right to vote" civil rights act.

Dissenters were Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas, long associated with the court's so-called liberal wing. They agreed with Louisiana officials who contended the commission's hearing procedures violated the rights of witnesses.

ADJOURNMENT NEAR

The case was the highlight of a heavy "decision Monday" as the court strove to clean up its docket before adjourning for the summer. Next Monday is regarded as the probable adjournment day.

The Louisiana civil rights case was originated by a group of Louisiana citizens and voting registrars who successfully brought suit to block a contemplated commission hearing on voting complaints by 67 Negroes.

Challengers contended they should be told before the hearing who complained and why and that they should be given a chance to confront and cross-examine Negroes. The commission does not allow such practices for fear of anti-Negro reprisals.

Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins of Shreveport, La., who heard the case, banned the hearing. His ruling was upheld by a special three-judge federal panel set up to examine constitutional issues in the case.

WARREN DECISION

The court's decision overturning these rulings was written by Chief Justice Earl Warren. He held that the commission was essentially an investigative agency and likened its procedures to those of grand juries and congressional committees.

He noted that these other agencies do not give witnesses hailed before them the right of confrontation or cross-examination.

Warren said that he and his colleagues were led to conclude "that the commission's rules of procedure comport with the requirement of due process."

Begin Inspection Of Vote Records In East Feliciana

Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La.
Sat. 8/13/60

CLINTON, La. (Special to the Louisiana Weekly) -- With segregation leader Willie Rainach hotter than a "six shooter," the Federal Civil Rights Commission Monday began inspecting voter registration records of East Feliciana parish where complaints have been made that Negroes have been removed from the rolls in wholesale lots.

FBI Agents started checking the vote rolls after the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals denied a motion by Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion to delay execution of a federal court order that East Feliciana parish turn over its voter registration records to the U. S. Attorney General for examination.

Gremillion had asked for delay after U. S. Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright (July 18) set Monday for opening the records.

Judge Wright's order was directed to Henry Earl Palmer, a farmer, who has been parish registrar since the second month of 1959.

Rainach said he did not think the civil rights investigations could be stopped, "but we can certainly take counter-measures against those who file false complaints to bring on an investigation and who testify falsely at investigations."

Rainach suggested the new state sovereignty commission should "advise and assist local officials and the people of the state in fighting this 'witch hunt' by the Civil Rights Commission."

FBI Agents held a closed conference with Palmer and Dist. Atty. Richard Kilbourne and later began photographing records.

There are about 2,500 registered voters, 80 of them Negroes in East Feliciana.

It was revelaed that the parish population is 60 to 65 per cent Negro.

According to Palmer two years ago there was a total of about 4,000 registered voters before the start of the purge lead by Rainach.

As a result of the challenges by the parish Citizens Council, about 600 voters of both races were removed. Later the parish police jury directed Palmer to challenge voters. He then challenged more than 3,000 personally and this took nearly everyone off the rolls.

Meanwhile the Federal Civil Rights Commission ordered a hearing in Louisiana Sept. 27 and 28 on complaints by Negroes that they have been denied voting rights.

A spokesman said the complaints "run into the dozens" and involve at least 13 parishes (counties) in Louisiana. He

FBI Agents Start Check of Feliciana Vote Rolls

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

By JAMES MCLEAN

CLINTON, La. (AP)—The federal government Monday began inspecting voter registration records of East Feliciana Parish where complaints have been made that Negroes have been removed from the rolls in wholesale lots.

Two FBI agents arrived here from New Orleans and began checking records a few hours after the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to hold off the inspection. State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion asked for delay after U.S. Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright July 18 set Monday for opening of the records.

Judge Wright's order was directed to Henry Earl Palmer, 46-year-old dairy farmer who has been parish registrar since Feb. 1, 1959.

FBI agents held a closed conference with Palmer and Dist. Atty. Richard Kilbourne, and then they began photographing records.

2,500 VOTERS

Palmer said the agents asked if he had kept the records of those who had failed to qualify since he had been in office. The registrar said he had.

There are about 2,500 registered voters, 80 of them Negroes, in East Feliciana.

The parish population is 60 to 65 per cent Negro, Palmer said. Two years ago there was a total of about 4,000 registered voters before the start of a purge spearheaded by former State Sen. William Rainach, then chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation.

As a result of challenges by the parish Citizens Council, about 600 voters of both races were removed. Council members acted as individual citizens. Under state law any qualified citizen can ask to see the record.

Following this purge, the parish Police Jury directed Palmer to challenge voters. He then challenged more than 3,000 personally and thus took nearly everyone off the rolls. There was no breakdown by races.

MOST REREGISTER

Most voters were removed because they did not have the required dates of registration on their forms. Many persons, Palmer said, took themselves off the rolls voluntarily. Then citizens reregistered.

Kilbourne and Palmer said, "We're going exactly by what the court order calls for and will let them (the FBI agents) see any records they ask for."

"If they find anything wrong, it will be with the Louisiana law—not with my operation," Palmer said. "I follow every law in the books.

"I have never discriminated against a Negro in this office. But he must pass the same qualification test as any white man.

"I think the records of my office will show that about three white applicants fail for every Negro who fails. Those who fail can come again and try to register again. Each time they fail, I show them their errors."

FBI Copying Voting Rolls In Louisiana

Times-Picayune
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

CLINTON, La. (AP) — The FBI completed photographing voting rolls in East Feliciana Parish after going over records for three days. Two agents began photographing records Monday after the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals refused delay in a federal court order.

Thurs. 8-11-60

The federal order directed the parish to give its voting records to the U.S. attorney general for inspection and copying. The state asked for a delay.

RIGHTS UNIT SETS LOUISIANA INQUIRY

New York Times
Hearing on Alleged Voting Denials Due in September After Delay of a Year

New York N.Y.
Aug. 5, 1960

By TOM WICKER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—The Civil Rights Commission, running more than a year behind schedule, will hold hearings Sept. 27 and 28 on alleged voting discrimination in Louisiana.

The delay was caused by the state's legal challenge, on behalf of a group of parish (county) voting registrars, to the procedural rules of the commission. The United States Supreme Court rejected the Louisiana arguments June 20 and opened the way to the hearings.

No site was announced for the September investigation, and the parishes involved—thirteen, according to a commission spokesman—were not identified. The Spokesman said there had been "dozens" of complaints about violations of voting rights in Louisiana.

Coincident with the announcement of the rescheduled hearings, Robert S. Rankin, a Democrat and a Duke University political science professor, was sworn in as the sixth member of the commission. That made the panel's political balance three Democrats, two Republicans and an independent. Three of the members are Southerners.

First Scheduled in 1959

The Louisiana hearings were first scheduled to be held in Shreveport on July 13, 1959, after the state's Attorney General, Jack P. F. Gremillion, had labeled "preposterous" a questionnaire the commission had sought to have completed by parish registrars.

Federal Judge Ben F. Dawkins granted a temporary restraining order against the hearing July 12. On Oct. 7, 1959, he issued an injunction on the ground that Congress had not authorized the commission to adopt rules that would deny to those under investigation the rights to confrontation, cross-examination and knowledge of the charges against them.

The Supreme Court overruled Judge Dawkins and held that commission proceedings were purely investigatory. Therefore, the court said, the rights in question were not due those involved in the hearings.

In effect, the September hearings will take up the Louisiana investigation at the point where it was halted in July, 1959. Then, voting practices in nineteen parishes were being checked. The commission spokesman said today the thirteen now being looked into were not necessarily all among the original nineteen.

Site Still Unchosen

He said it would hamper the commission's work to disclose now the names of the thirteen parishes. The site, he said, will depend upon suitable accommodations for commission staff and members—some of whom are Negroes—and convenience for the witnesses.

The spokesman said the postponement of the original hearing and the long delay had cost taxpayers about $10,000. Judge Dawkins, he said, had been asked to order Louisiana to post bond to cover these costs, but the court ruled against it. But the jurist denied the request.

Professor Rankin, a Tennessean who has been at Duke since 1927, took the oath from Federal Judge Homer Ferguson at the White House.

Louisiana's Democrats Vote To Pledge Electors

By CLAUDE SITTON

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BATON ROUGE, La.—Loyalist Democrats barely defeated a move by States' Rights forces Thursday to withhold Louisiana's support from Sen. Kennedy.

Following a bitter floor fight, the Democratic State Central Committee voted 51 to 49 to place a slate of presidential electors pledged to the Democratic nominee on the ballot.

The committee thus refused to join other Deep South Democrats in an unpledged elector scheme designed to force concessions on civil rights and other key issues.

It constituted an important victory for Kennedy supporters, who hope to return this state to the Democratic column in November.

The action of the 101-member committee, which met in the House Chamber of the Capitol here, marked a sharp setback for Gov. Jimmie H. Davis.

While Davis did not show his hand openly, it was learned that he had exerted considerable pressure on committee members to go along with the independent elector plan. He asserted earlier that he would not bolt the party, but refused to endorse Kennedy and his vice presidential running-mate, Sen. Johnson.

"I've got plenty of time to see how I'll vote," he remarked Wednesday.

After two test votes in the committee had shown that it might reject the free elector plan, the States' Rights forces opened a lengthy debate. This was followed by a demand for a quorum call and other parliamentary maneuvers designed to kill time. Meanwhile, the governor's supporters sought to stem the opposition tide.

Frank P. Ellis, former national committeeman from New Orleans, and Judge Edmund Reggie of Crowley directed the Loyalist effort.

FBI Denied Inspection Of Vote Records

BATON ROUGE, La. (Special to the Weekly) -- Attorney General Jack Gremillion was again defiant this week following efforts of FBI agents to inspect voting records in East Carroll and Ouachita Parishes.

Gremillion claimed that the agents demanded unspecified rolls from Registrar Cecil Manning. He further claimed that he instructed the registrar not to permit the FBI from seeing the rolls unless they specified the names they were looking for.

At Monroe, La., the agents asked Mrs. Mae Lucky for permission to photograph the rolls and she immediately notified the district attorney, Albin Lassister, who refused the request.

He claimed that he would have to have an order from a competent court. He complained that the information requested had been also obtained as of May 1956. The agents who were from New Orleans and Monroe declared that they would report the defiant attitude of the Louisiana officials to authorities in Washington.

The request in Monroe was the second in Louisiana during the strife-ridden voter registration controversy.

East Feliciana parish registrar granted a similar request several days ago after the federal government refused a stay which had been requested by Atty. General Jack Gremillion.

"I intend to remain loyal to the people of Louisiaa who elected me and I do not ever intend to violate any of their mandates,' said Gremillion.

Voting Rights Hearing In Louisiana Ordered

By the Associated Press

The Federal Civil Rights Commission yesterday ordered a hearing in Louisiana September 27 and 28 on complaints by Negroes that they have been denied voting rights.

A spokesman said the complaints "run into the dozens" and involve at least 13 parishes (counties) in Louisiana.

He declined to name the parishes from which the complaints have been received, saying that to do so would hamper investigative work.

Authority Challenged

The commission originally scheduled a hearing into complaints from Louisiana for Shreveport July 13, 1959, but this was called off when a Federal court enjoined the commission from proceeding with that action. A location for the hearing ordered yesterday has not been chosen.

In the earlier case, the Louisiana attorney general, acting on behalf of a group of voting registrars, raised the constitutional question whether the commission had authority to set up rules of procedure which did not provide an opportunity for a person being investigated to confront the witnesses and conduct cross-examination.

The Civil Rights Commission then suspended activities which might have involved public hearings pending a Supreme Court decision.

The Supreme Court on June 20 ruled that the commission had authority to establish rules under which it would conduct voting hearings. The court also said the 1960 civil rights law contained provisions to clarify the commission's authority.

The commission spokesman said the hearing next month renews the Louisiana investigation where the commission left off last year.

19 Parishes Involved Earlier

He said complaints have been received that Negroes who are qualified to vote were denied the right to register and that some qualified Negroes who had previously registered were purged from the voting lists.

When the hearing was called off last year the commission was seeking information from voting registrars in 19 Louisiana parishes, which included Claiborne, Caddo and Webster.

The spokesman said the parishes in the new hearing are not necessarily the same as those involved a year ago. He said some different parishes no doubt are involved and that the number may be increased to more than 13 before the hearing starts.

Injunction Secured

The last time the commission was in Louisiana, the state attorney general secured an injunction prohibiting it from holding a hearing into Negro voter discrimination in North Louisiana parishes.

Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion successfully argued then that the planned Shreveport hearing should be prohibited because the commission would not permit cross-examination of complaining witnesses and would not let those accused confront their accusers.

However, a later Supreme Court ruling nullified the injunction, permitting the commission to again hold hearings.

24 Subpenaed In Louisiana

Hearing Begins Tuesday On Alleged Negro Voter Discrimination

By United Press International

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—The United States Civil Rights Commission, which will begin a two-day hearing Tuesday into alleged Negro voter discrimination in Louisiana, announced Saturday it has subpenaed 24 witnesses from around the state.

Two commission members, information officer David Koonce and deputy staff director Berl I. Bernhard, arrived during the week to make arrangements for the hearing.

Koonce said all the witnesses have complained to the commission that they have been denied voting rights. Koonce did not reveal their names.

CORE Asks Hearing

The hearing will begin at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday in the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

A spokesman for the Congress of Racial Equality, which has staged two lunch counter sit-ins here in recent weeks, said the organization was seeking an audience with members of the commission. Seventeen Negro and white demonstrators against segregation have been arrested for sit-ins or picketing in the past two weeks.

Koonce was not available for comment concerning the audience with CORE representatives.

VOTE PROBE SHOWS DISCREPANCIES RISE

Total in 10 Precincts Reaches 218

The Orleans parish district attorney's office announced Friday that at least 95 more discrepancies have been found in a continuing investigation of precinct rolls from the July 23 city bond election.

This latest figure brings the total discrepancies found so far in 10 precincts to 218.

Executive assistant district attorney J. David McNeill said handwriting expert Gilbert Fortier has been retained to assist in the check of vote records.

Latest discrepancies found were:

Ward 7, precinct 21: Of 124 ballots cast, 36 were marked after being the roll was removed from the machine.

Ward 8, precinct 1: Five votes were cast by persons not registered to vote.

Ward 9, precinct 29: The tally sheet showed there were 59 voting for the bond proposals and 17 against which was not the actual count.

Ward 10, precinct 13: The tally sheet showed there were 40 voting for the proposals and 22 against which was not the actual count.

Ward 11, precinct 15: Of the 53 ballots cast, 32 of them were marked after the roll was removed from the machine. This included nine erasures.

Ward 12, precinct 4: Of the 114 votes cast, 22 were marked after removal of the roll from the machine.

McNeill said he planned to question 24 commissioners from the six precincts early next week.

No criminal charges have been filed so far.

1,770,000 IN LA. OF VOTING AGE

Miss. to Have 1,163,000 for Fall Elections

Louisiana will have about 1,770,000 civilians of voting age in the state for the November general elections, according to the New Orleans field office of the United States Department of Commerce.

Voting age citizens of Mississippi will total approximately 1,163,000 the field office stated.

These figures represent persons 21 years or over in the two states, exclusive of those in the armed services. The field office pointed out that many of those of voting age are still not eligible to vote because they cannot satisfy state voting requirments.

According to the Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana, a total of 901,791 Louisiana voters balloted in the second Democratic primary for governor Jan. 9. This total represented 79.8 per cent of all registered voters in the state. The U. S. bureau of census estimates a total of about 107 million U. S. civilians will be old enough to vote in November. This figure also is exclusive of members of the armed forces and, the PAR said, establishedestimates a total of about 107 at least a 20-year record in voter turnout.

Court restores Negro voters in Louisiana

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 — (AP) — The Supreme Court today restored voting privileges to 1377 Negroes whose names were stricken from registration rolls of Washington Parish, Louisiana.

The Justice Department charged the names were removed in a "mass purge" of Negro voters, in violation of the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

In a speeded-up appeal, the department asked that the voters be returned to the rolls so that they may cast ballots in Louisiana's general state election on April 19.

THE SUPREME COURT'S action in restoring the names was unanimous. It was announced in an unsigned two-paragraph order.

The Negro voters were removed from parish rolls as a result of challenges filed under Louisiana procedure by members of the White Citizens Council of Washington Parish.

The challenges cited a variety of errors made by the Negroes in filling out their applications for registration. The errors were minor technical deficiencies such as misspelling, miscalculations of age, deviations from printed instructions, and assertedly illegible handwriting.

U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright in New Orleans ruled removal of the Negroes was "massive discrimination" and hence was unconstitutional. He ordered the names restored to the rolls and enjoined members of the White Citizens Council from making any challenge having as its purpose or effect any discrimination based on race.

Supreme Court Will Rule On La. Vote Denial Case

WASHINGTON — (UPI)—The Supreme Court took under advisement Wednesday the question of the reinstatement of 1,377 Louisiana Negroes to the voting rolls.

Brief final arguments were submitted by Henry J. Roberts, jr., assistant state attorney general of Louisiana and U.S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin.

In defending Louisiana's registration system, Roberts told the court a voter may be challenged for failing to cross a "T" or dot an "I" on his registration card.

But he said the only purpose of the "challenge" rule was to eliminate persons who were not qualified to vote under state law.

CAN CHALLENGE

Louisiana permits any two qualified voters to challenge another voter and in order to get re-registered the challenged voter must make a reply.

Rankin cited a 19559 report by the Civil Rights Commission in an attempt to show there was "a deliberate effort" to purge Negroes from the voting rolls in Washington parish where the case originated. He said the registrars were told how to accomplish this.

Roberts, defending his state's system, said a voter can be qualified or disqualified then by the registrar. But once the registration is completed the registrar must accept a challenge and send the voter a notice of disqualification.

MUST FIGHT IT

The voter can get back on the polls only by fighting the challenge, Roberts said.

At this point Chief Justice Earl Warren asked about a voter who failed to cross a "T" or dot an "I".

Roberts said if a voter's qualifications were challenged on that ground he would have to "traverse" the challenge — that is answer it and come in and fill out the card correctly.

Another Louisiana state attorney general, Weldon A. Cousins, termed the registration procedure a "practical ppolitical" maneuver" which is used by one political faction against another. Under it, he said, white other. Under it, he said, white voters have been removed from polls, as well as Negroes.

Cousins said the Washington parish Negroes "were not taken off becouse they were colored, but because they didn't respond to the challenges."

U.S. Opens Fight To Reinstate La. Negro Voters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin said today the reasons given for removal of 1,377 Negro voters from the registration rolls in Washington Parish, La., are "an affront to the people of Louisiana and to the American people."

In his opening argument before the Supreme Court on a move to reinstate the voters Mr. Rankin charged that Registrar Thomas Curtis deleted the names of Negro voters from the list for such "discrepancies" in their applications as misspelling, miscalculation of age "by one day" and handwriting illegibility.

He said Mr. Curtis conceded that half the white voters were guilty of the same discrepancies. Yet, he said, none of the whites were disenfranchised.

Louisiana has appealed a Federal Court order for reinstatement of 1,377 Negroes to the state's voting rolls. The high court moved quickly to hear the Louisiana case before the state election April 19.

Supreme Court Forgot Whites In Louisiana Case

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Louisiana's attorney general said Wednesday the U.S. Supreme Court forgot all about 10 white people challenged on voting rolls in Washington Parish (County).

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said the 10 white people who were included in challenges by the pro-segregation Citizens Councils still are on the registration rolls.

The Supreme Court ordered 1,377 Washington Parish Negroes returned to voter status after they had been removed because of technical errors in registering.

But Gremillion said the high court forgot about the whites.

"When whites challenge Negroes," Gremillion continued, "it looks like the federal courts are overzealous to protect them."

But when whites challenge whites, the courts aren't worried about it, he said.

Gremillion said if anyone was discriminated against, certainly the white people were.

Louisiana Asks Supreme Court To Uphold State in Vote Ban

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—An assistant Attorney General of Louisiana told the Supreme Court today that voters in his state could be disqualified for failing to dot an "i" or cross a "t" on their registration forms.

If such a registration were challenged, Henry J. Roberts Jr. said, the voter would have to be stricken from the rolls unless he came in and "made a correct application."

Mr. Roberts asked the high court to reverse a lower court decision ordering back on the rolls the names of 1,377 Negroes who the judge found had been "purged" on racial grounds. Mr. Roberts said there was no purge—the Negroes had been removed because of spelling and other errors on their forms.

His argument drew expressions of disbelief from several members of the court.

"I did not know," Justice Hugo L. Black said, "that there was any state in the Union that determined the character of its people as voters by seeing whether they can spell."

Mr. Roberts said that under Louisiana law any two voters could challenge another's registration for such inaccuracies. The local registrar was requested to act on those challenges, he said, unless the affected voter proved that there were no inaccuracies.

At that point Chief Justice Earl Warren asked about the man who failed to dot an "I." Mr. Roberts indicated he would be no better off than a bad speller.

The alleged "purge" was carried out by members of the Citizens Council in Washington Parish, La. In all, 1,377 Negroes and ten whites were removed from the registration rolls. Mr. Roberts said the motives of the council members were irrelevant so long as the removed voters actually had made errors.

But Justice Felix Frankfurter said the Supreme Court, in a long line of cases, had found purposeful discrimination against Negroes as jurors simply from the fact that none ever served. He said the same logic applied to the disparate number of Negroes and whites disenfranchised in this case.

The Solicitor General, J. Lee Rankin, told the court yesterday about a Negro woman in Washington Parish who had been taken off the rolls for miscalculating her age by a day. He compared her case with that of a white teacher who spelled the state's name Louisiania.

"She can't spell Louisiana," Mr. Rankin said, "but she happens to be white, so she was not challenged."

The lower court found that more than half the registration cards of white voters in Washington Parish contained errors of the same kind as those for which the Negroes were stricken from the rolls.

Why She Couldn't Vote: Stated Age 1 Day Off

High Court Discovers Registrars In Louisiana Made Errors, Too

By HAYNES JOHNSON
Star Staff Writer

As required by Louisiana law, Mrs. Ethel A. Smith carefully filled out a voting registration card in the neat, legible hand of a teacher.

When she came to a portion of the form requiring that she list her age, Mrs. Smith wrote: "I am now 69 years 8 months and 10 days old."

Mrs. Smith certainly never thought that that sentence one day would be examined closely by Supreme Court justices in an important civil rights case.

But that's what happened yesterday.

Mrs. Smith was one of the 1,377 Negroes removed from the voting rolls of Washington Parish, La., in a white Citizens Council "purge."

Challenged for Errors

The Negroes were taken off the rolls after their registration forms were challenged by members of the Citizens Council for errors.

Yesterday the Supreme Court heard arguments on a ruling by a United States District Court judge in Louisiana that removal of the Negroes constituted "massive discrimination" and therefore was unconstitutional.

Louisiana contends there was no discrimination because of color.

Mrs. Smith's registration form was introduced in the Government's brief.

Chief Justice Warren interrupted Weldon A. Cousins, an assistant attorney general in Louisiana, to ask what was the error in Mrs. Smith's application.

Miscalculated Age

After some hasty figuring, Mr. Cousins said she miscalculated her age by one day.

"One day in 70 years and for that you take her off the rolls?" Mr. Warren asked.

Then a few minutes later Mr. Warren again interrupted to ask:

"Was she one day older or younger."

"Older," answered Mr. Cousins.

The Chief Justice pursued the matter further.

"Does the registrar have the right or the duty to purge the rolls of voters for such things as are indicated here?"

"Yes," he was told.

Henry J. Roberts, jr., another Louisiana assistant attorney general told the court that "these people originally were never qualified and should never have been placed on the rolls in the first case."

He explained that if three citizens challenge a voting form for errors, the registrar is required to accept the challenge.

"If you get three people to say that you spell Louisiana 'Luziana' then the registrar has to accept the fact that you spell it that way," Mr. Roberts said.

He conceded that the parish's registrar "can't calculate."

"Can he vote?" Justice Black asked.

"That's not the issue," the lawyer said.

The challenges introduced by Solicitor General Rankin cited such errors in the voting forms as misspellings and incorrect computation of age.

Mr. Rankin noted that the challenges themselves contained such misspellings as "illetirate," "illegibly" and "promiscious mispelling."

He stated that 50 per cent of all white voters' registration forms in the parish contained similar errors, but they were not removed from the rolls.

Mr. Rankin said that before the "purge" there were 11,444 white voters registered and 1,517 Negroes. After the purge the number of white voters was 12,228 and Negroes had declined to 236.

The District Court found that the challenges were directed almost entirely to Negroes.

The Government seeks to have the voters returned to the rolls in time to cast ballots in the April 19 general election.

Decision Is Unanimous In Case Of 1377

WASHINGTON (ANP) - The absuridty of Louisiana's voting law turned the dignified Supreme Court chamber into a vaudeville of hilarity, Tuesday, when State officials attempted to justify the removal of thousands of voters from the registration rolls.

The fun began when Justices began to question Weldon Cousins, assistant attorney general of Louisiana, about charges brought against the state's registration law by the U. S. Department of Justice.

'C' FOR COLORED

Solicitor General Lee Rankin,

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Voting privileges of 1,377 Negroes whose names were stricken from registration rolls of Washington Parish, Louisiana were ordered restored by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The names were removed in a "mass purge," in violation of the 1957 civil rights act, the justice department charged.

The supreme court's order to restore the names was announced in an unsigned two paragraph order.

Their decision was unanimous.

Earlier in New Orleans U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright termed the removal of the Negroes "massive discrimination" and hence was unconstitutional. The judge ordered the names restored to the rolls and enjoined members of the White Citizens Council from making any challenge having as its purpose or effect any discrimination based on race.

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representing the department, told the court that Negroes were removed from the register if they wrote "C" for "colored" in the blank designating race, rather than "b" for "black," or if they wrote "N" or "Negro" instead of "black."

He compared the application of a Negro teacher who had been disqualified because she miscalculated her age by one day, while a white teacher's application was accepted although she misspelled "Louisiana."

Rankin said, 1377 Negroes in Louisiana had been removed from the rolls on the grounds that they did not meet the literacy test, although 50 percent of white registrants had made as many descrepencies.

In an effort to defend the position of his state, Attorney General Cousins claimed that the registrars were not responsible for the removal of names of persons who failed the literacy test, "They removed themselves when they failed to answer the challenge within the alloted time."

He went on to explain that registrars notified registrants when they had made an error on their test. If the registrant was not satisfied with the findings, he said, they have 10 days in which to appeal. If they failed to answer the challenge they would automatically be removed from the rolls.

"MAYBE, IN SOME CASES"

The Justice asked if these people were not challenged because they are Negroes. Cousins finally in desperation cried out that "maybe the action of some individual registrars was motivated by a person's color, still the Federal Government has no right to come in and interfere.

Under the court's constant hammering away at racial discrimination, Cousins finally shouted that this was not a matter of discrimination, rather it was an example of practical politics. In some instances whites had been removed from the rolls for political purposes.

Trying hard to clear his state of discriminatory charges, Cousins revealed methods of corrupt election practies. In reply to a question he blurted out that this was only the usual practical political maneuvers, one faction against another political faction.

COUNTED 10 MINUTES, ON HIS FINGERS

At one point the Louisiana Attorney was asked to compute the age of the Negro school teacher who failed the literacy test because she was one day older than she reported, by not including in her computation the date of registration.

Snickers were heard in the court room when the state's Attorney worked at it for near ten minutes, counting on his fingers in plain view.

The real show began when the State's assistant attorney general, Henry Roberts, Jr., took the stand to defend the argument advanced by his colleagues. He tried to answer questions raised by the Justices on what would have happened had the purged applicants answered their challenge within the 10 days alloted.

Take the case of the woman who misspelled "Louisiana" by including too many "I's." The mistake was there on the application. Had she answered the challenge would her name have been returned to the rolls?

Had she returned, replied Roberts, with three qualified registered voters who swore that she had spelled Louisiana right, the registrar would have had to accept their decision and return her name to the rolls.

"If she had spelled the name of the state 'Louzana' and three registered voters swore that this was the correct spelling, the registrar would have to accept it, said Roberts.

CHIEF JUSTICE AMAZED

The Chief Justice leaned forward with open mouth and asked in amazement "Even if it isn't right?"

Then all sorts of speculations began to bob up. Justice Black asked if a man had listed his age as 65 in 1958 and came back this year to register and say he is 69, and got three people to witness it, would the registrar be forced to accept it? Roberts replied that they would.

"Well what about the man who listed his sex as 'femal'?"

By this time the court, which is usually so quiet that a pin drop would be detected, was in hysterics. And the otherwise solemn Justices were struggling to suppress laughter.

"Well tell me," said Justice Black, "Do the registrars vote?"

At this point the Chief Chief Justice burst into a broad smile, arose and informally walked off the stand with the other Justices following, without the usual formality of the banging of the gavel and the spectators rising at attention while the black robed, dignified nine justices filed out in military fashion.

Gremillion Says High Court Sets Up Government Gestapo

Montgomery Advertiser

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said Monday a U.S. Supreme Court decision authorized what he called a governmental Gestapo.

Gremillion commented after the Supreme Court knocked down Louisiana's constitutional objections to the Federal Civil Rights Commission in a 7-2 decision.

RELATED STORY, PAGE 1

The decision cleared the way for continued hearings by the Civil Rights Commission at Shreveport into Negro voting complaints.

Montgomery Advertiser

The ruling was on a federal government motion to dissolve a three-judge federal court injunction at Shreveport pending a decision by the high tribunal on Atty. Gen. Gremillion's contention the Civil Rights Commission set up was unconstitutional.

The three-judge court at Shreveport ruled last October that 17 Louisiana Registrars of Voters did not have to appear at a Civil Rights Commission hearing on complaints by 67 Negroes that they had been denied voting rights.

Tues. 6/21/60 P. 7A

Gremillion said he would have to study the decision before announcing the state's next step in the dispute.

Segregation leaders W. M. Rainach and Rep. John Garrett, chairman of the joint legislative committee on segregation, also declined comment pending study of the ruling.

The Louisiana attorney general was in New Orleans to file a motion in U.S. District Court for a stay on proceedings in the Justice Department's suit for access to records of the East Feliciana Parish Registrar of voters and to answer the allegation in that suit.

Judge J. Skelly Wright continued the hearing until June 29 at which time arguments will be heard on the motion by the state.

Gremillion charged the U.S. Supreme Court with finding a "new interpretation of the civil rights act of 1960, which authorized federal voter referees, among other provisions.

Gremillion said, "our citizens will not have any rights if the court continues to invest power in investigative agencies."

Gremillion contended the decision makes a farce of the provisions of the fifth amendment to the U.S. Constitution, designed to protect citizens from harrassment and inquisitions.

First '60 Rights Suit Is Filed in Louisiana

The N.Y. Times N.Y.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 7—The Justice Department has made its first moves for the appointment of voting referees under the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

A suit filed today in Shreveport, La., asked the Federal court there to order back on the voting rolls the names of 560 Negroes allegedly removed in a Citizens Council campaign. The suit also sought the appointment of a referee to register other Negroes.

Wed. 6/8/60

The department has also taken steps, without public announcement, toward naming of a referee in Terrell County, Ga. A voting case pending there since 1958 is about to go to trial. and the judge has been notified that the Justice Department will try to make a case for the appointment of a referee.

The 1960 act, just a month old yesterday, provides for referees to enroll Negro voters when Southern officials will not do so.

New York Times P. 22

To obtain a referee, the Justice Department must first win a case under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, proving that particular Negroes have been prevented from voting because of their race. The judge must also find a "pattern or practice" of discrimination.

The Louisiana case brought today charges that Negroes in Bienville Parish (County) have been deprived of their right to vote because of such a pattern or practice.

The complaint traced the problem to a White Citizens Council meeting in the American Legion Hall in Arcadia, La., on Sept. 24, 1956. The members were said to have agreed on a plan to "maintain racial segregation in Bienville Parish."

The device used, according to the suit, was to challenge Negro registrations because of asserted minor rerrors. One "mistake" cited involved registrants stating their color as "Negro" rather than "black."

The citizens council challenged 560 of the 595 Negroes then registered as voters in the parish, the Justice Department said, but challenged only the "token number" of forty-five white persons.

Pauline A. Culpepper, registrar of voters in Bienville Parish, was named as one defendant in the suit. She was said to have permitted the challenges despite legal deficiencies and their plainly discriminatory nature, and then to have refused to accept any counter-affidavits from the Negroes.

As of last March 31, the Justice Department said, 5,143 of about 6,120 white persons of voting age in the parish were registered. But only twenty-six of the 4,475 Negroes of voting age were on the books.

In additio nto Miss Culpepper, the suit named as defendants sixteen Citizens Council members. The department asked for an injunction prohibiting similar purges and barring the registrar from giving any effect to them.

In a somewhat similar case, also involving a Citizens Council purge, Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright of New Orleans last January ordered 1,377 Negroes back on the voting rolls of Washington Parish.

The Supreme Court affirmed Judge Wright's decision. But the department did not seek appointment of a referee in that case, which was closed before the new law's enactment.

The Terrell County, Ga., case was the first brought under the 1957 act. The suit was dismissed by District Judge T. Hoyt Davis on the ground that the statute was unconstitutional, but last Feb. 29 the Supreme Court reversed his dicision.

The Supreme Court's ruling cleared the way for trial of the original charges by the Justice Department.

These were that the terrell country registrars had used different and more stringent literacy standards for Negroes and had kept their records on cards of a distinct color. The suit complained specifically about the refusal to register four Negro teachers with college degrees on alleged ground of illiteracy.

The trial is now scheduled to begin on June 27 before Judge William A. Bootle of Macon, Ga. The Government has informed Judge Bootle and the defendant registrars that it will ask for a finding of a pattern of discrimination and may then seek appointment of a registrar.

Civil Rights Commission Set To Continue Voting Hearings

News & Courier, Charleston, S.C.

Fri., 8/5/60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Backed by Supreme Court support of its methods, the Civil Rights Commission moved Thursday to examine complaints of denial of Negroes' voting rights. It ordered a hearing Sept. 27 and 28 in Louisiana.

P. 5-B

The hearing means the commission will be taking up again where it left off last year when its hearing procedures were attacked in federal court.

Spokesmen said the number of complaints runs into the dozens and come from parishes (counties) throughout the state. They shied away from an earlier estimate that at least 13 parishes were involved.

The place for the hearings will not be fixed for some days, but it seemed likely all sessions will be held in one city.

The commission originally ordered a hearing on voting complaints to open in Shreveport, La., on July 13, 1959.

On July 12, a U.S. District Court enjoined the commission from conducting the inquiry on ground that it did not allow persons being investigated to confront those who testified against them or permit cross-examination.

Faced with this constitutional challenge to its authority, the commission suspended all plans for public hearings on voting complaints.

But on June 20 the Supreme Court held the commission has authority to conduct hearings under the regulations questioned in the Louisiana case.

The commission's move came while the Department of Justice continued with its independent examination of racial voting patterns, under authority of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has invoked the act to ask inspection of voter registration records in 12 counties in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

The six counties of McCormick, Hampton and Clarendon, S.C., and Webster, Fayette and Early, Ga., have complied. Their records have been photographed and are now being analyzed.

VOTING COMPLAINTS

Civil Rights Probe Slated in Louisiana

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI). The federal Civil Rights Commission announced today it will go to Louisiana in September for hearings on dozens of complaints by Negroes that their voting rights have been denied or taken away.

The hearings, scheduled last year but blocked by a legal maneuver, will be held under terms of a Supreme Court ruling that the commission does not have to let local officials cross-examine or confront witnesses.

A commission spokesman said the investigation will be held Sept. 27 and 28 at a site still to be chosen. He said complaints have been received from all over the state, and that 13 or more parishes (counties) would be involved.

The commission scheduled hearings in July of last year on complaints from hundreds of Negroes in 19 parishes that they had been purged from the voter registration rolls. The state secured a temporary injunction blocking the investigation.

Later, a federal district court held that the hearings could not be held unless the commission allowed witnesses to be cross-examined and confronted by those they accused of taking away their rights.

In June of this year, the Supreme Court upset that decision. The commission had waited for that ruling, since it felt no real progress could be made in the investigation if cross-examination were allowed.

In another development, the rights group was restored to full strength with the swearing-in of Robert S. Rankin, a political science professor from Durham, N.C., as a member. He replaced former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle, who resigned last year.

After the meeting, a spokesman said the commission has received new complaints of voting rights infringements from Negroes in Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina, in addition to those already in from Negroes in Louisiana and from Mexican Americans in California.

Rights Hearing Set In Louisiana

Commission To Probe Voting Complaints

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Backed by Supreme Court support of its methods, the Civil Rights Commission moved today to examine complaints of denial of Negroes' voting rights. It ordered a hearing Sept. 27 and 28 in Louisiana.

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Commission Upheld

Faced with this Constitutional challenge to its authority, the Commission suspended all plans for public hearings on voting complaints.

But on June 20 the Supreme Court held the Commission has authority to conduct hearings under the regulations questioned in the Louisiana case.

In Louisiana, the state attorney general, Jack Gremillion, said he had anticipated the hearing and would participate but complained:

"It's awfully difficult to get prepared for a ghost hearing, so we'll just be prepared as best we can. I would like to co-operate with the Commission but it's very difficult when they try to keep everything secret."

New Complaints

Spokesmen said there were no indications of other voting hearings in the near future. One said complaints have been received during 1959 and 1960 from Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina and California in addition to those from Louisiana. But he added that Commission staff work is now centered on the latter state.

The Commission also received a report on progress of the staff study of alleged inequities in administration of justice. A spokesman said that during the last year more complaints have been received regarding administration of justice than have come in concerning voting. He added the complaints have come from all over the country, about as many from the North as from the South.

Dr. Robert S. Rankin of Duke University, Durham, N. C., was sworn in as a Commission member at a White House ceremony. He succeeds former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia.

LA. GROUP HITS DISCRIMINATION

Sovereignty Commission States Policy

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — The state sovereignty commission Monday condemned "discrimination in any form as to the right to vote by a qualified member of any race."

In a resolution, the commission frowned on "illegal voting practices and irregularities."

The recently formed group intended to safeguard states' rights against federal encroachment, met here in a closed session more than two hours.

A statement issued later by Chairman Frank Voelker Jr. also said, "Old methods of dealing with the problems of encroachment must be replaced with new methods seeking the same ends. This is a part of the job of this commission."

The commission said it must act with "dignity, reasonable restraint and high integrity so as to deserve and hold the confidence of the people.

"We are not about a program of rabble-rousing, cane-raising, publicity - seeking theatrics which make more noise than sense," the commission said. "Though we move rigorously, we intend to do so calmly, intelligently and realistically."

"Much of the old approach must be abandoned," the commission's statement said. "A new fresh approach must be sought and found. We are not now prepared to suggest what it might be, but we can think of 'civil wrongs' as well as 'civil rights' — and we can create an awareness of 'civil responsibilities'."

The resolution approved by the commission reminded that the group was acting under police power of Louisiana, and its purpose is "the safeguarding and preservation of those rights necessary for the well-being of its citizens and for the orderly conduct of governmental affairs."

The commission stated as its official policy the proposition condemning discrimination against qualified voters.

"The commission intends to conduct an examination into any such activity," the resolution said, "and to take appropriate steps to prevent a recurrence of same."

"Any citizen of the state of Louisiana," the resolution said, "who feels that he has been discriminated against or that his rights have been infringed upon in with respect to his right to vote and have his vote counted, is invited and requested to present his complaint to the commission so that the commission may take appropriate action to alleviate the situation and restore to any individual the rights and privileges to which he may be entitled under the laws of the state of Louisiana."

Any member of the commission, the resolution said, is authorized to receive vote discrimination complaints and to present them to the commission for action.

Voelker told a newsman the commission discussed a number of things during the meeting, including the federal court order to integrate New Orleans public schools this fall.

The group had no recommendation concerning the New Orleans school situation, he said, but would discuss the matter further at a meeting set for Aug. 19. Much of the commission's work at first will be in secret, he said.

The commission's statement said school integration problems will be considered first; but "we cannot overlook equally pressing and almost as well publicized problems respecting voting rights, tidelands, transportation, eating and recreational facilities, and other related areas."

Voelker said as themeeting opened he hopes other states will follow the lead of Mississippi and Louisiana and set up similar state sovereignty organizations.

The sovereignty commission chairman and two other representatives recently went to Jackson to confer with members of the Mississippi sovereignty commission, in operation about four years.

Voelker said Louisiana will try to fit in what has been learned by the Mississippi group in its work.

The Mississippi group, he said, is "very much encouraged that the people of this state have seen fit to establish one (commission). We hope and they hope other states will take similar action."

Voelker declined to reveal details of his discussions with Mississippi commission officers but said Gov. Ross Barnett, head of the group, was pleased with its accomplishments.

"They are doing a termendous job," Voelker said, and the visit will be profitable to the Louisiana commission.

The 13-member Louisiana commission was named two weeks ago. It has overall supervision over states rights and segregation matters.

Guy Banister, former FBI agent and New Orleans police official, and J. Y. Sanders, former U. S. representative, were among several persons who came to the meeting here.

Sanders said he was among thousands who believe the commission serves a very useful purpose. He said Louisiana's sovereign right to exist as a state will benefit from the group's work.

State Agency Raps Vote Bias

Race Discrimination In The Franchise Condemned By Louisiana Group

BATON ROUGE, Aug. 8.— (AP) — The State Sovereignty Commission Monday condemned "discrimination in any form as to the right to vote by a qualified member of any race."

In a resolution, the commission frowned on "illegal voting practices and irregularities."

The recently formed group, intended to safeguard states' rights against Federal encroachment, met here in a closed session more than two hours.

A statement issued later also said, "Old methods of dealing with the problems of encroachment must be replaced with new methods seeking the same ends. This is a part of the job of this commission."

'Theatrics' Condemned

The commission said it must act with "dignity, reasonable restraint and high integrity so as to deserve and hold the confidence of the people."

"We are not about a program of rabble-rousing, cane-raising, publicity-seeking theatrics which make more noise than sense," the commission said. "Though we move rigorously, we intend to do so calmly, intelligently and realistically."

"Much of the old approach must be abandoned," the commission's statement said. "A new fresh approach must be sought and found. We are not now prepared to suggest what it might be, but we can think of 'civil wrongs' as well as 'civil rights'—and we can create an awareness of 'civil responsibilities.'

Using Police Power

The resolution approved by the commission reminded that the group was acting under police power of Louisiana and it's purpose was "the safeguarding and preservation of those rights necessary for the well-being of its citizens and for the orderly conduct of governmental affairs."

The commission stated as its official policy the proposition condemning discrimination against qualified voters.

"The commission intends to conduct an examination into any such activity," the resolution said, "and to take appropriate steps to prevent a recurrence of same."

Louisiana Asks Stay In Rights Probe

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A federal judge Wednesday granted Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion 10 days to file a motion asking for an indefinite stay of the federal government's proposed probe of East Faliciana voter registrations, an investigation he again termed "a witch hunt."

Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright granted the 10 days to Gremillion, who also asked the court to await the outcome of a similar case before a three-judge panel in Shreveport or [illegible].

Gremillion requested Wright to convene a three-judge panel to rule on the arguments he presented orally Wednesday, arguments he will present in written form when he files the motion.

Gremillion contended the Civil Rights Act of 1960 is unconstitutional because it gives the federal government the right to inspect records kept by public officials and then impose criminal penalties when there is no provision for the official in question to defend himself.

Gremillion said the "question of Mr. (Henry Earl) Palmer's office is not before this court. There is no discrimination. We found not a single voter in East Faliciana not properly registered under Louisiana law."

Palmer, registrar for East Faliciana, was in the courtroom.

Gremillion drew comparisons between the Palmer case and that against Mrs. Pauline Culpepper, registrar for Bienville Parish, under consideration by the Shreveport three-judge panel. He termed the Culpepper case "all encompassing and vastly more comprehensive."

M. Hepburn Many, U.S. attorney who represented the government, termed the court action "a simple proceeding" under the civil rights act. Contrary to Gremillion's arguments, he contended that it was "not a criminal proceeding. This is an investigative matter, pure and simple."

He reviewed the basis for the [illegible] a court order to require production of registrar voter records for inspection, reproduction and copying.

In 1958 in East Faliciana, he said, there were 2,443 registered whites and 1,027 registered Negroes. In June, 1959, after a voter purge, the number of whites dropped one-third to 1,634 and the number of Negroes declined to 50, "a 19-20ths drop."

"In a conflict between federal and state law," Many said, "federal law must prevail."

Gremillion Paints Dark Vote Picture

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—State Attorney General Jack Gremillion said Friday Louisiana's election machinery faces a complete collapse if the 1960 Civil Rights Act in not stricken from the federal law.

Gremillion filed a supplemental petition in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals contending that demands made of voter registrars in Louisiana cannot be met without denying voter rights.

The attorney general said in his petition that the Civil Rights Act, if upheld, makes it impossible to conduct the state's future elections.

Gremillion earlier began his fight to the court to delay indefinitely the federal government's proposed investigation of East Feliciana Parish (county) voter registration.

"The provision that threatens to leave Louisiana without an election contest." he said, "imposes upon a registrar the holding of records for a period of 22 months following any election at which a federal official is elected."

He said the last such election was held in November, 1958, a general election open to all parties.

"Thus, the act, on its face," he said, "makes it a crime for a registrar of voters to have failed to retain such records, and causes a penalty for an innocent action."

The court battle started some weeks ago when the U.S. Attorney General decided to investigate voter registration in East Feliciana Parish, an area recording heavy Negro population. The government contends that Negro voters are discriminated against in the registrar's office.

VOTE ON PROBE MOVE LISTED

BATON ROUGE, La. — Following is the Louisiana House of Representatives roll call Wednesday on a resolution offered by Rep. T. T. Fields to investigate the mineral board and conservation department:

FOR

New Orleans Area

Jefferson—Beeson; Plaquemines—Schoenberger; St. Bernard-Tapper; Orleans-Sullivan.

Other Parishes

Acadia — Arceneaux, Ashley; Avoyelles — Roy, J. B. Smith; Beauregard — Lewis; Bienville—McCrary; Bossier—Stinson; Calcasieu—J. M. Brown, Knowles; Caldwell — Steen; Catahoula—Peck; Claiborne—Garrett; East Feliciana—Morgan; Evangeline—Perron; Franklin — Womack; Grant—W. K. Brown; Iberia—Decuir; Jackson—I. J. Allen; Jeff Davis—Ordoneaux; Lafourche—D. A. Bernard; Livingston—Hoover; Morehouse — Wilson; Ouachita—Gibbs, John; Rapides—McHenry; Red River—Bethard; Richland — Downes; Sabine—Ammons; St. Helena—Alford; St. Landry—Dupuis; St. Martin—Angelle; St. Tammany—McLain; Tangipahoa—H. Allen, Bickford; Union—Fields; Washington—Sheridan; Webster—Branton; West Baton Rouge—E. L. Bernard; West Carroll—Richard; Winn—P. K. Smith.

AGAINST

New Orleans Area

Jefferson—Rau; Plaquemines—Schoenberger; St. Bernard—Tapper; Orleans—Altmyer, Anzelmo, Barranger, Bolden, Buras, Casey, Clark, Gregson, Landrieu, LeBreton, McGittigan, Murtes, O'Brien, Pfister, Sullivan, Tessier, Besich.

Other Parishes

Ascension—Villar; Assumption—Triche; Caddo—A. D. Brown, Fulco, Jack, J. K. Smith; DeSoto—Cooper; East Baton Rouge—McGehee, Sandeer; Iberville—Cashio; Lafayette—Bertrand; Lafourche—Falgout; Lincoln—Napper; Natchitoches — Boozman, Foshee; Pointe Coupee—Jewell; Rapides — Rand; Red River—Bethard; St. James—Himel; St. John—Becnel; St. Landry—Durand; St. Mary—Grizzaffi; Tensas—Seaman; Terrebonne — Dupont; Vermilion — Simon; West Feliciana—Leake.

NOT VOTING

Orleans—Crais, Kelly, Matassa; Allen—Strother; Cameron—Dyson; Concordia—Crane; East Carroll—Deloney; LaSalle—Lloyd; Madison—Lancaster; Rapides — Munson; St. Charles—Lehrmann; St. Landry—Sylvester; St. Mary—Fondren; Vernon—Adams.

Judge Orders Opening Of Louisiana Vote File

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright Monday ordered the East Feliciana Parish registrar of voters to make all of his voting records available to the U.S. attorney general.

Wright directed the order to Henry Earl Palmer, the registrar of East Feliciana, and was signed on the request of the U.S. attorney general under the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

The decision means:

Palmer shall make available to the attorney general or his authorized representatives for the purpose of inspection, reproduction and copying all records or papers in his possession, custody or control relating to any application, registration or other act requisite to voting in any general special or primary election for federal office."

The court also ordered that the inspection be made available at the registrar's principle office in Clinton on Aug. 8 and thereafter until the inspection and copying are completed.

Wright had this comment:

"Whatever reservations some sincere people may have regarding, desegregation in the public schools, no honest American can condone depriving a citizen of his right to vote. Congress, through Title 3 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960, has sought to protect this right. There can be no doubt that title 3 is appropriate legislation under the 15th Amendment of the Constitution."

The attorney general asked earlier for the East Feliciana records and those of two other parishes on May 23 to determine if there was discrimination against Negroes.

State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion has advised the parish registrars not to surrender the records.

Gremillion argued that the federal government's request for the records did not comply with the 1960 civil rights law wrich contains a provision that such demands "must contain a basis for charges."

Gremillion argued that the request was clearly a criminal proceeding because the new civil rights law provides penalties for election officers who fail to keep such records.

Agents Scan Voter Files In Louisiana

CLINTON, La. (AP)—The federal government Monday began inspecting voter registration records of East Feliciana Parish where complaints have been made that Negroes have been removed from the rolls in wholesale lots.

Two FBI agents arrived here from New Orleans and began checking the records a few hours after the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to hold off the inspection, State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion asked for delay after U.S. Dist. Judge K. Skelly Wright, on July 18, set Monday for opening of the records.

Judge Wright's order was directed to Henry Earl Palmer, 46-year-old dairy farmer who has been parish registrar since Feb. 1, 1958.

The FBI agents held a closed conference with Palmer and Dist. Atty. Richard Kilbourne and then began photographing records.

Palmer said the agents asked if he had kept the records of those who had failed to qualify since he had been in office. The registrar said he had.

There are about 2,500 registered voters, 90 of them Negroes, in East Feliciana.

VOTER RECORDS ORDERED OPEN

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Federal authorities won the first round of their legal battle to probe voting lists in Louisiana when Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright ruled Monday that the government may inspect East Feliciana Parish records.

The court order requires East Feliciana Registrar Henry Earl Palmer to let officials of the U. S. attorney general's office begin looking over his records at Clinton Aug. 8. It also allows the federal agents all the time they need to complete the examination.

Judge Wright's decision also dismissed a charge by State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion that the 1960 Civil Rights Act is unconstitutional.

The federal suit was filed against Palmer when he refused to make his records public. U. S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers, alleging discrimination against Negroes in the parish, has other suits pending that involve inspection of records in other parishes.

"No honest American can condone depriving a citizen of his right to vote," Wright said in a brief opinion issued with his ruling. He decided that Title III of the Civil Rights Act was passed to protect voting rights.

Negro Voting Rights Complaints Upheld

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP) — A special three-judge federal court Wednesday, in effect, upheld the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act and shattered a state battle against a federal probe into Negro voting right complaints.

The court dissolved itself after declaring that it was not ruling on the merits of the case and returned the case to the U.S. District Court.

U.S. Dist. Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. explained that the federal panel's action had supported the Civil Rights Act by rejecting state attacks against its constitutionality.

Dawkins ordered further briefs filed by the federal government and the defendants before the case comes to trial in his court on its merits.

The government seeks to restore 560 Negroes to Bienville Parish (county) registration rolls. They were stricken in 1956 follwoing a purge instigated by pro-segregation Citizens Councils.

Judge Dawkins gave the government and State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion 52 days or until Sept. 17 to file further briefs on the government's suit aimed at an inspection of Bienville Parish voting records.

And Dawkins gave the government and Citizens Councils Attorneys 30 days or until Aug. 26 to file briefs on their part of the suit.

Dawkins declined to dismiss the suit as it pertains to the Citizens Councils and individual members. Councils involved included the Louisiana Assn. of citizens councils.

The special court also brushed aside arguments by the citizens councils group that the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal constitution were improperly inacted.

Judge Dawkins also upheld the government motion to reject Gremillion's move to have the other 63 parish registrars in the state intervene in the suit.

REGISTRAR LOSES COURT RULING

La. Judges Deny Questions in Petitions

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La. — Constitutional questions are not at stake in the federal government's case against the Bienville parish registar of voters and the Association of Citizen's Councils of Louisiana, a special three-judge federal court ruled here Wednesday afternoon.

All arguments were heard Wednesday morning from Harold R. Tyler Jr., new head of the Civil Rights division of the justice departmens, who is representing the government, and Jack P. F. Gremillion, Louisiana attorney general who is representing Mrs. Pauline A. Culpepper, defendant registar of voters.

The government is seeking under the Civil Rights act of 1960 to restore voting rights to 560 Negroes stricken from the voting rolls in the parish during 1956.

The three-judge court, composed of Circuit Judge John Minor Wisdom of New Orleans, District Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. of Shreveport, and District Judge Edwin F. Hunter of Lake Charles, La., desolved itself after ruling on the constitutionality question.

Judge Dawkins then took the bench to hear motions in the case. He granted a government motion to dismiss the defense request that the state's other 63 parish registars of voters be allowed to intervien.

A 52-day delay was granted on the defense motion to dismiss the government's charges. The judge gave the defense three weeks to file a brief, the government three more weeks to answer, and the state 10 days for rebutal.

The defense attacked constitutionality of certain sections of the civil rights act and also raised a point that the 14th and 15th admendments to the constitution are unconstitutional. In their written opinion the judges stated the U. S. Supreme Court's sweeping approval of the Civil Rights act of 1957 makes it unnessary to discuss the point.

The opinion also said the claim that the 14th and 15th admendments are unconstitutional is without merit.

Spectators in the court room were predominately Negros. There were only a handful of whites.

Door Is Closed On Legal Fight

Federal Judges Deflate Louisiana Attacks On Civil Rights

By United Press International

SHREVEPORT, La., July 27. —Louisiana lost another major round in its civil rights battle with the Federal Government Wednesday when a three-judge court ruled the 1960 Civil Rights Act is constitutional.

The ruling deflated a state attempt to wreck a Federal suit asking for the appointment of a voting referee for Bienville Parish. The decision also kept alive a Federal attempt to enjoin several Citizens Councils from repeating a successful purge of Negroes from the voting rolls.

Judges Disbanded

The panel of judges then disbanded, and Federal District Judge Ben C. Dawkins remained on the bench to slam the door on another Louisiana legal argument. The three-judge panel was formed to rule on the constitutionality of portions of the 1960 Civil Rights Act only.

Judge Dawkins ruled that Louisiana's 63 other parish voter registrars may not intervene in the case.

The state had claimed the suit concerning the Bienville Parish registrar involves the same issues and arguments for all other registrars. State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion indicated he wanted the one suit to settle the question for all the registrars.

Dawkins then recessed the court for 52 days. He allowed a 21-day period for the state to file additional motions, another 21 days for Federal attorneys to file counter-motions and a final 10 days for Louisiana to file rebuttals.

Constitution Attacked

The ruling by the three-judge panel said the defendants—the Bienville Parish Registrar, Citizens Councils and individuals—had attacked the constitutionality of the 1960 Civil Rights Act on a number of grounds. "However," the ruling stated, "the United States Supreme Court's sweeping approval of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 makes it unnecessary to discuss the defendants' contentions at great length."

"We find that the constitutionality of title III is not at issue in this case," the ruling said, explaining that requiring the keeping of voting records for 22 months does not violate the ex-post facto provision of the Constitution.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act was defended by the judges against a state attack that charged Federal voting referees would interfere with the state's power to set up qualifications for voters.

The ruling also upheld a Federal contention that challenges of voters are made within a framework created by the state and thus are state actions. The judges finally ruled against an argument by Citizens Councils attorneys that the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution are unconstitutional.

The ruling by the three judges was unanimous. The judges on the panel included Dawkins, John Minor Wisdom and Edwin F. Hunter.

Legislation Is Legal In Every Way

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)- Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau, NAACP told the Senate Rules Committee Thursday, that colored people of the United States are tired of being studied.

"Sometimes I feel like a walking encyclopedia with the back coming off."

Mitchell appeared before the committee along with Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., vice chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, favoring legislation that would authorize the appointment of Federal Registrars in areas where citizens are denied the right to register and vote because of their race.

Rauh, assisted by Mitchell was the official spokesman for the Leadership Conference, an organization composed of 12 national organizations.

Mitchell's statement came as a sanction to a previous statement made by Senator Hubert Humphrey before the same committee.

Testifying in behalf of his own Federal Registrar bill, Humphrey said "The time has passed to talk of study and more study...The Negro has been studied and surveyed and the discrimination against him measured and appraised for some 90 years since the 15th Amendment explicity guaranteed him the right not to be denied the right to vote by reason of race."

Humphrey's reference to a "study" was inspired by President Eisenhower's statement that the Administration "wanted to study" this plan.

The Minnesota Senator reminded the Senate Committee that five of the six Civil Rights Commissioners approved the Federal Registrar proposal which Dean George Johnson described as "the chief fruit" of the Commission's work. Johnson, former dean of the Howard Univesity Law School, is the only Negro member of the commission.

Virginia's former Governor John Battle was the only member of the Commission who opposed the Registrar's proposal. He has since resigned from the Commission.

Opponents for the legislation have requested time to be heard next week.

Senator Everett Jordan of North Carolina said several Southern Senators had sent wires to people back in their states asking if they wished time to present heir views. So far only the Governor and the Attorney General of Georgia and Senators Erving of North Carolina and Thurmond of South Carolina have expressed desires to be heard.

Senator Thomas Hennings of Missouri, chairman of the Committee has agreed to give them this time but contends that the hearings must terminate by February 5.

The Rules Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Thomas Hennings, opened hearings on legislation aimed at providing federal registrars, Monday. The first witness was Robert G. Storey, Vice-Chairman of the Civil Rights Commission, and former Dean of the Southern Methodist University School of Law in Dallas, Texas.

Storey, one of the three southrn members of the Commission, told the senate committee that "existing circumstances compelled the Commission to recommend direct action by the Federal Government for the protection of the right of American citizens to participate in the right to vote."

Storey said he didn't realize until they began this investigation that such disregard for state and Federal officers existed among local officials.

Senator Jacob Javits (R., NY) and Senator Philip Hart (D., Mich.) appeared in favor of the legislation on Tuesday.

PRESTIGE ABROAD THREATENED

Hart pointed out that if Congress fails to act on the report of th Civil Rights Commission, America's prestige abroad will be threatened at a time when the people in the Congo and the Cameroons, in Ghana and Nigeria are achieving their right to vote.

Javits pointed out that only 25 percent of Negroes in the south, or 1,200,000 voted in 1956. If the system of Federal voting Registrars could be put in operation and the Negro registration of the South could be raised to the national percent of eligible citizens who voted in 1956, then 60 percent or more than three million Negroes would be registered in the South in the next ten months.

VOTE PLAN HIT BY GREMILLION

'Outrageous, Tyrannical,' Says Official

BATON ROUGE (AP) — Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion Wednesday branded a new federal proposal to guard against voter discrimination "outrageous and tyrannical."

Gremillion, who blocked a U. S. Civil Rights Commission probe of 17 Louisiana vote registrars last year at Shreveport, said:

"If these plans such as the federal referees are successful, we probably will end up having elections on Sunday in which everyone comes out and stamps his approval for one candidate — some fellow like Khrushchev."

Gremillion, from his home in a telephone interview, said the sponsor of the proposal, U. S. Atty. William Rogers, was attempting to use the civil rights issue to win the GOP vice-presidential nomination.

Under the new proposal, court-appointed referees would be used to prevent discrimination against Negroes in both federal and state elections. It has not been introduced as legislation.

"The whole matter," Gremillion said, "has been political from the outset and is promoted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to continue bloc voting."

He charged the proposal would reduce voting from "the privilege it is to voting regardless of qualification — this would be an open invitation to demagoguery."

The key question of voter qualification always has been left to the states, Gremillion emphasized.

If the federal government wants to meddle in state affairs on this, he suggested, it could sponsor a movement for stiffer penalties for voter discrimination.

"This would be a much better move," he said, "than the current attempts to set up a federal dictatorship over state voting procedures."

The state attorney general said the U. S. Justice Department is overlooking provisions of Louisiana law which give citizens faster remedial action than would be possible under the proposed federal referee system.

"We have ample laws in Louisiana on this subject," Gremillion added, "and Louisiana should not be blamed or persecuted because these individuals who claim they have been wronged do not avail themselves of our laws."

He said, "no one yet has been able to show any where, any place, economic reprisals against anyone who availed themselves of remedies provided by Louisiana law.

"The courts of Louisiana are thoroughly respectable and honest and I've always known them to do justice to an alleged aggrieved party."

ACTION AGAINST NAACP BARRED

U.S. Judge Trio Enjoins State Attoney General

A three-judge federal court in New Orleans Saturday enjoined the state attorney general from enforcing state law requiring the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to file membership lists.

In the temporary injunction favoring the NAACP, the court repeated its opinion in the case, rendered earlier this month, that the state laws in the matter are "invalid."

In that opinion the judges were agreed that to enforce Act 2 of 1924, passed to curb the Ku Klux Klan, would violate the First Amendment's freedom of speech and assembly clauses and the 14th Amendment's due process clause.

The other statute involved in the opinion and the temporary injunction is Act 260 of 1958, which the judges said "would require the impossible" and is "clearly unconstitutional."

That statute requires that a Louisiana chapter of an organization which also has affiliates in other states must attest that officers of the affiliates are not connected with groups cited by Congress as Communist, Communist-front or subversive.

The three-judge court was composed of United States district Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright and US court of appeal Judge John Minor Wisdom.

The injunction also prohibits the attorney general or any other agent of the state from proceeding with a case in Caddo parish against the NAACP under the provisions of the two statutes.

The federal court also retained jurisdiction for the purpose of enforcing the temporary injunction.

FOWLER CITES VOTING HABITS

Voter Participation Hike Is Noted

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La. — State voting machines custodian Douglas Fowler said Thursday voter participation in Louisiana has risen at a faster rate in the past 20 years than the eligible voter population.

A study of voting habits in the past 20 years, said Fowler, showed that registration increased 38 per cent over the period, and balloting increased 39 per cent.

During the same period, the number of citizens reaching the age of 21, and becoming eligible to register, increased only 26.5 per cent.

The study, he said, covered the period 1940 to 1960. In 1940, 51 per cent of eligible citizens were registered. In 1960, the figure jumped to 65 per cent, said Fowler.

NUMERICAL INCREASE

Numerically, registration has increased 427,836, for a total 1,130,381 citizens registered.

Balloting has increased 351,951, for a total 901,791 votes cast in the recent second Democratic primary election.

Total numbers of citizens of voting age has increased 364,486 since 1940. The present total is 1,739,433.

Fowler predicted a sharp increase in the next 10 years, spurred by the World War II bumber baby crop. He said his office was making a long-range program on future needs.

A contributing factor toward the voter registration increase, he said, was a general increase in the tempo of political activity throughout the state.

MORE RUNNING

"More citizens are running for more offices today than ever before," he said. "The custodian's office is now handling upwards of 200 elections a year.

"With that much activity going on, voters become more interested in government and participation in elections."

He said the custodian's office must plan on gradual expansion for some years to come. He said the office has achieved a status as a "full partner" in government.

"The custodian's office is the branch of state government directly keyed to operation of the Democratic process of voting," he said.

"Any money spent to operate this department, provided it is used wisely, is an investment in democracy."

Supreme Court To Hear La. Voter Case Tuesday

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Supreme Court has scheduled a civil rights debate of its own next Tuesday when arguments will be heard on reinstatement of 1,377 Negroes to the voting rolls of Louisiana.

Sept. 21-31-60

The nine justices return to the bench at noon after their midwinter recess of four weeks for opinion writing. A small avalanche of decisions and orders is expected before the arguments begin.

The high court moved quickly to hear the Louisiana case because of a state election there April 19. The Justice Department which sued under the 1957 Civil Rights Act on behalf of the Negroes want a final ruling in time for them to mark their ballots.

The department won a sweeping victory last January 11 when Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright of New Orleans ordered names of the Negroes restored to the rolls within 10 days. The Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals blocked the order pending appeal. At that point the Supreme Court took over.

ORDERS END TO INTERFERENCE

Wright also ordered an end to all interference with the right to vote, regardless of race or color. Going even farther, he ordered registrar Curtis M. Thomas of Washington Parish to keep track of the number of challenges to both white and Negro voters beginning last Feb. 1. If more than 5 per cent of the registrants of either race are challenged in any three-month period, Thomas must submit a detailed report to Wright.

Thomas was one of the defendants in the suit. Others were the Citizens Council of Washington Parish and council members Diaz D McElveen, E. Ray McElveen, Saxo Farmer and Eugene Farmer.

The council early last year began a program allegedly designed to "purge" the parish registration rolls of all persons illegally registered under Louisiana law, any two registered voters may challenge another's right to vote.

The result was that 85 per cent of the Negro voters were disenfranchised and 0.07 per cent of the white. Defects on registration cards such as misspellings, illegible handwriting and failure to compute age with exact precision were said to have been found.

REDUCE NEGRO REGISTRANTS

Between Nov. 30, 1958 and June 30, 1959. Negro registrants were reduced from 1,517 to 236, while registrants increased from 11,444 to 12,228.

Wright found the council's "acts and practices" were for the sole purpose of depriving Negroes of their right to vote.

The 15th Amendment to the Constitution says "no state" shall deprive a citizen of his right to vote on account of race.

The Supreme Court has already heard a somewhat similar case from Terrell County, Ga. In both instances the defendants contended the civil rights law is unconstitutional. In agreeing to review the Louisiana case, the court said both should be considered at one time.

In the Georgia case Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis struck down the law on grounds it permits lawsuits against private individuals as well as state officers.

The suit in fact was brought against county registration officials. It never got to trial because of Davis' ruling.

Absurd Voting Law Upsets Staid Court

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept 3-5-60

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The absurdity of Louisiana's voting law turned the dignified Supreme Court chamber into a vaudeville of hilarity, when state officials attempted to justify the removal of thousands of voters from the registration rolls.

The fun began when Justices began to question Weldon Cousins, Assistant Attorney General of Louisiana, about charges brought against the state's registration laws by the U. S. Department of Justice.

Solicitor General Lee Rankin, representing the department, told the court that Negroes were removed from the registrar if they wrote "c" for "colored" in the blank designating race rather than "b" for "black," or if they wrote "N" or "Negro" instead of their preference "black."

■

HE COMPARED the application of a Negro teacher who had been disqualified because she miscalculated her age by one day, while a white teacher's application was accepted although she misspelled "Louisiana."

Rankin said 1,977 Negroes in Louisiana had been removed from the registration rolls on the grounds that they did not meet the literacy test, although 50 per cent of white registrants had made as many discrepancies.

In an effort to defend the position of his state, Attorney General Cousins claimed that the registrars were not responsible for the removal of names of persons who failed the literacy test. "They removed themselves when they failed to answer the challenge within the allotted time."

He went on to explain that registrars notified registrants when they had made an error on their test. If the registrant was not satisfied with the findings, he said, they have 10 days in which to appeal. If they failed to answer the challenge they would automatically be removed from the rolls.

■

UNDER THE COURT'S constant hammering away at racial discrimination, Cousins finally shouted that this was not a matter of discrimination, rather it was an example of practical politics. In some instances whites had been removed from the rolls for political purposes.

Trying hard to clear his state of discriminatory charges, the Attorney General revealed methods of corrupt elections practices. In reply to a question, he blurted out that this was only the usual practical political maneuvers, one faction against another political faction.

At one point the Louisiana attorney was asked to compute the age of the Negro school teacher who failed the literacy test because she was one day older than she reported by not including in her computation the date of registration. Sniggers were heard in the courtroom when the state's attorney gathered up pencil and paper and worked at it for nearly 10 minutes, counting on his fingers in plain view.

2	2,034	1,579	3,613
3	9,759	868	10,627
4	14,680	668	15,348
5	7,897	1,808	9,705
6	3,917	614	4,531
7	19,286	6,913	26,199
8	17,927	412	18,339
9	24,224	7,106	31,330
10	5,357	1,527	6,884
11	5,615	3,399	9,014
12	8,476	2,279	10,755
13	7,954	1,727	9,681
14	14,792	722	15,514
15	9,703	1,694	11,397
16	4,745	978	5,723
17	10,185	2,062	12,247
Totals	168,984	35,024	203,981

203,918 VOTERS, SAYS REGISTRAR

The Times-Picayune

New Orleans, La.

Sept. 3-5-60

There are 203,918 persons in New Orleans who are registered and eligible to vote in the April 19 general election, Orleans parish Registrar of Voters Louis Knop Jr. announced Tuesday.

Registrations by wards are as follows:

Ward	White	Negro	All
1	2,343	668	3,011

Ortique Candidacy Spurs Registration

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

When an analysis of the Registration Rolls was made last week, it was obvious that the greatest increase in registrations, during the interval between the first and second primary, had occurred in the Seventh Ward of the City of new Orleans. 1-9-60

Dr. Leonard L. Burns, Campaign Director of the Ortique for the Legislature Committee, stated that it was the belief of his group that the increase of registrants from the Seventh Ward was directly attributable to the campaign of the group to elect Revius O. Ortique, Jr. to the House of Representatives. He stated that the latest figures released by the Office of the Registrar of Voters for Orleans Parish indicated that there were 7,299 Negroes registered in the Seventh Ward. This represents an increase of almost one-thousand during the five week period in which persons were able to register for the second primary.

Ortique was contacted at press time and he stated: "We have accepted the huge increase in new registrants in the Seventh Ward as a mandate from the people to conduct a vigorous campaign in the second primary. We have the opportunity of a "lifetime" to demonstrate that when given an opportunity, we, as a group, will stick together to improve our status. This we will do by casting a full vote of our people in a manner which will assure success. We will win because our people are with us. January 9th will mark a new day in our lives. We call upon every Negro registrant to play his part in this drama which has captured the hearts and the imagination of our people all over the state."

Dr. Burns indicated that if the Negroes again rallied to the support of Ortique in his bid for the Legislature, the Committee would develop a program for registration in the Seventh Ward which would bring every Negro above the age of 21 in that ward to the Registrar's Office and they would not relent until everyone of them was registered to participate in government. This is our ultimate objective, an objective which we must achieve if our children's status in the future is to be different from now on, he continued.

ELLENDER HITS AT VOTE RULING

The Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Should Be Reversed on Appeal, Is View

By PAUL WOOTON

WASHINGTON — "For the good of Louisiana, the parish of Washington the nation — and certainly for the good of Judge Wright —the decision involving registration of voters should be reversed on appeal."

Those were the words used by Sen. Allen J. Ellender in commenting on the opinion handed down in the federal district court for the eastern district of Louisiana. 2nd, 1-15-60.

The purpose of the civil rights law of 1957, Ellender said, was to guarantee equal voting rights for all citizens regardless of race. The intent of the las has been twisted, Ellender declared, to the point where a federally-appointed judge seeks to substitute his judgment for the judgment of the Legislature of the state of Louisiana.

Ellender pointed out that the Louisiana law is clear and specific as to the qualifications of electors and the procedures to be employed in challenging registered voters. "In no instance Ellender stated, "does the law vest discretion in the registrar of voters. On the contrary, once specific facts are established the mandatory duty is imposed on the registrar to strike out the challenged name until it can be shown that the person meets the legal requirements."

By placing primary emphasis on numerical comparisons Ellender is convinced that Judge Wright feels that such comparisons are conclusive. The fact that only a few names of white persons were removed from the voting list, while the names of a larger number of Negroes were removed, should not be an issue in the case, Ellender believes.

"It would seem," continued the senator, "that Judge Wright wants the name of a white registrant removed every time the name of a colored registrant is removed without regard to the qualifications of either."

Ellender also is concerned because of the broad terms employed by the court as to the initiation of challenges, "which have for their purpose or are of such discrimination based on race adn color." This is not the object, Ellender pointed out, "applied by Louisiana law the federal constitution or any federal statute."

He feels that it is obvious that the purpose of the challenge is "not to open inquiry once the facts substantiating the validity of the challenge are established. The same is true of the effect of such a challenge. Any challenge must stand or fall on its merits as measured against the standards set forth in the applicable law, Ellender said.

"The state of mind of a challenging individual as well as the underlying purpose of such a challenge can never be examined into, only the actual basis of the challenge is subject to scrutiny, and at that, scrutiny by the local elected officials not by a federal judge."

Ellender fears the practical effects of Judge Wrights decree would be to make the judge a super registrar if empowered not only to weigh the validity of the voter challenge but to deny challenges on such nebulous and non legal grounds as a state of mind.

Ellender understands the state of Louisiana plans to appeal this decision.

Rights Group Accused By Louisiana Of Making Unauthorized Decisions

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
1-16-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louisiana counsel accused the Civil Rights Commission before the Supreme Court Tuesday of making new rules and policy decisions never authorized by Congress.

Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana asked the court to affirm the decision by a special three-judge federal court in Shreveport that halted an investigation of charges by Negroes that their voting rights had been denied. 24 Feb 1959

The special court said the commission could not force registrars of voters to testify without first advising them of charges against them, and permitting the registrars to confront and cross-examine witnesses.

Lawrence E. Walsh, deputy attorney general of the United States, argued for reversal of the special court decision. He emphasized the contention the commission had no authority to punish and was set up merely to investigate and report to Congress and the President.

"No one has singled out these registrars as having done criminal acts," Walsh said. "The whole picture is distorted when you look at the registrars as defendants."

Gremillion replied that the commission acted as an accusatory body—making an adjudication that some Louisiana voting registrars had violated state and federal laws — while denying the registrars the constitutional rights of appraisal, confrontation and cross-examination.

W. M. Shaw of Homer, La., general counsel for a Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on States Rights, told the high court he wished to "remove the unfair prejudice that surrounds this case."

Under a new state movement, Shaw related, registration laws requiring literacy and intelligence tests are being enforced strictly on white and Negro voters. He said in some parishes of the state Negroes were discriminated against, and commented also that "we have removed hundreds—if not thousands—of registrations of white people."

"We aim to improve our state by enforcing its laws . . . more white people who want to register are turned down than colored," Shaw said. "Instead of advocating discrimination, we advocate the opposite."

At one point, Shaw commented: "We run into opposition from the federal government and local people in politics who want the fullest registration possible without regard to our laws."

Chief Justice Warren wanted to know why the registrars did not tell this to the commission. Shaw replied the registrars were summoned to testify on complaints the contents of which were not known, and this led to the action before the special three-judge court.

"This was a sort of pre-trial proceeding in a criminal case?" asked Justice Douglas. He referred to the commission order to the registrars to testify.

"Yes," Shaw said. "The complaints did charge crime."

The case was taken under advisement after Walsh said he would not use a half-hour rebuttal time reserved when he began his arguments yesterday.

Orders 1377 Restored To Voting Rolls

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 1-16-60

With the gubernatorial election just over Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright issued a decree Monday enjoining the registrar of voters for Washington Parish and others from challenging Negro registrations because of race. He ordered 1,377 restored to the register.

The suit had been filed by the federal government through its civil rights division against a group of individuals, members of the White Citizens Council of Washington Parish, Curtis M. Thomas, registrar of voters for the parish, and the Citizens Council itself.

Individuals sued were Diaz D. McElveen, E. Ray McElveen, Saxon Farmer and Eugene Farmer.

In its suit the government claimed that the Citizens Council was purging the parish registration rolls by Negroes by issuing challenges based on slight technicalities.

WHITES UNCHALLENGED

The government claimed that white persons who made the same minor errors on their registration applications as Negroes were not challenged.

In the decree, which is a permanent injunction, Judge Wright enjoins the individuals sued "from causing or initiating challenges or filing any affadavits of challenge which have as their purpose or effect discriminaton based on race or color against any registrants...and from further engaging in any other acts or practices which would interfere with the rights of any citizens of the United States to vote in any election without distinction of race or color."

The Citizens Council itself was also enjoined from challenging Negro registrants on slight technical errors.

The registrar was enjoined also from giving any legal effect to approximately 1,377 challenges against Negro registrants in Washington Parish field by the individuals in the suit between Feb. 1, 1957 and Jan. 16, 1959.

RESTORE IN 10 DAYS

The registrar was also enjoined from permitting names of the 1,377 persons to remain

off the current rolls of qualified voters longer than 10 days from today.

Judge Wright added, "It is the intent and purpose of this paragraph that the persons enjoined shall do whatever is necessary to be done to reinstate, within 10 days from the date of this decree, upon the current rolls o qualified voters of Washington Parish and upon all official copies thereof, the names of all the said approximately 1,377 persons."

Louisianan Attacks Civil Rights Group

Strong Language Rings In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — (UPI) — Phrases like "star chamber," "design of secrecy" and "snide and slanderous remarks" resounded in the Supreme Court Tuesday as Louisiana blasted Civil Rights Commision procedures as unconstitutional.

State Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion said he has "no quarrel" with the commission's right to investigate. But he said he does object when "a fact-finding body becomes an accusatory body."

The Government is appealing two Federal court decisions in Louisiana which outlawed practices of the commission and, in effect, blocked it from further operation in the South. One of the commission's jobs is to look into charges that voting rights have been denied.

The lower courts found that state voting registrars against whom complaints are made should be told who complained and be given the opportunity to cross-examine.

Waving a finger at the justices, Mr. Gremillion shouted, "I defy anyone in this courtroom" to show where Congress authorized the policy of keeping complaints confidential.

Earlier, Deputy State Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh said the "reason for nondisclosure is to protect the reputation of independent persons from reckless charges." Mr. Gremillion accused the commission of proposing hearings in Louisiana "Purely for exposure's sake."

He said a commission report issued recently contained "snide and slanderous remarks" about Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins, one of the jurists who handled the cases involved.

Mr. Gremillion said the report wrongly described Louisiana as a "roadblock" in the commission's way.

He contended that commission rules give registrars — "reputable people, most of them ladies, and loyal citizens of Louisiana"— no chance to prepare a defense against complaints.

Voting Rights Returned To Louisiana Negroes

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12 (AP).—A Federal District Court decree today ordered voting privileges returned to 1,377 Negroes purged from the Washington (Parish (county) rolls by small technicalities.

Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright issued the decree yesterday in a suit filed last June 29 through the Government's Civil Rights Division under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

The defendants were the White Citizens Council of Washington Parish, four council members who had challenged the Negroes' rights to vote, and Curtis N. Thomas, register of voters in the Southeastern Louisiana parish.

The suit noted that while 1,377 Negroes had been challenged only 10 white voters were removed. The Government claimed the Citizens Council had challenged Negro registrants for minor technicalities such as exact ages and misspelled words, while nothing was done about white registrants who made the same mistakes.

Challenges Barred

Judge Wright's decree also enjoined the four individual members of the Citizens Council from "causing or initiating challenges or filing any affidavits of challenge which have as their purpose or effect discrimination based on race or color against any registrants." The individuals were Diaz D. McElveen, E. Ray McElveen, Saxon Farmer and Eugene Farmer. The Council was enjoined from causing or participating in the filing of such challenges.

Judge Wright enjoined Mr. Thomas from giving any legal effect to the 1,377 challenges filed against Negroes between February 1, 1959 and June 16, 1959, or from giving effect to any challenges which might be filed for the purpose of discriminating against a voter because of race.

Judge Wright ordered Mr. Thomas to file a detailed report of compliance within 10 days. He further ordered the registrar to keep records, beginning February 1, showing the number of white and Negro registrants who are challenged.

Attacks Discrimination

In Washington, Assistant Attorney General M. F. Ryan, jr., head of the Civil Rights Division, said, "while the Government does not seek the retention on the voting rolls of people who are not qualified under State law, the decision of the court makes it clear that the State may not apply one set of rules as to qualifications to one race which it does not apply to the other.

"This effective and versatile tool which the Civil Rights Act provides will continue to be used in other cases in Louisiana and elsewhere to prevent racial voting discrimination in any form."

The act also has been invoked in suits in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

Vote Denial 'Hearing' To Air Abuses Jan. 31

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam will head an unofficial Volunteer Civil Rights Commission which will hear stories of voteless Negroes here on Sunday, January 31st.

The V.C.R.C. will conduct a mock hearing entitled, "A Free Franchise in the South." Negroes from the Deep South will tell how local officials kept them from registering to vote.

A special report on the District of Columbia will be made by the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, Washington civil rights leader. The whole proceedings will be open to the public, the press, and broadcasting agencies.

"Testimony" taken at the hearing will be presented to Congress on February 1st. It is hoped that this will help influence passage of civil rights legislation, including a law providing for federal election registrars.

On the panel with Bishop Oxnam will be: Former Governor Theodore McKeldin of Maryland; the Rt. Rev. George W. Baber, presiding bishop of the A.M.E. Church; Mrs. Angela Bambace, vice-president of the Inter-national Ladies Garment Workers Union and manager of the union's Upper South District; the Rt. Rev. C. Ewbank Tucker, presiding bishop of the A.M.E. Zion Church; and the Rev. William H. Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, and president of the National Fraternal Council of Churches.

Staff director for the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission will be Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Staff counsel will be Belford V. Lawson, general counsel for the National Business League and former president of the American Council on Human Rights.

Gremillion To Appeal 'Vote Purge' Ruling

Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion announced last week his office will immediately appeal the federal court order restoring 1377 Washington Parish Negroes to the voting roles.

Gremillion who arrived in Washington, D. C. only a few days ago to argue another civil rights case, said the motions would be filed by his assistant George F. Ponder, with the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

The State of Louisiana will seek an appeal of the decision issued Monday by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright and will ask for a stay of execution.

Judge Wright maintains in his order that the lopsided "purge" of 1377 Negroes to a handful of white voters on the parish registration lists was clear evidence of discrimination.

67 COMPLAINTS

The Civil Rights Commission acting on complaints of 67 Northwest Louisiana Negroes who alleged they had been purged from the voting rolls, subpenaed 13 parish registrars for a one-day hearing last July 13. Gremillion said the commission exceeded its investigative powers and failed to notify him of the subpeanaes, even though he was by law, attorney for the registrars.

He further stated that this latest action by the commisssion was designed with an "obvious attempt to eliminate counsel" for witnesses.

NO 'BALONEY' - PASSMAN

Meanwhile, U. S. Representative Otto E. Passman (D., La.) said there is a lot of political baloney on the part of Republicans and Democrats in the maneuvering in the House over civil rights legislation.

"But," he said, "it is no baloney that the powers in both parties will make every effort to get the so-called moderate bill now in hands of the Rules Committee to the floor."

He was further quoted as saying: "vying for favor with the northern and eastern minority groups," he said, "the leaders of each party will make it very difficult, if not impossible, for us to again hold the line this year against further so-called civil rights legislation."

"Both parties," he said, "seek the Negro vote in the North and East and both are doing everyting possible to gain it in this presidential election year."

Negroes Win Vote Issue Case

Miami, Fla.

The New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal judge in New Orleans Monday ordered back on the voting rolls the names of 1,377 Negroes stricken in a Citizens' Council campaign.

Judge J. Skelly Wright acted in a suit brought by the Justice Department under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. It was the first victory for the department under the 1957 act, and officials here hailed it as a big one.

Two other Justice Department voting cases, in Georgia and Alabama, were dismissed by the trial courts. Both are now before the Supreme Court, where the attorney general, William P. Rogers, will argue the Georgia case today.

What pleased officials especially about Judge Wright's decision was the sweeping nature of the refief he granted. He ordered every Negro "purged" from the registration books put back on within 10 days.

The "purge," as Judge Wright called it in his ruling, took place between February and June of last year. Members of the Citizens Council in Washington Parish, La., looked through the registration books and challenged registrations because of misspellings and other alleged errors.

Challenges were filed against 1,377 Negroes and 10 white persons, Judge Wright said.

The challenged voters were then told that they could stay on the rolls only if they appeared in person with affidavits from three registered voters to prove their right to stay on.

Defeat Via Bias

Negro Vote Big Factor In Louisiana Politics

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW CRLEANS — (ANP)—The Negro and the Negro question figured high in Louisiana politics in New Orleans and elsewhere in Louisiana this past weekend.

In the democratic primary the first two candidates for state positions to qualify for a second primary [illegible]

Lawrence A. Wheeler, running for the state legislature lost to his white opponent by a vote of 1834 to 1202. Revius O. Ortique, Jr., was entered in a race where there were four running with two to be elected. He garnered 5,917 votes while his three opponents got 17, 3?4, 3,?13 and 3,?7. The two highest won.

NEGRO VOTE DEFEATS MORRISON

The Negro question is said to have defeated Mayor deLesseps Morrison of New Orleans who was in the race for governor. White citizens slapped the Negro onto his back and that together with a the Catholic Church to which he belonged and being a city man despite having been born in the country are said to have defeated him in favor of Singing Jimmie H. Davis, former Governor who promised death, hell and destruction to the Negro in the state even though he did say he believed in the separate but equal doctrine.

A ray of light appeared however, when Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright issued a decree enjoining the registrar of voters of Washington Parish and others from challenging Negro registrations because of race.

5,000 PURGED FROM ROLLS

More than 5,000 Negroes had been purged from voting rolls in several parishes for minor or alleged minor infractions of registration procedures such as stating age in years, months and days.

The NAACP and White Citizens' Councils were enjoined as well as several individuals. The names of those persons were also [illegible] to the suit. The defendants were also ordered to bring into the court

what compliance had been effected.

There are present 1[illegible] registered in Louisiana and [illegible] are on foot to double this within a year.

Editorials

The Pittsburgh Courier

Victory in Louisiana

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The winning of the vote for 1,377 colored citizens of Washington Parish, La., resulting from the successful action of the Department of Justice and on decision of Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright of New Orleans, is an important and significant victory.

These Negro citizens were purged from the voting lists between February and June, 1959, because of piddling errors on the registration books, but actually to remove any Negro voting competition.

White citizens who had committed the same or similar errors were left on the lists, of course.

But at is so important about this victory is that it is the first one brought by the Justice Department for violation of the 1957 Civil Rights Act; and the decision will apply to all other counties in the South where Negroes have been systematically disfranchised by a conspiracy of racial bigots.

Southern white registrars in some counties have been most ingenious in devising ways and means of keeping the republican form of government from being effective, but at last they have received their comeuppance.

What is now needed is more teeth in the 1957 Civil Rights Law, so that more victories can be won more speedily, and the new Congress should get promptly about this business.

It is most heartening in this connection that Attorney General William P. Rogers last week personally urged the U. S. Supreme Court to overturn last April's decision of Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis of Georgia declaring the Civil Rights Act unconstitutional.

HIGH COURT ACTION ASKED FOR VOTERS

The Times-Picayune

New Orleans, La.

U. S. Moves in Washington Parish Case

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The justice department asked the supreme court Friday to dissolve an appeals court stay of an earlier lower court order restoring more than 1300 Negroes to the voting rolls in Washington parish, La.

If acted only one day after the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit stayed an injunction issued by the federal district court for the eastern district of Louisiana on Jan. 11.

The injunction was designed to restore voting rights to 1377 Negro voters stricken from the Washington parish voting rolls as a result of action by members of the Citizens Council.

Officials described the justice department's move as an "unusual action." If the high court should set aside the stay as requested, the action would reinstate the district court order until normal appeal procedures could be taken.

The government petition noted that a general election will be held in Louisiana on April 19 and "there are no reasons why the district court's decree should be stayed pending appeal."

"The public interest clearly requires that . . . citizens found to have been disenfranchized unconstitutionally because of their race or color be permitted to remain on the registration rolls pending appelate review," the petition added.

The district court action was the result of a federal suit filed June 29, 1959, against the Citizens Council and Curtis M. Thomas, registrar of voters in Washington parish. It was the third of four boting rights suits instituted by the federal government under the civil rights act of 1957.

Justice Department Hits Jim Crow Registration in Louisiana

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Restores 1300 Negroes to Voting Lists In Washington Parish

Fri. 1-22-60

Claims Different Yardsticks Used

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The Justice Department this week struck a blow at double standards for qualifying voters and restored the names of 1,300 Negroes to the voting list in Washington Parish, La.

The action became official when U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright signed a decree ending a suit brought by the Justice Department under the 1957 civil rights law.

Establishes a Precedent

The case establishes a precedent that may be followed in a number of southern areas where Negroes have either been barred from qualifying or have had their names stricken from voting lists.

In the Washington Parish case the Negroes' names had been stricken on challenges by segregationists that misspellings, incorrect calculations of ages, and other similar technicalities constituted grounds for striking the names.

The Justice Department contended that the same yardstick had not been applied to whites whose names remained on the voting lists.

Negroes Charge "Voting Purge"

Negroes throughout the South have charged that removal of their names for such negligible reasons constituted a purge directed as disfranchising the Negro in retaliation against registration drives and insistence upon school integration.

Acting Assistant Atty. Gen. Joseph M. F. Ryan jr., in charge of the civil rights division, said that "while the government does not seek the retention on the voting rolls of people whn are not qualified under state law, the decision of the court makes it clear that the state may not apply one set of rules as to qualifications to one race which it does not apply to the other."

The Louisiana suit was one of four the Justice Department has filed under the 1957 law. Two others, one in Georgia and one in Alabama, will be argued before the Supreme Court during January.

WRIT NAMES COUNCIL

The Montgomery Advertiser

Louisiana Ordered To Halt Racial-Based Vote Barrier

Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 1-12-60

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright Monday ordered the Washington Parish registrar of voters to stop challenges of Negro voters because of race.

Wright issued the decree in a suit filed by the federal government through its civil rights division. The suit named registrar of voters Curtis M. Thomas, the Citizens Council of Washington Parish and members of the White Citizens Council of Washington Parish.

Individuals named in the suit included Diaz D. McElveen, E. Ray McElveen, Saxon Farmer and Eugene Farmer.

The government contended the Citizens Council was purging the parish registration rolls of Negroes by issuing challenges based on slight technicalities.

Wright's order enjoined the individuals sued "from causing or initiating challenges or filing any affidavits of challenge which have as their purpose or effect discrimination based on race or color against any registrants. . ."

The decree also contained the same injunction against the Citizens Council.

Assistant Atty. Gen. M. F. Ryan Jr., director of the justice department's civil rights division, said in Washington:

While the government does not seek the retention on the voting rolls of people who are not qualified under state law, the decision of the court makes it clear that the state may not apply one set of rules as to qualification to one race which it does not apply to the other.

"This effective and versatile tool which the civil rights act provides will continue to be used in other cases in Louisiana and elsewhere to prevent racial voting discrimination in any form."

High Court Gets Louisiana Case

The Commercial Appeal

Justice Agency Seeks Vote For Washington Parish Negroes In April

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Justice Department Friday asked the Supreme Court for prompt reinstatement of a Federal District Court order which recently restored voting rights to 1,377 Negroes in Washington Parish, La.

The order was temporarily set aside Thursday by the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, pending a review of the district court action.

Justice officials invoked a fairly rare procedure in the request made to the Supreme Court Friday for an order vacating the Circuit Court's stay.

Solicitor General J. Lee Ranking, who filed the petition, noted the Circuit Court has scheduled oral argument on the appeal in the case March 21.

Selection Date Noted

He also asked the high court to take notice that Louisiana's general election is scheduled April 19, and asserted that under the scheduled procedure the Negroes involved would be deprived of voting in that election if the stay continues in effect while the appeal is being considered.

Mr. Ranking said the voters involved were not new applicants for voting rights, but were registered voters who had been removed from the registration books as a result of a "mass purge" directed at Negro voters in Washington Parish.

The Government suit at New Orleans to get the names back on the rolls charged the wholesale removals resulted from challenges under state law by members of the citizens council of Washington Parish, a white group.

Infringement Charged

Of the Negroes involved, the solicitor general stated:

"The public interest clearly requires their status quo be maintained and citizens found to have been disenfranchised unconstitutionally, because of their race or color, be permitted to remain on the registration rolls pending appellate review.

"No interests of the appellants (the Washington Parish Registrar) or the public call for continuing to deprive these voters of their constitutional rights while the appeal is going forward."

The decree restoring the Negroes to the voting rolls was signed Jan. 11 by Federal Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright. The appeal to the Circuit Court was made by Washington Registrar Curtis M. Thomas, who obtained the stay. Thomas told the Circuit Court the district court order would require him to violate state law.

Quick Restoration of Negroes To Voting Lists Urged by U.S.

The New York Times
New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Justice Department asked the Supreme Court today to prevent any delay in restoring 1,377 Negroes to the Louisiana voting rolls.

Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered restoration of the 1,377 names last week. But yesterday the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit stayed his order until it could hear and decide an appeal.

The Fifth Circuit scheduled oral argument for March 21. The judges participating in the grant of the stay were Richard T. Rives, Warren L. Jones and John R. Brown.

This afternoon the Justice Department filed at the Supreme Court a petition to have the Fifth Circuit stay set aside. Such action would let the Negroes be restored to the voting registers while the appeal of Judge Wright's decision went forward.

The department noted that Louisiana will hold a general election April 19, although the real contests have already been decided in the Democratic primary. It said that Judge Wright's order simply restored the situation that existed before a Citizens Council campaign led to removal of the Negro names.

"The public interest clearly requires that this status quo be maintained," the Justice Department said, "and that citizens found to have been disenfranchised unconstitutionally, because of their race or color, be permitted to remain on the registration rolls pending appellate review."

The Citizens Council and one registrar of Washington Parish (county) were sued by the Justice Department under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 after a campaign that took ten whites and the 1,377 Negroes off the rolls because of what were called errors on their registration cards.

Judge Wright found that the "purge," as he called it, was racially motivated. The registrar who appealed his decision and won a stay said that the decision violated Louisiana law and that the 1957 Civil Rights Act was unconstitutional.

Supreme Court Given Vote Purge 'Closeup'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
3-5-60

Justices reduce state's argument to ridiculous

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — After listening to arguments two days last week the Supreme Court appeared to be faced with an easy decision in the Louisiana viter purge case.

The arguments of Louisiana attorneys in support of the purge of 1,377 colored voters from the rolls of Washington Parish (County), La., were reduced to the ridiculous under questioning by the justices.

Henry J. Roberts, an assistant Attorney General of Louisiana, told the court that a university professor could be refused registration to vote in his state if he failed to dot an "i" or cross a "t".

* * *

THIS ADMISSION was made in reply to a question by Chief Justice Earl Warren as the court listened in almost disbelief.

Justice Hugo Black asked the Louisiana lawyer if he was "seriously" telling the court that under Louisiana law a white man of good moral character, who cannot spell a word, can be deprived of his right to vote.

Pointing out that out of 11,444 registered white persons only 10 had been challanged, while out of 1,517 colored persons registered to vote 1,377 had been challenged and thrown off the voting rolls, Justice Felix Frankfurter said the result was an "arithmetic demonstration" of discrimination.

* * *

J. LEE RANKIN, Solicitor of the United States, told the court that colored persons had been thrown off the voting rolls because they had misspelled a word or miscalculated by one day their age in the application.

He also said some had been challanged because they put down "C" for colored instead of "black" or "Negro."

He showed the court a facsimile of the registration card of Mrs. Ethel A. Smith, a colored school teacher, who was challenged for miscalculating her age.

He said her age was incorrectly figured by one day, only if the date on which the registration card was made out is counted.

HE ALSO DISPLAYED a facsmile of the registration card of Mrs. William A. Lewis, a white woman from the same ward as Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Lewis was not challenged although on her card appeared

The word was spelled "Luziana".

The case arose out of a suit brought by Attorney General William P. Rogers to enjoin the purging of colored voters in Washington Parish.

The suit, filed in the Federal District Court at New Orleans, named as defendants the White Citizens Council of Washington Parish, Curtis M. Thomas, Register of Voters of Washington Parish, and Diaz D. McElveen, Saxton Farmer and Eugene Farmer.

The latter four were said to be officers of the White Citizens Council.

The suit was brought under the 1957 Civil Right Act. It was the third action brought under that Act, with the other two cases also awaiting decision in the Supereme Court. It was the first suit involving removal of already qualified voters from rolls.

Mr. Rankin argued that the actions of the defendants violaated federal law and the 14th and 15th Amendments.

Louisiana Sets Up Rules For FBI Vote Inspection

The Montgomery Advertiser
Wed. 5-11-60

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion Tuesday set up the rules for FBI inspection of voter records of East Carroll Parish.

U.S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers had said in Washington that the FBI would be sent to inspect the parish's voter records because there were no registered Negro voters among the large Negro population.

'I am going to advise the register not to answer any request from anyone," Gremillion told the New Orleans States-Item, "unless either myself or the district attorney or one of my assistants is present.

"While we have nothing to hide, we still insist that this registrar be given the benefit of traditional rules of fair play and the benefit of knowing the nature of the accusations and the persons who made the charge."

At Lake Providence, Cecil Manning, the registrar, said no Negroes were registered in East Carroll Parish because they lacked the qualifications.

FBI INSPECTION OF VOTER LISTS MAY BE BARRED

The Shreveport Times
New Orleans La.

Gremillion Challenges Rogers on East Carroll

Wed. 5-11-60

The state attorney general said Tuesday he will advise the East Carroll parish voter registrar to refuse FBI inspection of records unless the district attorney or a representative of the attorney general is present.

Jack P. F. Gremillion said he will insist on knowing who charged that Negroes are victims of discrimination in the parish.

Prompting his remarks was the announcement Monday by US Attorney General William P. Rogers that he would immediately send FBI agents into East Carroll parish to inspect voter records.

Rogers said he would use his power under the new civil rights law to inspect voter records in that parish and in McCormick county, S. C.; Webster county, Ga., and Wilcox county, Ala.

DENY DISCRIMINATION

Rogers said each of those areas had large Negro populations of voting age but none registered. He said East Carroll has 5330 Negroes of voting age and none registered. The parish has 3223 white persons over 21, with 2212 of them registered, he said.

Both Gremillion and the East Carroll registrar, Cecil Manning, denied there is any discrimination. Manning said no Negroes are on the rolls because none has met the qualifications.

US Rep. Otto Passman, who represents East Carroll parish in his congressional district, criticized Rogers' inspection order as "downright ridiculous."

Said Passman: "In my opinion the people of East Carroll parish are merely complying with the Louisiana statutes.

'COMPLETELY VINDICATED'

"The people of my state will take this just so long. Then they will do something to retaliate. You could travel the world over and you will never find a finer group of people than those in East Carroll parish."

Gremillion said he would insist on knowing the nature of accusations and the persons making them in connection with any alleged discrimination.

"Maybe they were the same ones who made the complaints to the civil rights commission," Gremillion said. He said that suits were dismissed in federal court several years ago which "completely vindicated" the East Carroll registrar.

Gremillion said: "While we have nothing to hide, we still insist that this registrar be given the benefit of traditional rules of fair play and the benefit of knowing the nature of the accusations and the persons who made the charges.

GREMILLION TO ACT

"I have already conferred with Thompson Clarke, the district attorney, and it is my present intention to notify the United States attorney general we wish to be present at the time of any inquisition by the FBI."

Gremillion said he would take this action on Wednesday.

The new civil rights legislation gives the federal government power to appoint federal referees to oversee elections in areas where discrimination is evident.

The registrar said in Lake Providence he had not been officially notified of a federal inspection of his records.

VOTING RECORD MEETING HELD

The Times-Picayune

Gremillion Plans to Fight Federal Demand

New Orleans, La.

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion said Monday he would take whatever legal action is proper to fight a federal demand for investigation of voting records in three parishes (counties).

Gremillion was in a closed conference with several vote registrars and district attorneys when he announced FBI agents had asked for records in Ouachita and East Feliciana parishes.

The conference was called in his office after federal agents a few weeks ago demanded records of East Carroll parish voting.

While the conference was in session, U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced in Washington he was asking vote registration records in four Southern counties, two of them Ouachita and East Feliciana, to determine whether there was discrimination against eligible Negores.

Gremillion said he and Dist. Atty. Albin P. Lassiter of Monroe advised registrar Mrs. Make Luck of Ouachita against handing over her records. No announcement was made about East Feliciana or East Carroll, where no action one way or the other has been taken.

Gremillion said he acted in the Quachita case because the written request from Rogers, he said, did not comply with section three of the 1960 civil rights act, which contains a provision that such demands "must contain a basis for charges."

The attorney general said if necessary, "we will file lawsuits.

"This is a deeply regrettable situation," he continued. "However, considering the caliber of man Atty. Gen. Rogers is, I'm not surprised."

Gremillion said Rogers had not given him the courtesy of answering his letter of May 7 asking information about the government investigation.

Among those attending the closed conference with Gremillion were registrar Cecil Manning of East Carroll, First Louisiana target of the federal agents seeking voting records.

US Atty. Gen. To Check La. Vote Discrimination Pattern

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special to the Weekly)—East Carroll Parish in Louisiana, was one of the four counties in four Southern states, cited in Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers first use of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, signed last Thursday by President Eisenhower, which has been described as "too little, too late," by a civil rights leader in the capital.

In quick action Monday, Rogers announced the inspection requests are being presented to registration boards in East Carroll Parish, La.; McCormick County, S.C.; Webster County, Ga., and Wilcox County, Ala.

East Carroll Parish, and the other three counties, have been labled as strongholds against Negroes in their bid to register. Each of the counties has been described as having large numbers of Negroes of voting age and No Negro registrations.

The bill hailed by the President as "a historic step forward in the field of civil rights," in one section requires election officials to make their records available for inspection on written demand of the attorney general. This section also requires that voting records be preserved for possible inspection for 22 months.

In the other important section of theCivil Rights Act it permits federal courts to appoint voting referee to handle registrations of eligible persons if there is found of a "pattern" of practice discrimination.

A "pattern" of discrimination was revelaed in justice department statistics released recently.

According to the Justice Department, in East Carroll Parish, there are 5330 Negroes of voting age, with no registrations. The county has 3223 white residents of whom 2212 are registered.

McCormick county has an estimated 2625 Negroes of voting age with no registrations. The county has 2077 white residents of whom 1399 are registered.

The number of Negroes of voting age has been listed at 8219 in Wilcox County, but none are registered. Of 3056 white persons of voting age, 3040 are registered.

Webster county has 1296 Negroes of voting age, and no registrations, and 949 whites of voting age with 934 registered.

FBI agents will deliver the attorney general's letters to the registrars.

According to Rogers, examination of records in these counties, and elsewhere will seek to establish whether Negroes have applied to register and the reasons for their rejection; whether different registration tests have been applied to white and Negro applicants; and whether "the voucher practice" is employed to prevent Negro voting.

Under this practice a Negro applicant to vote must be vouched for by two or more registered voters of good standing in the community.

U.S. Asks To Inspect More Vote Records

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

The U. S. Justice Department Monday requested two more Louisiana parishes for the voter records in the Federal government's stepped up move to check information indicating Negroes are being denied registration because of race.

Ouachita and East Feliciana parishes (counties) were the two Louisiana parishes named with Montgomery County, Ala. and Early County, Ga., in Monday's call by the Justice Department.

It was the second time the department has invoked the new 1960 Civil Rights Act in Louisiana. On May 9, it called for records from East Carroll Parish, along with three out-of-state counties.

In East Feliciana parish, the Justice Dept. reveals that of the 6,235 Negroes in the parish only 76 are registered, while there are 14,532 Negroes in the Ouachita parish and 727 listed on the voter's records.

In the announcement, it was reported that since 1956, 1,550 Negroes and 895 whites have been removed from East Feliciana voter roles by various challenges.

In Ouachita, the announcement said, the White Citizens Council in 1956, successfully challenged about 4,500 of 5,200 Negro registrants but challenged only 23 whites at that time. Later, the registrar challenged between 3,000 and 4,000 whites.

Last Friday in Jackson, Miss. an official of the NAACP stated that the Justice Department plans to conduct a probe in counties in Mississippi where it appears restrictions have been placed on Negro voters.

Medgar Evans, state NAACP field secretary, said he received a letter from Henry Put El, chief of the voting and elections division of the Justice Department, promising that the inspection program in the South will include counties in Mississippi. In Washington, the Justice Department refused to comment on the matter.

Monday in Baton Rouge, Louisiana's Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion said he would take whatever legal action is proper to fight a federal demand for investigation of voting records in the three Louisiana parishes.

Gremillion Sues Rogers, FBI

Memphis Tenn.
Thurs. 5/26/60

Restraining Order Is Asked In Proposed Louisiana Voter Probe

By United Press International

SHREVEPORT, May 25. — Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion filed suit in Federal Court Wednesday for an order barring the FBI from inspecting voter rolls in three Louisiana parishes.

Federal District Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. set a hearing for 9:30 a.m. on June 20 for the Federal Government to show cause why a temporary restraining order should not be granted.

Gremillion asked that a temporary restraining order be issued. Then his suit asked that a special three-judge Federal Court declare the third and sixth sections of the 1960 Civil Rights Act unconstitutional and issue a permanent injunction against such inspections.

Sues For Registrars

The third section of the law requires registrars to keep Federal election records for 22 months and gives authority to the attorney general to inspect them. The sixth appoints a Federal referee for elections.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced earlier this week that the Justice Department wanted to investigate voter rolls in East Feliciana and Ouachita Parishes for alleged discrimination against Negro voters.

Gremillion's suit named Rogers, asst. atty. gen. Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as defendants.

The suit was filed in behalf of East Carroll Parish Registrar Cecil Manning, Ouachita Parish Registrar Mrs. Mae Lucky, and Henry Earl Palmer, voter registrar in East Feliciana Parish.

Cites Civil Rights

He charged that Rogers failed to advise complainants of the nature of the charges against them or the names of their accusers.

Further, his suit claimed, the Civil Rights Act wasn't approved until May 6, and there have been no records or papers placed in the registrars' hands involving Federal elections since that date.

Under Louisiana law the defendants are not authorized to inspect or copy registration records.

Court asked to halt probe of registration

The Birmingham News
Ala.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 26—(AP)—State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion today sought to restrain the U. S. attorney general and the FBI from conducting an investigation of three Louisiana registrars of voters.

Gremillion labeled the investigation a violation of the constitutional rights of the registrars and asked for a "speedy hearing" on his petition for a temporary injunction and for a three-judge court hearing on the constitutional question.

Thurs. 5/26/60

The state attorney general appeared here in behalf of Cecil Manning, registrar of the East Carroll Parish; Mrs. Mae Lucky, registrar of Ouachita Parish; Henry Palmer, registrar of East Feliciana Parish, and all other registrars in the state.

GREMILLION SAID the 1960 Civil Rights Act is "repugnant to the Constitution of the United States" and that it makes the U. S. attorney general's office "a quasi-judicial body by allowing it to make demands based on its findings of fact."

The request for a restraining order was based on the grounds that the investigation would cause irreparable damage and injury to the plaintiffs and would subject them to criminal prosecution for violation of Louisiana statutes.

Gremillion charged that the law, enacted May 6, was unconstitutional as an ex post facto law, in that it attempted to cover records and activities prior to that date.

AS IN HIS fight against the Civil Rights Commission, Gremillion said the government failed to comply with his request for the names of complainants cited by the U. S. attorney general's office as a basis for investigation of charges that voting rights of Negroes were being violated in the three parishes.

The action this time named as defendants U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., assistant attorney general in charge of the civil rights division, and J. Edgar Hoover, director of FBI.

The proposed FBI investigation was termed "a fishing expedition" by Gremillion, in which the agents could look into every document in the office of the registrars.

34e 1960

MARYLAND

Baltimore's Vote Campaign Tops Goal Of 105-000

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

"We have reached our goal...and now beyond!"

Happy and proud workers in the NAACP Non - Partisan Register and Vote Crusade issued this triumphful cry late Thursday.

It came when the Register and Vote Thermometer rocketed past the 105,000 goal worked toward since July 11.

However, there was no letup.

In the final three days was striving of "Operation Big Push," the crusade to the total push the total of registered colored voters to 108,000.

The drive hit the 105,000 target when it received a boost through revised figures of the Supervisors of Elections Office.

* * *

SEVERAL WEEKS ago the AFRO learned that the office had discovered an erron in its calculations of the total number of colored registered voters as of July 8.

The recheck showed that 6,207 such voters were not included in the total, then announced as 85,999.

This is the first public disclosure of the revision.

The error was discovered when it was noted that colored and white voters in the 16th ward, 1-11 precincts, had been transposed.

At the end of Wednesday's registration, the total new colored voters figure stood at 98,353. When the "lost" figure and Thursday's total of 1,695 were added, the Thermometer shot to 106,225.

Wednesday's total included 408 for Tuesday and 506 for Wednesday.

* * *

HOWEVER, Crusade workers warned against complacency. They pointed out that the Nov. 8 election will the most crucial Presidential election of the century.

It is urgent, therefore, that every person eligible to vote, do so, they declared.

The decision to run the total up to 108,000 was reached when it was recalled that this was the total of colored voters before thousands were lopped from the books earlier this year after a door - to - door canvass.

Elated and pleased that they have captured Objective No. 1 (105,000), workers are going all out in the final lap to reach the new high.

* * *

WORKING WITH the NAACP, local religious, business, social and fraternal organizations are pulling out all stops in the home lap of the "Big Push."

Buses, private autos, and station wagons are throughout the city picking up new voters carrying them to the Gay and Fayette Street Elections office building.

Registration hours were Friday, until 9 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. until noon and Monday, Sept. 26, final day, 9 am. to 9 p.m

From Monday through Wednesday, 1,322 colored voters became eligible to vote in the November election. Of this number, the Democratic Party claimed the lion's share. While 254 listed their affiliation as the Grand Old Party, 1,057 cast their lot with the Democrats. During the same period 11 Independents signed up.

Colored voters made up more than one - third of the 3,526 three - day total.

AN UNUSUAL incident was seen in the "Big Push" this week. Records show that the same number of colored persons registered on Monday and Tuesday. While 338 Democrats, 65 Republicans and five Independents picked up cards Monday, 321 Democrats, 86 Republicans and two Independents went in on Tuesday. The total for each day was 408.

The figures also revealed that women voters are still setting the pace at the registration office. While 608 men got their new cards from Monday through Wednesday, 714 members of the "weaker" sex became new voters.

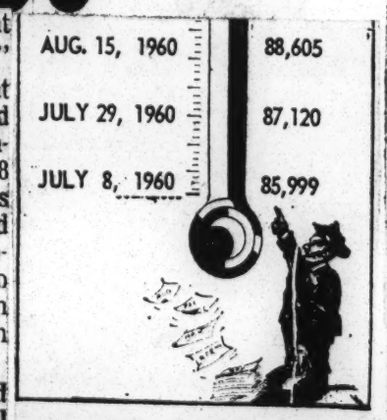
As "Operation Big Push" sweeps into the homestretch, the lame, blind, aged and young are descending on the elections office in increased numbers.

* * *

THE AMERICAN council on Human Rights Committee, from the Episilon Omega Chapter, AKA women, joined the Crusade, Wednesday.

Under the direction of Mrs. Mary B. Adams, chairman, the sorors canvassed the entire 15th Ward and 25th Precinct for unregistered voters.

Thursday buses and autos carried them to the office. However, figures from the effort in the area bounded by



North and Fulton Aves., Monroe and Baker Sts. were incomplete at press time.

Working with Mrs. Adams were:

Mesdames Charlotte Harper, Alma Parker, Rosaline Lee, Alma Gray, Evelyn Johnson, and Gladys B. Jones;

Also Misses Esther Johnson, Betty Williams, Edith Gordon and Bernice Hunley, co - chairman.

* * *

L A S T. THURSDAY was "R" Day for the Womanpower, Inc. The group of 1,000 women, unveiled a new addition to "Operation Big Push." To aid in getting a record number of voters registered, Womanpower had 50 Minute Men running shuttle service to the Elections office from 2 to 9 p.m. Thursday.

Composed of leading businessmen in the city, Minute Men transported any new voter wanting to go to the downtown office.

They were deployed in various areas of the city were Womanpower members were cavassing.

Womanpower chairman, Mrs. Victorine Adams, urged 1,000 members and Minute Men to make a determined bid to get 1,000 persons in eligible to vote during the seven - hour period.

* * *

DUE TO the heavy turnout of new voters, the Supervisors of Elections office announced a change in registration hours, late Wednesday.

Thomas D'Alesandro, president of the board, said the hours had to be changed because the office expects to double its daily average of 1,400 in the final days of the drive.

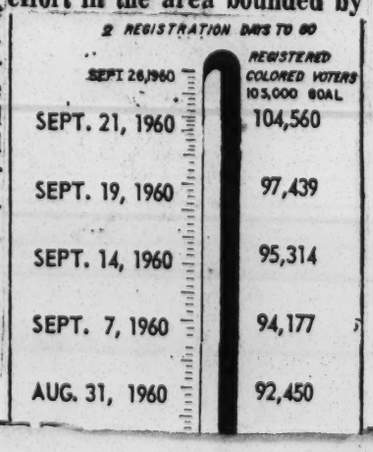
To handle the anticipated 2,800 daily quota, the board registered citizeens in the war Memorial Building which War Memorial Building which was open on Friday from 9 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Monday, thee 26th.

Commenting on the achievement of the crusade, Mrs. Juanita J. Mitchell, director said:

"We could never have done it without the unprecedented support of every segment of the community.

"It shows Baltimore's colored citizens are tired of being accused of not registering and voting.

"They have proven, beyond a doubt, that the answer is education and opportunity. They are to be congratulated."



Maryland's Registered Voters Rise

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

Suburban Tally Jump Attributed To 2-Party Drives

Thurs. 9-29-60

There are more than 283,000 prospective voters for the November election in suburban Maryland as the result of registration drives conducted by both parties.

This is a growth in registration of more than 58,000 in the two counties since the 1956 election. Nearly all of these new voters registered since the May primaries.

As usual, the democrats far outstripped the Republicans among the new registrations. The ratio was nearly 2 to1 in Prince Georges County and 3 to 2 in Montgomery.

Record registrations on Monday, the last day the books were open, capped the months-long drive to get new voters on the books. Registration books in Virginia will remain open until Oct. 6.

Block-long lines formed at the Montgomery County court house in Rockville Monday as clerks registered 2707—a record for a single day.

Prince Georges County reported the number of registrants on the last day was twice what it was on the previous two days.

Montgomery County registered a total of 20,761—11,203 new Democrats, 7816 Republicans, and 1742 who did not affiliate with either major party.

Added to those who were eligible to vote in the May 17 primary, the new registrants brought the tentative party totals to 86,353 Democrats, 55,542 Republicans, and 9685 independents.

Election officials reported, however, that there has been a great deal of switching back and forth between parties in both counties and that the net party strengths are not known yet.

The total number of eligible voters in Montgomery County is 151,580. The 1956 general election roll carried 119,151 voters. There were 87,580 in 1952.

Prince Georges County added 25,683 voters to the rolls since the spring primary, bringing the preliminary totals to 88,312 Demcorats, 37,984 Republicans and 5336 independents—a grand total of 131,632 eligible to vote in the general election Nov. 8.

Democrats registered after the May primary totaled 16,777; Republicans 7386 and independents, 1520.

In 1956, there were 106,111 registered voters in Prince Georges and in 1952 there were 82,689.

Despite a heavy preponderance of Democratic registrants in 1956, both Montgomery and Prince Georges rejected him.

In 1956, there were 106,111 Prince Georges wound up in the Eisenhower column on election day. Montgomery voters favored Sen. John Marshall Butler (R) but Prince

Registered voters up to 92,330

The Afro-Amer.
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 9-10-60

BALTIMORE

The three-day total of 599 for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, plus 548 voters picked up in a revision of figures for July 29, August 11 and August 18 resulted in the 92,330 total.

Of the Monday through Wednesday registration, 456 signed on as Democrats, 135 as Republicans and 8 as Independents.

IN OTHER activities along the registration front, Local 795 of the Barbers Union, AFL - CIO, unanimously voted Wednesday night at their meeting at the YMCA to urge all of their customers to register immediately and agreed to furnish transportation to all who wish it.

Herman L. Saunders, president; Pinkney Howell, secretary - treasurer; Eugene Redden, recording secretary, and Cecil Little, vice - president, and the 50 barbers present will add their persuasive powers to those of the ministers in the churches in the September registration push.

Phillip S. Savage and Clarence Logan, CIG student leaders who addressed the barbers, have appealed to all those men who desire free transportation to register to vote, to go to their neighborhood barber.

A neighborhood club, organized in the home of Joshua Brown, 313 Lyndhurst Ave., on Wednesday night made the door to door canvass for new voters their first item of business.

Naming themselves the CCC Block Lyndhurst Street Neighborhood Club, 11th precinct, 20th ward, Misses Victoria Ennis and Venetta Butler, Mmes. Marie Watson, Johnson, and Willie Leadbet- Florence Cornish, and Guy ter volunteered to ring doorbells.

* * *

CLARENCE MITCHELL III. CIG leader, and Mrs. Eula M. Watts, NAACP neighborhood club chairman, instructed the workers.

J. Max Millstone, lawyer and real estate man of 223 E. North Avenue, volunteered to appeal to all of his clients and tenants to register.

He took NAACP registration literature for this purpose. He expressed admiration for the NAACP"s program to Mrs. Juanita Jckson Mitchell, director, and declared that he would do his bit to help.

Charles F. Michael, NAACP campaign coordinator, reported that presidents of the neighborhood clubs in the 7th, 8th, and 9th precincts of the 20th ward, met in the home of J. M. Belcher at 125 N. Culver St. on Wednesday night.

Mmes. Earl Brashears and Zaidee Simon, Robert Grimes and Albert Doudell pledged an immediate all out house-to-house canvass of their new neighborhoods.

1960'S FIRST TIME VOTERS Feted — Shown above are the 85 Morgan State college students who were feted at a Citizenship Birthday Party Monday at Morgan State college. Given by the Morgan Institute for Political Education and the Student Union, the party honored all Morgan students who became eligible to vote for the first time this year. Dr. G. James Fleming, institute director, is shown standing at right, and at left, standing is Dr. Dwynall B. Pettengill, assistant director.

577 register to vote

BALTIMORE

The total number of registered colored voters in Baltimore climbed to 81,796 Wednesday evening. This was 577 more than the 81,219 who were on the books as of Wednesday, August 3.

A campaign by the NAACP's Non-Partisan Register-to-Vote group, with backing and cooperation of the Civic Interest Group, churches and others, are seeking to push the total to 105,000 by the Sept. 26 cutoff.

Any one who fails to register by Sept. 26 will not be able to vote in the important November General Elections.

IN THE LAST week of registration, 443 colored persons registered as Democrats, 123 as Republicans and 11 as Independents.

On Jan. 1, 1959 a total of 103,003 colored persons were registered. The total was drastically reduced when 23,877 were dropped from the polls because they failed to vote in the May Primary.

* * *

FOLLOWING IS a breakdown of the past week's registration:

Aug.	Col. Dem.	Col. Rep.	Col. Ind.	Total Col.	Total Reg.
4	165	55	2	222	383
5	56	8	1	65	142
8	94	30	3	127	212
9	70	20	2	92	161
10	58	10	11	71	188
Total	443	123	11	577	1,086

Mayor Grady announced Thursday a new registration schedule.

Monday and Thursday, 9 a.m. at the Supervisors of Elections Office until 9 p.m.

Also, Thursday, Aug. 18 at Hutzler Brothers, 5 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Starting August 22 teams of registrars will work 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (2:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. on Thursday) at Epstein's Dept. Store, 3800 block Eastern Ave.; Hecht-May at Northwood; Sears, Roebuck at Mondawmin and a South Baltimore Store to be named.

Hours at the Supervisors of Elections Fayette and Gay continue 9 a.m. until 4 p.m Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

95,928 now on vote books

BALTIMORE

The NAACP Non-Partisan Registering and Vote Campaign is moving into the homestretch of its drive to register 105,000 voters.

As of Thursday, the official count showed that 95,928 persons have been registered since the drive began, July 11.

Thus, 9,072 new voters must be registered if the goal is to be reached by the September 26 deadline.

However, workers are hopeful that the day-long mobile registration in Cherry Hill Saturday will put them within striking distance of the 105,000 mark.

The mobile unit will be at the Cherry Hill Community Building, 2700 Spelman Rd., from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

* * *

CAMPAIGN WORKERS, recalling that 816 new voters were registered in a five-hour period at Lafayette Market, last Wednesday, are expecting a big boost from the heavy populated Cherry Hill area, during the eight-hour registration.

During the past week, colored voters continued the steady flow to the Supervisors of Elections office and mobile registration sites.

Last Thursday, 268 persons, 216 Democrats, 50 Republicans and two Independents showed up at School No. 211.

At the same time, 182 — 146 Democrats, and 36 Republicans — were put on the books at the elections office for a day's total of 450.

At the office Friday, 106 Democrats, 30 Republicans and one Independent became eligible to vote in the November election.

The short registration period Saturday had 62 voters registered and 56 listed their affiliation as Democrats.

* * *

FOLLOWING THE Defender's Day holiday, colored voters again returned to the office in increased numbers.

Tuesday 188 Democrats and 64 Republicans registered at the office while nine Democrats were put on the rolls at the Beechfiell School.

Wednesday, another office-only registration day, Democrats continued to claim the majority of new voters.

Of the 220 total number registering, 174 were Democrats, 41 were listed as Republicans and five carried as Independents.

Mrs. Juanita J. Mitchell, director of the vote drive, has urged all citizens to join in the crusade to help eligible voters become able to participate in the election process.

Because of the importance of the coming election, she said, it is urgent that all eligible persons vote.

94,641 registered to vote in Baltimore, Md.

A total of 464 colored persons registered to vote on Thursday night. Seven bus loads arrived at the Supervisors of Elections office before the doors closed at 9 p.m. This brought the city total to 94,641.

BALTIMORE

In an unprecedented response to the NAACP's nonpartisan appeal for voter registration, 816 citizens formed long lines at the Lafayette Market parking lot Wednesday.

They waited patiently for one to two hours for the 16-member mobile team from the Supervisors of Elections Office to give them their green voter's cards.

Hundreds of others, just as eager to become voters, but unable to stand the hot sun during the afternoon waiting, or with supper to get and children to go back home to, left the lines promising the NAACP registration volunteers that they would be sure to register before the deadline.

* * *

THE OUTPOURING of new voters pushed to 991 the Wednesday total for colored registrations and to 94,177 the city total for colored.

The day before, on Tuesday, 154 others had registered to become voters in the important forthcoming Presidential election.

There are now 13 days left in the all-out registration campaign to get at least 105,000 colored voters registered by the Sept. 26 deadline.

The Supervisors of Elections Office at Gay and Fayette Sts. is open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. to register any qualified citizen. The office will not be open Defenders Day, Monday, Sept. 12.

The office is open from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. on Thursday and will be open until noon Saturdays, Sept. 10, 17, and 24.

By Wednesday night the 105,000 goal was 10,823 away. Efforts were being made to cut the number needed to less than 10,000 by the time the office closed Friday evening.

* * *

UNDER THE personal supervision of E. Paul Mason, supervisor of elections, the five tables of expert registrars worked tirelessly wednesday in the hot sun of the early evening hours of the registration period that began at 3 p.m.

Scheduled to end at 8 p.m., the team worked on into the night until near 10 p.m. Even so, Mr. Mason at 8:30 p.m. had to tell more than one hundred persons who had waited over an hour, that it would be physically impossible for the team to register them Wednesday night.

* * *

THE NAACP appealed to the Board of the Supervisor of Elections early in July for a three - day registration at Lafayette Market and one at Cherry Hill. The Association asked for weekends, preferably Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

When the Pennsylvania Avenue - Lafayette Market Merchants Association pledged their cooperation to the NAACP through Herman Katkow, president, the NAACP renewed its appeals to the Board and to the Mayor for both Lafayette Market and Cherry Hill.

To date, one day only was given and that at Lafayette Market for five hours on Wednesday.

* * *

THE NAACP commended the 45 ministers of churches in the area surrounding the Lafayette Market who responded to NAACP telegrams notifying them of the Lafayette Market mobile registration unit, by announcing it from their pulpits last Sunday morning and urging their congregations to register.

* * *

THIRTY AFRO CLEAN BLOCK ADVISORS and captains also responded to the NAACP telegrams for assistance by ringing doorbells in their blocks and urging the neighbors to register. Mrs. Goldie Phillips, Clean Block advisor in the 400 block Watty Court, McCulloh Homes, rounded up seven persons for the NAACP bus to pick up.

The Rev. Lorenzo Graves, pastor of the New Calvary Baptist Church in the 500 Block of West Biddle St., brought a busload of his congregation on the NAACP bus and stayed with his people urging them to be patient while waiting to register.

* * *

WILLIAM GOLDBERG, night manager of Lee's Surplus Store, next door to the Lafayette Market at 1640 Pennsylvania Ave., with the approval of his boss, Lee Albin, proprietor, who was called at his home, consented to let the NAACP hook up extension cords to the exterior store lights to run them 200 feet away to the market parking lot to provide light for the busy registrars who were working in the deepening twilight to register the hundreds of waiting citizens.

134,282 colored voters registered in Maryland

BALTIMORE

- AFRO gives accurate figures of county registration for first time.
- Added is also place and date of registration for new voters in each county.
- Baltimore County, 7,824; Somerset County, 3,854; Charles County, 3,753, lead in county registration.

SUMMARY REGISTRATION IN MARYLAND

Grand total	1,170,534
Total colored	134,282*
Total white	874,611*

*Registration figures by race not available for Harford, Prince Georges, St. Marys, and Talbot Counties. No colored voters in Garrett County.

Baltimore City

Total Registration	383,316
Colored	94,177
White	289,139

Registration in Counties

Total Registration	787,218
Colored	40,105
White	747,113

Over one million persons are registered to vote in Maryland in the Presidential Election, November 8.

The actual figure is 1,170,534. This is 50,000 below the 1958 registration.

Baltimore city has registered 383,316. Registration in the counties is 787,218.

Colored voters registered in Maryland total 134,282 with no racial figures available from Harford, Prince Georges, St. Marys and Talbot counties.

Baltimore city's colored registration is 94,177; the county's colored registration is 40,105.

This is the first time that accurate registration figures have been made available from the counties. All previous estimates of colored voters in Maryland counties have been estimated.

The AFRO is able to give actual colored registration figures for 18 counties out of 23. Garrett County, in the extreme western part of the state, is not included because it has no colored registered voters.

* * *

WHERE NO figures for colored registration in other counties are given, none is available at the county Supervisors of Elections office.

For example, in St. Marys County, Mr. Kenneth Duke, Supervisor of Elections said:

"The election books are in the hands of the judges of the election;

"Heretofore, they have not been kept accurately;

"The names of those not voting in the past five years, including dead persons, have not been struck off the list.

"The only breakdown we have is one for Democrats and Republicans.

"The county commissioners did not pay for a survey of the books before this election, and the only thing we can do is to wait until after election day, then take it along slowly in the next 18 months with the expectation, that we can bring the election books up to date."

* * *

SUPERVISOR OF Elections Wilmer Gott, Calvert County, Prince Frederick, Md., located at Reliable Oil Co., said figures could be gotten from Mrs. Margaret King, who could not be reached at home or the County Court House.

Earl Wood of the Supervisors of Elections office, Talbot County, could not give registration figures by race. "Such figures," he said, "mean nothing to us."

Registration by party and by race for Maryland Counties follows:

BALTIMORE CITY

Total registration	383,316
Colored	94,177
White	289,139

BALTIMORE COUNTY

The Supervisors of Elections office for Baltimore County has announced registration of voters at Turner Station Tuesday, September 20.

TURNER STATION DISTRICT 12 in 1958 registred 27,188 voters, of whom, 4,894 were colored.

Colored registration by precincts was as follows:

Precinct 1	2
Precinct 5	141
Precinct 7	1988
Precinct 13	2632
Precinct 14	103
Precinct 16	27
Precinct 18	1

34e 1960

MASSACHUSETTS

Former Atlantan Claims Bias In Office Nomination

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

BOSTON (Mass.) — Lemuel M. Wells, a former Atlanta public relations man and a well known citizen of Boston, was recently denied the validation required to have his name placed in nomination for the office of Register of Probate and Insolvency. He charged that the Board of Election Commissioners had arbitrarily confused and double-talked him out of the total of 250 signatures required.

Wld. 8/3/60

Said Wells, a former assistant press secretary in the office of Governor Furcolo, "First they said I had only 219 valid signatures. Then it became 233 after protest. If the deadline wasn't present, they probably would say 249. Anything but the required 250." He continued by saying, "I am appealing this injustice."

Wells, a graduate of Howard University in Washington, D. C., further stated that 1960 Supplemental Registration Lists were not available for checking therefore eliminating for eligibility thousands of Boston Negroes and other citizens' signatures. "Just think how millions of Negro citizens in the South are denied the right to even register, much less vote," he said. "And here in our own cradle of freedom in Boston, citizens who have registered from January 1960 to July 18, 1960 were denied the validity of their signatures on my nomination papers because of an inexcusable reason," he concluded.

At 4 p. m. on July 26, Wells filed a letter of protest requesting a hearing with the Board of Election Commissioners. He presented the letter to Commissioner Russo. He also submitted the nomination papers in question to the office of the Secretary of State with a protest letter requesting a hearing. The papers and letters were received by William F. Sullivan, supervisor of Elections of the office of the Secretary of State.

The first Negro in the history of Boston to run for the office of Register of Probate, Wells is President of Veritas Cultural Records located in famed Copley Square, Boston. He attended Boston University graduate School of Public Relations. A special markets research and public relations specialist, he was recently certified by the Massachusetts University Extension Communications Center at WGBH-TV as an Education Television Consultant.

A former assistant to the president and circulation director of Ebony Magazine, Wells is producer and narrator of a cultural radio program every Sunday morning on WCOP, Boston. He formerly lived in Atlanta.

The Mississippi Vote

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

	Total Pcts.	Pct. In	Ken.	Unp.	Nix.
Adams	15	15	1447	171	2514
Attala	21	24	3054	820	491
Benton	17	17	388	283	1655
Bolivar	26	23	1037	370	956
Calhoun	12	8	278	109	238
Carroll	21	21	1109	1012	1648
Chickasaw	27	25	716	369	1238
Choctaw	17	16	422	186	827
Claiborne	19	19	791	374	1362
Clarke	17	16	692	195	501
Clay	6	6	205	179	648
Coahoma	29	29	1192	575	1509
Copiah	16	16	626	451	1280
Covington	18	24	1386	1095	1405
DeSoto	23	20	622	508	1705
Forrest	13	16	842	371	985
Franklin	19	19	789	552	734
George	26	26	2068	3152	3912
Greene	17	15	432	119	1068
Grenada	14	14	844	311	920
Hancock	14	2	227	128	348
Harrison	18	14	426	538	871
Hinds	25	17	1361	474	291
Holmes	47	23	3751	2636	1004
Humphreys	75	46	2876	4783	5588
Issaquena	15	14	555	405	1323
Itawamba	9	9	519	231	732
Jackson	7	5	139	136	45
Jasper	32	29	1688	311	610
Jefferson	30	30	5000	2198	1966
Jefferson Davis	23	17	922	264	719
Jones	13	13	229	137	728
Kemper	18	18	510	225	988
Lafayette	52	46	3744	2075	2254
Lamar	29	24	604	82	375
Lauderdale	26	26	1295	717	895
Lawrence	14		630	1001	616
Leake	47	46	3851	2931	4233
Lee	18	17	461	256	909
Leflore	32	25	511	147	1300
Lincoln	52	50	3618	1333	1401
Lowndes	16		1212	2112	1317
Madison	29	27	1294	1179	2011
Marion	15	15	1217	1966	1414
Marshall	18	17	1895	1328	1471
Monroe	20	18	919	540	1105
Montgomery	24	20	657	370	668
Neshoba	36	28	1429	986	1043
Newton	13	13	623	586	761
Noxubee	39	32	1480	494	1281
Oktibbeha	28	17	375	142	741
Panola	14	14	279	342	857
Pearl River	17	17	915	829	1672
Perry	17	17	816	643	1404
Pike	31	25	1053	583	1341
Pontotoc	9	9	522	253	549
Prentiss	25	25	1258	1467	2632
Quitman	27	26	1430	278	663
Rankin	20	16	1612	687	455
Scott	11	11	583	299	695
Sharkey	35	27	649	659	2299
Simpson	30	28	822	436	1511
Smith	7	7	268	313	431
Stone	26	19	618	373	1031
Sunflower	25	16	1045	271	627
Tallahatchie	10	10	343	275	1165
Tate	19	18	962	1117	1082
Tippah	21	7	295	89	500
Tishomingo	16	16	687	241	645
Tunica	24	21	1530	340	405
Union	7	—	....	....	....
Walthall	7	7	325	335	241
Warren	33	32	1927	568	656
Washington	12	11	698	278	1007
Wayne	18	18	2283	2294	2024
Webster	17	18	2283	2024	2294
Wilkinson	24	16	309	206	494
Winston	23	13	374	181	752
Yalobusha	11	7	147	146	600
Yazoo	29	28	939	338	1226
	16	13	572	488	689
	29	29	774	890	1939
Totals	**1828**	**1,600**	**94,586**	**98,609**	**60,520**

Wed. 11-9-60

p. 10

Mississippi Not Casting Eight Votes

The News & Observer
Raleigh, N. C.

Sat. 11-12-60

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Mississippi's unpledged presidential electors, still hoping to block the election of John F. Kennedy, agreed Friday not to cast their eight votes for either major candidate.

The electors met with Gov. Ross Barnett at the govrnor's mansion and discussed the national election situation and how their votes should go.

For Neither.

"We shall not vote for either candidate of the major parties with their present platforms," Barnett said in a statement after the closed meeting.

"At the moment the vote in two large states is so close that we still cherish the hope that we might yet succeed in the great cause for constitutional government."

Barnett referred to the undecided battle for California's votes and GOP plans for recounts and challenges in Illinois. The Republicans also plan to check votes in other stats where the count was close.

If the Democrats lose Illinois and California, Kennedy's margin would drop to only 273 electoral votes—just four more than needed for election. Any Southern state then joining Mississippi in casting its electoral votes for a third man would block the election and throw it into the House of Representatives, were each state gets one vote.

Barnett's statement did not say who the Mississippi electors might support, and Sen. Earl Evans of Canton, one of the eight electors, said no names were discussed at the session.

Issues Invitation.

The governor asked electors of other Southern states — some of whom are not bound by law to support the party nominee—to "reappraise their positions with the full knowledge that they have it within their power to join with us and save their people from imminent social and economic chao ."

Barnett said Mississippi "will vote for an outstanding American who is faithful and true to the traditions and principles of the founding fathers and the way of life they entrusted to us."

The unpledged electors hoped the election would be so close no candidate could win without Mississippi's help. They would then trade their votes for civil rights concessions, or work for the election of a compromise candidate.

34e 1960

3 Segregation Measures To Be Voteed On Tuesday

Jackson Daily News

By JAMES SAGGUS
Associated Press Staff Writer

Mississippi's voter registration and schools are the targets of three constitutional amendment proposals going before the people in Tuesday's election.

The three segregation measures seek to make the public school system discretionary with the Legislature instead of mandatory, require voters be of good moral character, and permit the legislature to set the qualifications of furors.

The measures have the backing of the state administration and received legislative approval almost effortlessly during the 1960 session. Public opposition has been limited to organized labor and several Negro groups, but some political figures say privately they are not sold on the proposals.

MUST BE QUALIFIED

Both the moral character and juror qualification amendments affect voter registration. Only qualified voters may now serve on juries and the state has had several Negro cases, including the celebrated Robert Lee Goldsby murder case, reversed by federal courts because no Negroes were called for jury duty.

Goldsby, charged with killing a white woman, had his first conviction overturned on those grounds. Since no Negroes were registered to vote in Carroll county, where the trial was held, none was available to serve.

His second conviction is being appealed because no Negroes were on the grand jury which indicted Goldsby.

The federal court decisions and the present constitutional section gave counties with only white voters the choice of registering Negroes to vote or writing off any chance of punishing negro defendants in interracial crimes.

Supporters of the jury amendment then brought out their proposal as a means of avoiding the choice.

Rep. Maurice Black of Carroll county, who guided the amendments through the House, promised the change in the constitution would avoid repetitions of the Goldsby case.

The requirement that voters be of good moral character was designed to hold down Negro registration.

NOT DEBATED

Because legislative floor arguments on a measure can be used in court to show the intent of the proposal, segregation measures are not debated because federal courts have held most segregation bills unconstitutional.

The usual floor explanation for a segregation measure is: "you all know what this is for."

Advocates say the good moral character provision will improve the quality of the electorate, and that it follows established principles. Connecticut, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia now require good moral character as a requisite to voting.

Mississippi law already requires good moral character as a requisite for receiving licenses in 16 fields of work, such as medicine, bank incorporation and driving a taxi.

The amendment to make public schools optional was advanced to eliminate a conflict between the constitutional requirement to maintain schools and a law permitting the closure of schools facing racial integration.

Organized labor came out last month against the three on grounds that certain areas in the Legislature were over-represented and the three amendments would "virtually assure this powerful group of a continuation of the already deplorable situation."

Labor charged the jury amendment would enable "the haves to sit in judgement of the have-nots," that the school amendment would remove control of schools from the local boards to the Legislature, and that the moral character amendment would make circuit clerks judges of morality.

Former Gov. J. P. Coleman told the House during debate on the moral character proposal, "I would hate to know that one man could prevent me from voting by saying I am a bad character."

Advocates say it would help the state keep down the registration of undesirable voters.

MISSISSIPPI

EYES ON MISSISSIPPI

The Times Picayune New Orleans States

Unpledged Electors May Be Offered to Kennedy

By W. E. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss. — Now that Mississippi has voted for unpledged forces, it may not be surprising to see at least two of the unpledged electors cast their votes for Kennedy as a token of loyalty to the Democratic party.

Because Gov. Ross Barnett fed the people on the idea that the unpledged electors could bargain with the two presidential candidates, it is now possible that he will attempt, through some loyalist Democrat like Sen. James O. Eastland, to contact Kennedy and offer the state's support.

One high Democratic source said last week he would recommend to Kennedy that he reject Mississippi votes in view of the split which the unpledged forces brought in the state party ranks.

Two in 'Trouble'

The threat of reprisals from the Democratic party against congressmen or senators who bolted the party and lambasted the Kennedy - Johnson ticket is apparently more than just heat-of-the-campaign talk.

An authoritative Washington source said privately some weeks ago that Congressman William Colmer and Congressman John Bell Williams of Mississippi were "in trouble" over their committee posts in the next Congress because of their conduct in the campaign.

Colmer is reportedly in danger of being booted by the Democratic caucus from his No. 2 spot on the powerful House rules committee.

Williams irritated the Kennedy forces more than a little because of the way he obtained a film from the Democratic campaign headquarters that was used in Mississippi by the unpledged forces to attack Kennedy on the civil rights issue.

The film was reportedly given to Williams through his Washington office on the basis that he wanted it for use in the Democratic campaign in Mississippi.

Narrow Victory

Williams, in his final campaign bid for the unpledged electors on election eve, hurled the bitterest attack against Kennedy, calling the Democratic presidential standard - bearer a socialist.

How much personal satisfaction Gov. Barnett can take out of the narrow victory of his unpledged electors remains to be seen. The fact that he won should at least for the time being, be a boost in his previously declining popularity.

But some of his own administration supporters took the view that Barnett stands to lose although he won.

One administration man observed that Barnett had produced a split in the Legislature and in political ranks that will not heal before his term in office expires.

republican plans for recounts and challenges in Illinois. The Republicans also plan to check votes in other states where the count was close.

Could Go to House

If the Democrats lose Illinois and California, Senator Kennedy's margin would drop to only 273 electoral votes, just four more than needed for election. Any Southern state then joining Mississippi in casting its electoral votes for a third man would block the election and throw it into the house, where each state gets one vote. Five of Alabama's electors are pledged to Senator Kennedy and six are unpledged.

Governor Barnett's statement did not say who the Mississippi electors might support," and Senator Earl Evans of Canton, one of the eight electors, said no names had been discussed at the session.

The Governor asked electors of other Southern states, some of whom are not bound by law to support the party nominee, "to reappraise their positions with the full knowledge that they have it within their power to join with us and save their people from imminent social and economic chaos."

He said Mississippi "will vote for an outstanding American who is faithful and true to the traditions and principles of the founding fathers and the way of life they entrusted to us."

The unpledged electors hoped the election would be so close that no candidate could win without Mississippi's help. They would then trade their votes for civil rights concessions, or work for the election of a compromise candidate.

MISSISSIPPI VOTE HELD FOR 3D MAN

The New York Times

Electors Still Hope to Block Kennedy Should He Lose Illinois and California

New York

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 11 (AP)—Mississippi's unpledged Presidential electors, still hoping to block the election of John F. Kennedy, agreed today not to cast their eight votes for either major candidate.

The electors met with Gov. Ross R. Barnett at the Governor's Mansion to discuss the national election and how their votes should go.

"We shall not vote for either candidate for the major parties with their present platforms," Governor Barnett said in a statement after the closed meeting.

"At the moment the vote in two large states is so close that we still cherish the hope that we might yet succeed in the great cause for constitutional government."

He referred to the undecided battle for California's votes and

Vote Results In Hinds County

Jackson Daily News
3-4e
Miss
Jackson Miss
Wed 6 8 60

Hinds Wards	Right-To-Work For	Right-To-Work Against	Judge 1st District Holmes	Judge 1st District Rodgers	Senator Eastland	Senator Blakeney	Congressman 4th District Williams	Congressman 4th District Higgs
1	189	38	136	83	204	13	197	74
2	80	22	68	32	94	5	92	8
3	78	11	58	27	96	0	87	1
4	99	12	61	39	97	3	93	7
5	46	81	67	62	61	63	64	61
6	141	25	111	53	163	1	151	13
7	67	76	68	64	92	42	90	46
8	95	38	75	59	128	4	128	6
9	115	17	95	35	123	8	114	16
10	264	15	171	102	270	6	264	10
11	264	19	265	76	270	66	259	17
12	258	9	161	75	231	7	221	18
13	385	17	260	140	396	3	378	23
14	191	7	126	69	185	12	180	17
15	92	31	65	54	112	5	103	16
16	252	52	187	118	297	10	278	30
17	346	23	247	118	356	9	340	26
18	248	39	154	96	241	9	238	13
19	283	23	198	89	277	12	269	16
20	394	56	269	160	410	25	384	52
21	180	25	110	89	197	3	177	22
22	357	155	239	249	440	49	405	86
23	60	128	96	79	130	45	123	54
24	31	70	34	62	82	14	76	22
25	63	155	106	92	141	59	132	69
26	50	37	61	90	117	33	73	10
27	50	37	45	37	78	5	73	10
28	83	72	107	52	121	32	116	36
29	96	164	108	135	205	41	185	63
30	163	57	105	102	197	10	194	15
31	235	92	151	163	308	11	289	25
32	141	133	116	151	252	16	233	36
33	123	89	117	107	210	14	199	25
34	107	78	96	81	161	16	146	31
35	224	53	141	122	262	5	256	11
36	196	44	138	88	220	10	214	16
37	145	54	114	86	193	7	184	16
38	124	52	100	66	163	7	161	10
39	59	42	51	49	90	10	86	13
40	57	35	45	39	79	8	69	19
41	70	86	94	57	93	58	88	66
42	61	60	45	68	111	3	101	14
43	152	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	242	83	205	115	297	27	278	47
45	351	173	270	221	467	23	430	61
46	68	75	61	80	133	7	131	11
47	85	67	85	62	135	13	120	27
48	44	53	41	43	83	5	73	14
49	17	28	25	18	39	5	37	7
50	46	14	28	25	50	4	49	5
Clinton	338	65	233	147	353	30	336	49
Raymond 1	128	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raymond 2	—	—	110	63	176	2	172	7
Utica 1	156	26	126	55	179	6	177	9
Utica 2	115	16	69	61	119	1	118	4
Lvl Woods 1	170	100	140	133	257	17	240	36
Lvl Woods 2	157	101	147	101	227	19	202	47
Lvl Woods 3	115	92	116	77	166	28	155	40
Lvl Woods 4	125	75	115	79	184	15	153	46
Liberty Grove	205	69	129	117	226	26	205	47
Tinnin	34	5	29	9	38	0	38	0
Twin Pines	579	39	415	187	580	27	560	46
Brownsville	39	2	15	23	41	0	41	0
Van Winkle 1	165	124	161	113	262	19	239	42
Van Winkle 2	157	121	139	129	240	23	217	50
Flagg Chapel	205	102	146	128	269	8	256	21
Terry	139	80	129	84	214	6	198	21
Dry Grove	32	4	28	7	36	0	36	0
Byram	80	35	62	44	99	7	99	8
Forest Hill	146	97	110	120	216	14	199	30
Learned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brownsville	39	2	15	23	41	0	41	0
Newman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cayuga	38	3	21	19	40	0	41	0
Chapel Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	10,737	4,146	8,167	5,888	12,954	1,092	12,352	1.806

VOTE PROBE BID FOR MISSISSIPPI

The News
Opening Records of 3 Counties Proposed
Pearl Harbor
Dec. 8-12-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers Thursday announced the government will ask to open voting and registration records in five more Southern counties including three in Mississippi.

He said FBI examination of rolls in Leflore, Bolivar and Forrest counties will determine whether federal court action is required to get eligible Negroes registered to vote.

New probe demands were also announced for Union County, Fla. and Gwinnett County, Ga. Rogers previously announced record investigations in 12 other Southern counties.

Medgar Evers of Jackson, field secretary in Mississippi for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he hoped the move would start a chain of vote investigations in counties where Negroes are not allowed to vote.

State Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson and Leflore County circuit court clerk Martha Lamb declined comment as to what their actions will be.

Gov. Ross Barnett was at Neshoba County Fair for a speaking engagement and not available for comment.

The Justice Dept. said Bolivar County has 511 registered Negroes of 21,805 Negroes who are of voting age. The county has 11,144 whites but the department said the number of white voters "was unavailable."

Leflore County has 297 registered Negroes of 17,893 resident Negroes of voting age. The number of registrants among 10,332 whites of voting age was also unavailable, the department said.

Forrest County has 25 registered Negroes of 7,406 Negroes of voting age, the department said. The white registrations were reported at 2,195 of 19,708 of voting age.

Off World News Fronts

The News & Observer
Raleigh N.C.

Negro Group Begins Registration Drive

Dec. 10-4-60

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (AP) — Several hundred Negroes swamped the Coahoma County clerk's office here Monday to register as voters in a Southwide Negro registration drive.

Circuit Clerk J. W. Smith said about six of the Negroes passed tests and were registered although the deadline for registration to participate in the Nov. 8 general election has passed.

"We were warned they would be there and were ready for them," Smith said.

The demonstration was part of several scheduled by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 14 Southern cities Monday but few Negroes showed up at most of the cities and none were seen in some cities.

The cities were listed as Shreveport, La.; Montgomery, Ala.; Birmingham, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Tuskegee, Ala.; Petersburg, Va.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Columbia, S.C.; Durham, N.C.; Clarksdale, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Louisville, Ky.; Hopewell, Va., and Atlanta, Ga.

The only other demonstration of any size was at Atlanta where a crowd of about 5 0Negroes assembled at the office of the Fulton County Board of Registrars Monday and demanded that they be registered to vote.

Five Constitutional Changes Seen On the Ballot for Mississippi

By KENNETH TOLER
Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., July 2—Five major changes in the State Constitution of 1890 will be voted on in the November general election. They were submitted for voter consideration by the recent 1960 Legislature.

Three of the proposals stem from the racial issue. They have to do with public schools, voter qualifications and selections of juries.

One of the proposals, similar to one rejected by the voters in 1952, would provide as an additional qualification to become a qualified elector "a good moral character."

MISSISSIPPI

It gives the county registrars an additional "out" to registering Negroes.

* * *

SECTION 241-A of the state charter now requires that an applicant for voter status be able to read and write, pass a written examination on the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government and give a "reasonable" interpretation of any section of the constitution picked out by the county registrar.

Those requirements in a measure account for the small Negro registration in Mississippi, believed to be under 50,000. The state's voting strength is an estimated 500,000.

Opponents of the "good moral character" prerequisite question that much power being vested in a county registrar (the circuit clerk).

The State Advisory Committee to the Federal Civil Rights Commission has expressed opposition to the amendment following an advisory from Washington that it is being construed on that level as unconstitutional. That opposition will have a tendency to add votes for ratification.

* * *

THE PROPOSED amendment dealing with schools is also far-reaching.

It would remove the mandatory provision for state support of a system of public education.

It states that the Legislature "may in its discretion" provide for the maintenance of free public schools for children within specified ages by taxation and otherwise. That is now compulsory under the 1890 Constitution.

Relative to juror qualifications, the Legislature could fix them as it sees fit. At present, a juror must be a qualified elector and resident of the county. In some counties there are no Negro electors and as a result several state convictions involving Negroes and whites have been set aside by the United States Supreme Court.

Under the proposed amendment, the Legislature could provide that a juror could be any property owner—a freeholder. That has been suggested as a plan in event the amendment is ratified.

* * *

THE OTHER AMENDMENT would provide a limitation on the bonded indebtedness that the state may incur. It would be pegged at one and one half times the revenue collection in a specified period.

Also up for ratification is an amendment eliminating the wording "true value" relating to tax assessments of property.

Assessments and taxes, under the proposal, would be "in proportion to its value." The change stems from fears of industrialists that the present system of "in proportion" might not be followed in their cases and "true value" used against them but not the local taxpayers.

They want the presently followed system written into the constitution as a guarantee.

The Week in Mississippi

Paul B. Burt of Brookhaven has been appointed **director of ports in the State Agricultural and Industrial Board.** He succeeds former State Sen. Richard Prigden of Monticello. . . . **Three new industries have been announced for Mississippi** subject to approval of Balance Agriculture With Industry bonds for acquisition of buildings and sites. They are the two-million-dollar Borg Warner Corp. of Indianapolis, Ind., to locate its saw division at Greenville; the $1,200,000 American Seating Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., to locate a plant at Booneville, and the **$500,000 plant of the American Packing Co. of St. Louis, also to** locate at Booneville.

CLERKS TOLD

No Negro Voter Reports Needed

By CHARLES M. HILLS
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson notified the circuit clerks of the 82 counties in Mississippi in a statement here Saturday that they are under no obligation to report Negro registrations to anybody.

In his notification which amounted almost to a warning against the Civil Rights Commission's activities in this state, Patterson repeated his previous contention that the officials of this state are under no obligation to co-operate in any way with the civil rights group.

However, in the current warning, Atty. Gen. Patterson points out that the commission is asking circuit clerks to report directly to an NAACP official on Negro registrations.

He cites that "it is unfortunate that the commission now seeks to become a "pawn of the NAACP."

Patterson's statement follows:

"It appears from information that I have received that the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission has sent out to the Circuit Clerks of Mississippi a letter wherein the Commission presumes to have determined the number of Negroes registered in each county and the number of Negroes of voting age in each county: Followed by the question, "Why are so few registered?"

"The Commission then directs that the Circuit Clerks furnish the information to Aaron E. Henry, of Clarksdale, Mississippi.

"Aaron Henry is the leader of the NAACP in the City of Clarksdale, and I might add further is the chief troublemaker and agitator of the NAACP in Clarksdale.

"I wish to advise the Circuit Clerks of Mississippi that they are under no obligation to make such reports to the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission, and more especially are they under no obligation to start making reports to the leader of the NAACP in Clarksdale as the Advisory Committee has requested them to do.

"This information is sought by the Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission for the deliberate purpose of gaining information upon which to predicate lawsuits directed against Circuit Clerks in the various counties and if I were a Circuit Clerk, I would decline to comply with this request or any other similar request that might come to them.

"It is indeed unfortunate, but certainly not unexpected, that the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission has seen fit to become a pawn of the NAACP in Mississippi."

U. S. Investigating Mississippi Voting

Election Officials Will Be Asked To Make Their Records Available To Justice Department

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From the Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A Federal investigation into reports of discrimination against Negro voters moved into Mississippi Thursday.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced that election officials of Bolivar, Leflore and Forrest Counties will be asked to make voting and registration records available for inspection by Justice Department agents.

Union County in Florida and Gwinnett County in Georgia were included in the department's latest move in its spreading inquiry into Southern voting practices.

Thursday's announcement extended the department's inquiry to a total of 17 counties in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The department is moving under the authority granted by Congress in the 1957 and 1960 civil rights acts.

Few Negroes Registered

Mr. Rogers said that in Bolivar County, which has twin county seats, Cleveland and Rosedale, population and registration statistics indicate that despite a 2-to-1 Negro to white population ratio that very few Negroes are registered to vote.

"Statistics show that approximately 21,805 Negroes of voting age reside in Bolivar County, while only 511 are registered," he said. "The same figures show about 11,144 white persons in the county, but the number registered was unavailable."

He cited somewhat similar statistics in respect to Leflore County, of which Greenwood is the county seat, and Forrest County, of which Hattiesburg is the county seat.

"In Leflore County," he said, "statistics show about 17,893 resident Negroes of voting age, while some 297 are registered. White registration statistics were unavailable, but it was indicated that approximately 10,332 white persons of voting age live in the county. The Commission on Civil Rights has received and published evidence which suggests Negroes are discriminated against in their attempts to register in Leflore County.

Numerous Complaints

"The Commission on Civil Rights pointed out in its 1959 report that Forrest County has produced numerous voting complaints. Statistics show some 7,406 Negroes of voting age in the county, but only about 25 registered, compared to approximately 19,708 whites and 2,195 registered. The county reportedly has a high educational level and a relatively low (29 per cent) Negro population."

Of the 12 counties where the Justice Department previously requested local officials to make registration and voting records available, six in South Carolina and Georgia have complied. Local officials in Alabama and Louisiana refused to grant access to the records. These cases are in the courts.

In Montgomery, Ala., Thursday, Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson struck down a state court injunction and ordered Montgomery County records turned over to Federal agents within 15 days.

Judge Johnson said that Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who issued the injunction June 6 prohibiting Federal agents from inspecting the records in any Alabama county, acted without jurisdiction.

Petition Denied

At the same time, he denied a petition filed by Montgomery registrars who sought to keep the records out of the hands of Federal officers.

Judge Johnson also threw out a contention by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion that the 1960 Civil Rights Act is unconstitutional.

Mr. Rogers described Union County in Florida as having "no known Negro voting registrants" despite estimates that about 2,453 Negroes of voting age live in the county. The inquiry in Gwinnett County in Georgia is aimed mostly at reports that Negro registrants have been purged from the county lists.

Voting Probe Is Political, Say Demos

Mississippi Republican chairman Wirt Yerger Jr. predicted today the Justice Department's probe of voter registration in three counties will have no effect on the presidential race in this state.

But Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson declared the "Republican attorney general is going to do all he can to aid his fair-haired candidate, Mr. Richard Nixon" in referring to the investigation.

And Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson called announcement of the investigation "cheap politics."

Gov. Ross Barnett declined to comment on the report which came from Washington yesterday.

"It looks like the political campaign is on," said Patterson.

U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said yesterday investigators would check records in Bolivar, Leflore and Forrest counties in Mississippi and in two counties in Georgia and Florida.

Patterson said he would confer with circuit clerks in the three counties who have been called upon to show the records before commenting on the proposed investigation. He said the clerks have 15 days in which to reply.

The Justice Department said it has had complaints from the three counties from Negroes who claim they have been denied voting privileges.

Leflore and Forrest county circuit clerks Mrs. Martha Lamb and J. C. Lynd had no comment, while veteran House Speaker Walter Sillers, a resident of Bolivar county, said he knew of no cases where Negroes had been denied the right to vote in his county.

Rogers said only 500 of 21,000 Negroes in Bolivar county are registered to vote.

But Sillers replied that "I don't know of any Negroes who haven't been permitted to register if they were qualified.

"Both white and Negro applicants have been denied registration because they failed to meet qualifications under the law."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People greeted the announcement with open arms and said it hoped the action would "make it possible for Negroes to register and vote without being intimidated."

Citizens Council administrator W. J. Simmons of Jackson said it showed that "reconstruction number two has reached Mississippi."

Yerger, chairman of the state GOP executive committee, said the laws enabling the investigations were passed by a Democratic-controlled Congress and "that's what brought this about. I don't think the party in power had anything to do with it."

He said the probe pointed up the need for a two-party system. If both parties had been contending for our votes throughout the congressional session, he said, the legislation would never have passed.

Sillers Invites Voting Inquiry

House Speaker Says There Is No Discrimination In Bolivar County

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 11.—House Speaker Walter Sillers of Rosedale said Thursday he would welcome a Justice Department inspection of voting records in Bolivar County, his home.

The veteran legislator, here for a meeting of the Agricultural and Industrial Board, said there was no discrimination against Negro voting in his county.

"We administer the voting tests to whites and Negroes alike," he said, referring to a constitutional requirement that all voters must know how to read, write and interpret any section of the state Constitution.

In Delta Area

Bolivar, one of three Mississippi counties which the Justice Department named for an investigation of voting records, is in the cotton-growing Delta area of the state, as is Leflore, another county named. The third, Forrest, is in South Mississippi.

In Greenwood, Mrs. Martha Lamb, Leflore County circuit clerk, said she had no comment to make on the investigation and that she was only notified of the action Thursday by two FBI agents.

Robert Patterson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Association of Citizens Councils which has its headquarters in Greenwood also declined comment.

Citizens Council Administrator Bill Simmons of Jackson said the Washington announcement was a sign that "Reconstruction No. 2 has reached Mississippi."

GOP View

Wirt Yerger of Jackson, Republican state chairman, said he didn't think the investigation would have any effect on the presidential contest in Mississippi.

Asked if he thought the Republicans would be blamed for the investigation, Mr. Yerger replied:

"The laws on the books were passed in the main by Democrats and that's what brought this about. I don't think the party in power had anything to do about it."

Medgar Evers, Mississippi field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he hoped the order was only "the beginning of a series of investigations of counties where Negroes are not allowed to register and vote."

Negroes Crowd Court House To Register

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (UPI)—Negroes were expected to resume their "stand-in" here today as part of a Southwide campaign to increase vote registration.

Circuit Clerk J. W. Smith said nearly 60 Negroes tried to register Monday. He said he administered the state literacy test to about 30, of whom 10 passed and were registered.

"We're not having nay trouble," said Smith. He said he was taking them in groups of five to administer the test.

"I have talked to Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson and I know what I can do, and I'm not going to overstep myself," he said. "I tell them if they qualify I'll register them. If they don't I won't."

The sponsor of the drive in 14 Southern cities, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said there would be a stand-in also at Jackson, but it failed to materialize Monday.

Attempted To Register

Invalid Minister Chased From Mississippi County

Registration Try Leads To Preacher's Jailing, Ouster

The Atlanta Daily World
P. 1 Fri 8-26-60
Atlanta, Ga

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—
What is the price of being able to register to vote?

For Rev. John B. Parsons, 74-year-old Baptist minister in Grenada, Mississippi, it meant being banished from his place of birth for attempting to register and vote for the first time in his life.

Rev. Parsons was ordered to leave Grenada County by police chief Pat Ray and told not to bother to take time picking up his worldly possessions.

Safe in Memphis after flight from Mississippi, Rev. Parsons unfolded the following story that seems to be a part of the South and the era in the Negroes struggle for first class citizenship.

SOCIAL WORKER SAYS REGISTER

Rev. Parsons, an invalid using crutches for the past 21 years, sat patiently on the front porch of the Memphis Beale Street Mission, and related this story:

"A white social worker lady told me that I should go and register to vote. I thought about what she said and went down to register and the lady at the office told me "we are not registering n——ers."

This reporter asked Mr. Parsons why he had finally decided that he wanted to vote after 74 years. Parsons reply: "I didn't care about registering in the past because the white folks would make me vote for who they wanted me to vote for, but now I'm thinking about the November election. Some people are cussing this man Nixon, but I like him and wanted to vote for him."

THINGS START HAPPENING

"After I tried to register things started to happen and I had always gotten along nicely with the white folks before. Whiskey was planted under my house and the deputies came and carried me to jail. Someone planted the liquor under my house to "frame" me."

"I pleaded not-guilty and was told that I would be sentenced to 120 days in jail. I'm in bad health and just got over a stroke and told them I could not stay in jail. I was then fined $150.00, but I told them I did not have any money. I get $40.00 a month from the social security and thats what I live on."

"I asked the deputy why would they do a thing like this to me. I told him that I taught him how to drive mules when he was a boy. The deputy just dropped his head. Thats when they told me to leave town."

When asked by this reporter if he would ever go back to Grenada, Parsons stated, "I left an acre of land that I own and a sister, but the white folks have it in for me and I can never go back home." My white lawyer told me if I stand on my own two tip toes the white people are going to do something about it. Rev. Parsons stated.

Grenada is about 100 miles from Memphis and the Commission on Civil Rights report reveals that out of a population of over 20,000 only 39 Negroes were registered to vote in 1955. The figures could be decreasing in Mississippi.

Rev. Parsons has filed a complaint with the FBI in Memphis and is waiting to hear from them.

If anyone is interested in giving aid to this homeless man of 74 years who stood up for his rights and has no means of making a living, contact Rev. John B. Parsons. Beale St. Mission, 434 Beale.

Voting Inquiry Involves Rights

Appeal
Memphis Press-Scimitar
Mon, 8-29-60

Leflore Bar OK's Statement Concerning Investigation In Counties

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GREENWOOD, Miss., Aug. 28. — Following a recent announcement that the attorney general had ordered an investigation of the voting registrations in Leflore, Bolivar, and Forrest Counties in Mississippi, the Leflore County Bar Association met and made the following statement which was unanimously approved at the meeting:

Public Service

"In view of the public interest in possible investigations under Civil Rights legislation of various local affairs by the attorney general of the United States, the Leflore County Bar Association feels that as a public sevice it should inform local citizens of their individual rights if they should be approached or questioned by FBI or other agents in connection with such investigations.

"A citizen is under no legal obligation at any time to answer any questions asked by any investigator about anything except in a court hearing or at a court connected proceeding."

"For example, if an FBI agent or other investigator contacts a citizen at home, at work, on the street, or elsewhere, such citizen can, if he wishes, advise the investigator that he does not wish to answer any questions and can legally refuse to do so.

"In expressing this opinion the Bar Association does not imply that information in any real criminal investigation should be withheld from any investigating officer. The FBI is a very efficient and honorable law enforcement organization, and the bar association urges that all citizens co-operate with it fully in its endeavors against crime and subversion.

Legally Stand Silent

"On the other hand, we do point out that when the FBI or another agency is ordered to make an investigation, not against a criminal or against a subversionist, but under Federal Civil Rights legislation, a citizen can legally stand silent and refuse to assist in that investigation by refusing to answer any question of any kind."

Register Attempt Made in Miss.

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (UPI) — Nearly 60 Negroes tried to register to vote here as part of a promised Southwide stand-in in 14 Southern cities Monday, said Circuit Clerk J. W. Smith.

He said he was taking them in groups of five to administer the state literacy test. He said he had tested about 30 Negroes, of whom 10 passed and were registered by late afternoon.

"We're not having any trouble," said Smith "I have talked to (Atty. Gen.) Joe Patterson and I know what I can do and I'm not going to overstep myself. I tell them if they qualify I'll register them. If they can't I won't.

NEGRO VOTER REPORT MADE

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

None Registered in Some Miss. Areas, Claim

By W. F. MINOR

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss.—A survey on Negro voter registration in 65 Mississippi counties was handed to the Mississippi civil rights advisory committee Monday for the civil rights commission.

Aaron Henry, Clarksdale Negro leader who made the survey, said it revealed that no Negroes are registered in "seven or eight counties and in 30 or more only one to 10 are registered."

Henry said he did not count the number of Negroes believed registered in Mississippi and turned over all the information he secured to the civil rights advisory group at its request.

"It is unofficial information, and we had difficulty finding out anything in some counties, but I believe it is pretty reliable," he declared.

ALLEGE VIOLENCE

Henry said the counties which have the heaviest registration of Negroes are Hinds, Harrison, Jones, Lauderdale, Warren, Washington and Coahoma counties."

Henry, a druggist, is president of the Coahoma chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and secretary of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

Meantime, the bi-racial civil rights advisory committee heard a report from Medgar Evers, Mississippi field secretary for the NAACP, that Negroes are being "harassed" on busses traveling through the state.

Evers said officers at McComb and Winona have recently used violence against Negroes who occupied seats in the front of interstate buses.

A group of five Negroes travelling from Jackson to New Orleans, he said, were intimidated by police officers at McComb, and struck with night-sticks "when they didn't move fast enough to the rear of the bus."

Evers brought with him Johnny Frazier, young Negro man from Greenwood, Miss., who filed an affidavit with the commission that he had been clubbed into near

Rear Admiral Robert Briscoe, director of the state advisory branch, Washington, D. C. Liberty, commenting on Cox' statement, said, "this is a very poor season for educating . . . Cotter said he felt the commission in Mississippi "has done as much or more than some states has become such a closer to the Canadian border.' this thing has be ball."

(1) Mississippians unconsciousness at Winona on Aug. 27, because he sat near the front of a bus.

HELD IN JAIL

Frazier said he was held in jail for three and a half days at Winona after the sheriff and his deputy beat him at the bus station.

The Rev. Murray Cox, Gulfport, chairman of the advisory committee, said during the meeting on some steps."

we are concerned about the welfare of our state, and our citizens. "We fell in Mississippi there's got to be a lot of educational work done before much progress can be made."

Cox said he felt "there is a middle ground, and though we should not try to do the whole thing at one time, we should begin preparing its Sitting in with the group was Dr. Cornelius P. Cotter, assistant

Barnett's Statement On Vote Registrars Given Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—A statement by Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi opposing proposals to set up federal vote registrars in the states has been placed in the record of hearings by the Senate Rules Committee.

Barnett was to have delivered the statement last month but his plane was grounded en route to Washington because of bad weather and he was unable to appear before the committee.

A committee aide said Tuesday the statement would be printed in the hearing record on the registrar proposal.

The statement was delivered to the Committee by Courtney Pace, administrative assistant to Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss). Pace said he took the statement to the committee in the absence of Eastland, who was ill.

Eastland, under treatment for influenza, is in Bethesda Naval Hospital. Pace said he expects the Senator to be released shortly.

Civil Rights Unit To Probe Miss. Voting

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) - Voter discrimination was selected as a target of investigation last week by the state advisory committee to the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

The committee, next to the last formed in the nation, (South Carolina was last) has been the subject of heated controversy here since its formation late last year.

The Rev. Murray Cox of Gulfport, committee chairman, said members "feel like voting is probably the most important matter for us to take up at the present time. We will give our greatest emphasis to the voting situation."

The decision came after the Washington information officer for the commission, David Konce, said recent hearings by the group indicated there was just as much segregation on the West Coast as there is in Mississippi.

EYES ON MISSISSIPPI

New Barriers to Negro Voting, Legislature's Aim

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss.—While Congress moves toward passage of a civil rights bill to help Negroes in exercising their voting right in the South, Mississippi's legislature last week was working on new barriers to keep Negroes from voting.

The segregation strategists in the Legislature apparently were keeping an eye on the civil rights bill to find loopholes which they use to get around the law if it does pass.

But, there apparently will still be some conflict between the voting provisions of the federal bill and the state laws.

The latest move of the legislative segregation forces is to wipe out all provisions in the state law and constitution requiring the keeping of permanent public records on voter registration applications.

Registration Study

This seems to be the state's answer to the federal law—if there are no records, how can the federal government prove Negroes are victims of discrimination?

But, one provision of the civil rights bill has a requirement for keeping records in elections of federal officials for 22 months. It's uncertain how this would affect the new state voter registration strategy.

The segregationists in 1955 toughened state voter registration, requiring voters to be able to read and write and give a "resonable understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government."

A companion bill to this constitutional provision provided for written examinations for each voter registrant and required that such applications be preserved as a public record.

This voter registration section of the constitution and the companion statue were upheld in the 1958 Jefferson Davis county voter registration case.

'Wide Disparities'

Now, after five years, the new strategy is to throw out the requirement for any written applications.

Also part of the new strategy is the requirement that a voter must be a "good moral character" to qualify to register.

In 1952, the people voted down a constitutional amendment which would have added the "good moral character" requirement to voter registration.

The objection to the proposal was that the circuit clerk of a county would be the sole judge of a person's moral character as a prerequisite to voting.

Mississippi, according to a field report published by the Civil Rights commission, has "wider racial disarities in voting" than any other state in which the commission made investigations.

The commission reported that it received voting complaints in eight Mississippi counties — Bolivar, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Leflore, Claiborne, Jefferson Davis, Forrest and Clarke.

Negroes in each of the counties had complained that they were denied the right to register wher they appeared at the county registrar's office.

Since Mississippi has no state registrar of voters nor a compilation of the number of white and Negro voters in each county racial voting figures are unofficial and piecemeal.

In 1954 then Atty. Gen. J. P Coleman made a county-by-county survey of Negro voter registration for the state legal education advisory committee.

His survey showed 22,104 Negroes registered, but only around 8000 qualified to vote by reason of payment of poll taxes.

A University of Mississippi graduate student who made a voter survey as a graduate paper found that in 14 Mississippi counties having 109,000 Negroes, no Negroes were registered. In six of the counties, Negroes constituted a majority of the population.

His study also showed that in one-half of the 82 counties, less than one per cent of voting-age Negroes were registered, in 63 counties less than 5 per cent, and in 73 counties less than 10 per cent.

Re-registrations have been held in several counties in recent years; and, reportedly, the number of Negroes registered has been reduced drastically.

The 1954 survey made by Coleman showed Jefferson Davis county had 1221 Negroes registered. During the 1958 Darby case in Jefferson Davis county, the circuit clerk testified that only around "50 or 60" Negroes are now registered.

Mississippi to Decide On 'Moral' Voter Rule

JACKSON, MISS., May 7 (UPI)—Only persons of "good moral character" as determined by the country registrar would be permitted to register as a voter under a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people of Mississippi in November.

The measure was one of several racial bills approved by the 1960 Legislature before it adjourned. The "good moral character" would be added to the list of other qualifications for voting set out in the Constitution.

A companion amendment would let the Legislature prescribe further qualifications for voting.

The Legislature also proposed removal of the constitutional requirement that the state furnish free public schools.

A bill approved at the request of Gov. Ross Barnett would give him control of the selection of textbooks for use in public schools. Barnett said the measure would help rid the books of alleged integration and subversive teachings.

The Daughters of the American Revolution and other organization said there were 44 objectionable texts in use in the public schools.

The other two racial measures gave the College Board final say over who enters state colleges, and earmarked $350,000 for the Sovereignty Commission which work to maintain segregation.

Mississippi Acts To Add Barriers Against In Negro Voting

Bill Tightening Segregation Also Passed In Final Session Business

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., May 5. — The business of the 1960 legislative session ended Thursday night amid last-minute passage of bills tightening the state's hold on segregation and adding barriers to registration of Negroes as qualified voters.

In the windup, Gov. Ross Barnett was forced to bring the pressure of his office to gain House passage of a Senate bill giving him control of committees which screen textbooks for use in the public schools.

Opponents fought bitterly against calling the bill to the floor, charging House Speaker Walter Sillers had bypassed previously followed rules they said prevented a measure being called up without a two-thirds vote.

Chairman J. P. Love of the House Education Committee called up the bill after the House had previously refused 67 to 51 to suspend the rules for its consideration. With the backing of the Governor's office through a special message rushed to the House, it was passed 82 to 44.

Speaks For Bill

Governor Barnett said failure to pass the bill would "hamper our efforts to clean up our

school textbooks and give our children the instructional material that they must have if they are to be properly informed of the Southern and true American way of life".

The bill was a compromise for another measure which the Senate refused to accept and under which the Governor would have gained immediate control of the Textbook Purchasing Board. He gets control in 1962.

Representative Joe Wroten of Washington County, who opposed the bill said it "provides the mechanics to set in operation the greatest juggernaut to thought control."

The session was scheduled to quit business at 6 p. m., but does not officially adjourn until May 11, the interim being given under the constitutional requirement that the Governor have five days to consider last-minute actions. However, when the hour arrived, the clocks in the House and Senate were covered and the members worked on.

Voting Measure Ok'ed

Two proposed amendments to the Constitution to make a "good moral character" a prerequisite to qualifying as a voter and the other removing the "mandatory" provision for state operation of public schools, were approved for submission in the June 7 election.

Former Gov. J. P. Coleman, representative from Choctaw County, opposed both proposals, challenging the ability of the county registrar to judge a person's moral character. He pointed out such a proposal was rejected by the people in 1948.

Representative Coleman also said it was the responsibility of the state to provide children an education and "if this is adopted, it will be the first time since adoption of the 1890 Constitution that we will have abandoned its responsibility to the children of the state."

Bills relative to possible integration suits provide that the general guardian of a child must have approval of the chancery judge before filing such litigation.

Miss. Adds Bars To Negro Voters

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI)— Only persons of "good moral character" as determined by the county registrar would be permitted to register as a voter under a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people of Mississippi in the November general election.

The measure was one of several racial bills approved by the 1960 legislature. The "good moral character" would be added to the list of other qualifications for voting set out in the constitution.

A companion amendment would let the Legislature prescribe further qualifications for voting by law.

The Legislature also proposed removal of the constitutional requirement that the state furnish free public schools. Sponsors said it was designed to give any school district in the state authority to close any school faced with integration.

A bill approved just before adjournment at the request of Gov. Ross Barnett would give him control of the selection of textbooks for use in public schools. Barnett said the measure allowing him to appoint four of the seven members of the textbook rating committees would help rid the books of alleged integration and subversive teachings.

The other two racial measures gave the college board final say over who enters state colleges, and earmarked $350,000 for the sovereignty commission that works to maintain segregation.

Opposition to the proposed constitutional changes and the textbook bill was led by former Gov. J. P. Coleman, now a member of the House of Representatives.

Coleman demanded to know who would decide whether or not a would-be voter had "good moral character." Told that it would be left to the country registrars, he declared, "I would hate to know that one man could turn me down from voting by saying I am a bad character."

Probe Promised In State Voting

Mississippi NAACP Gets Letter From Justice Department

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., May 20. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Friday a Justice Department official had promised voter probes in Mississippi.

In Washington, the Justice Department had no comment on the matter.

Medgar Evers, state NAACP field secretary, said he received a letter from Henry Put El, chief of the voting and elections division of the Justice Department, promising that the inspection program will include counties in Mississippi where restrictions on franchise appear to exist.

However, Evers said the letter mentioned no specific counties. He said the letter was in answer to a telegram he sent the department earlier this month.

His telegram, Evers said, complained that no Mississippi counties were among the original four in the South which the department announced it would probe under the 1960 Civil Rights Act. Mr. Put El replied that the four were merely the first actions to be taken under the law.

Evers said he complained that Forrest and Sunflower counties were not mentioned. There are very rigid restrictions in those two counties against Negroes voting, claimed Evers.

Officials Get Notice In Beach Suit

GULFPORT, Miss., May 20.—(AP)—County officials received official notice Friday the Federal Government had filed suit to open the all-white Gulf Coast beach to Negroes and that a property owner claimed part of the beach as private ownership.

Individual members of the Harrison County board of supervisors were served Federal summons in connection with the suit filed in Vicksburg by the Department of Justice against the county and City of Biloxi seeking unrestricted use of the 26-mile beach by Negroes.

The supervisors also received summons in Chancery Court on a title confirmation suit filed here by Mrs. Lee Dicks Guice of Biloxi. Mrs. Guice, a beach-front property owner, claimed ownership to the land extending beyond the seawall, saying that the title "has never been challenged until recently."

NEGRO VOTING GRIPES AIRED

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission says Negroes in Leflore, Bolivar, and Forrest counties, Miss.—where the Justice Department now seeks voting records—have complained over difficulties in attempting to register.

The Justice Department announced yesterday it is asking election officials of five Southern counties, including the three in Mississippi, to make voting and registration records available for FBI inspection.

This will determine if court action is required to get eligible Negroes on voting rolls.

The department said that in some instances Civil Rights Commission records suggested there had been discrimination against Negroes attempting to register.

A commission report issued last September cited several examples of Negro efforts to register in the three counties.

The report said that in Leflore County where 68 per cent of the population is Negro, the best available figures showed 17,893 Negroes of voting age with 297 registered.

It said Bolivar County which is 69 per cent Negro has 21,805 Negroes of voting age with 511 actually registered while Forrest County is 29 per cent Negro and has 16 of its 7,406 voting age Negroes registered.

The commission said it used 1950 population figures and Negro registration figures taken from a thesis written in 1955 by a University of Mississippi graduate student.

INCIDENT RELATED

The report said one Leflore County Negro, a discharged Army sergeant, told commission investigators he went to the court house and asked to register.

When a woman clerk asked if he wanted to register for the Army, he said he replied "No, to vote." The clerk then asked for his name and address, which he furnished, the report added.

Thirty minutes after he returned home, he said, two white men came to his house and asked him why he wanted to vote. When he replied that it was his duty, he said the men told him he was "stirring up trouble" and warned him not to return to the court house.

He said he went back the next week but was told by the clerk that she was "too busy." He said he never returned thereafter because he feared reprisals.

The report said Negro residents in Bolivar County had told commission investigators that when they sought to register they were told to write a section of the Mississippi constitution and a reasonable interpretation of the section.

The report said all were told "your replies won't do" and were refused registration.

One Negro was reported by the commission to have paid his poll tax for several years prior to 1956. He took his 1956 poll tax bill to the court house where a deputy sheriff threw it into a waste basket, the commission said. The incident was repeated in 1957, the commission added, and thereafter.

The Negro didn't receive a poll tax bill.

The report said one registrar in Forrest County was a "staunch advocate of white supremacy" and refused to register Negroes attempting to vote.

One Negro tried to register in Forrest County twice each year for eight years and when he asked why he couldn't the registrar told him there was no reason, the report said.

Other Negroes sought to register but the registrar absented himself and the Negroes got evasive replies to questions of his whereabouts, the report added.

It quoted one Negro group as saying that while they wanted to register, a clerk registered two white women although he had said he was without authority to register anyone.

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MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS SPEEDS VOTE FRAUD CASE

Grand Jury Inquiry Pledged Into Complaints of Abuses and Bribery in Primary

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20 — Widespread complaints of voting irregularities here in the statewide primary election Aug. 2 will be investigated by a grand jury, St. Louis Circuit Attorney Thomas F. Eagleton said this week.

United States Attorney William H. Webster also is making a preliminary inquiry that he said would become more concentrated if the complaints proved to have substance. Nominees for Governor and other state and county offices were chosen in the primary.

Both officials acted on the results of a nine-day inquiry by the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners. Witnesses appearing before the board told of:

¶Voters being threatened with pistols and clubs, and being pushed around and assaulted.

¶Money being given to polling-place officials by candidates for office.

¶Election officials entering voting booths and operating levers for voters who did not ask for assistance. In some cases votes were cast for candidates opposed by the voters.

¶Names of voters being forged on registration-transfer cards so that the names were removed from registration lists in thei rregular precincts.

The board was particularly interested in the statements of seven persons who said their signatures were forged on cards transferring their registrations from their homes to a downtown hotel. Their names later were removed from registration lists when the voters could not be found living at the hotel.

All seven told the board they never had applied for the transfers nor had they authorized anyone to transfer their registrations.

Election Board members reprimanded many precinct officials for failing to carry out their instructions properly.

Some officials admitted they had operated voting machines for voters instead of showing how the levers were to be depressed. Some said they had not understood the extent of their duties.

When an Election Board member accused one Democratic committeeman, Jordan Chambers, of providing incompetent precinct officials, Mr. Chambers snapped back:

"We send you the best we've got. We don't have any college graduates."

Most of the complaints originated from five wards in the central part of the city. The primary had an unusual number of bitter contests among leaders of the dominant Democratic party for control.

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NATIONAL VOTERS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

ARTHUR CHAPIN

Chapin named to assist in voter drive

tee from Montclair, N. J. to work on political organization in June, 1958.

He travelled in various states to increase registration and strengthen inter-party communications. His background includes service with organized labor and as a member of the executive board of the New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the NAACP.

He was delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1952 and served on the committee on permanent organization.

WASHINGTON

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) chairman of the National Voters Registration Committee announced the appointment of Arthur Chapin as vice chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Chapin, former assistant to the deputy chairman for political organization of the Democratic National Committee, will assist the New Jersey Congressman in the nationwide drive to register the 29 million unregistered potential voters in the U.S.

In announcing the appointment today, Rep. Thompson pointed out that Mr. Chapin's background makes him well qualified for his new post. "I welcome his experience and knowledge in the organization field," he said.

* * *

MR. CHAPIN came to the Democratic National Commit-

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NEW JERSEY

Honor First U. S. Negro Voter

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. — This small city might become the site of a national shrine to Thomas Mundy Peterson, first Negro to exercise his right to vote under the 15th Amendment and to whose memory leading dignitaries recently paid respect.

Mr. Peterson's pioneering action earned him a unique niche in United States history. Born in Metuchen, N. J., on Oct. 6, 1824, he later moved with his parents to Perth Amboy where he lived until his death on Feb. 4, 1904.

As an adult he worked as a custodian and cleaned the stables of J. L. Kearny, one of the town's leading citizens.

■

IT WAS MR. KEARNEY who suggested that Mr. Peterson cast his vote in a Perth Amboy election, held less than 24 hours after the 40th Congress adoped the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing all citizens the right to vote.

Peterson's vote was cast for a winning cause, and he later was named to a committee of seven citizens to revise the Perth Amboy charter.

2 Accused of Stuffing Harlem Ballot Boxes

New York World Telegram and Sun.

Juan Delgado, East Harlem Republican leader, and George Lichtmacher, an election worker in Delgado's district, were arrested today and charged with ballot box stuffing and conspiracy in a primary contest for Delgado's leadership last September.

The two and other as yet unidentified co-conspirators were charged in a criminal information with the "fraudulent casting" of 34 ballots in the Sept. 15 primary.

According to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, Lichtmacher obtained paper ballots at the Board of Elections where Delgado is a clerk prior to the primary. An insurgent slate pledged to Oscar Gonzalez-Suarez and Mrs. Dorothy Taylor were challenging the 14th Assembly District East leadership of Delgado and Miss Ellen Benn.

Mr. Hogan alleged that Delgado, Lichtmacher and "other co-conspirators" met before the polls opened at Miss Benn's apartment, 60 E. 118th St. where the ballots were distributed."

Lichtmacher then lived at Miss Benn's rooming house where, according to Mr. Hogan, he received room and board plus $20 "in return for his services as an election worker." Lichtmacher, 32, now lives at 173 E. 101st St. Delgado, 54, lives at 22 E. 112th St.

Delgado and Miss Benn won the primary but the insurgents have sought a recount in Manhattan Supreme Court. The court test and statements by Lichtmacher touched off the grand jury probe.

VOTE RIGHTS CASE IS STARTED HERE

Man Seeking to Aid Negroes in South Centers Attack on the Census Law

By WILL LISSNER

A case that seeks to bring about the enforcement of a citizenship rights provision of the Constitution has been begun in the Federal District Court here.

The action has been brought by Victor Sharrow, a retired contractor of Crompond, N. Y., near Peekskill. He has been crusading for enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment against states that restrict or deny voting rights to Negroes.

The second section of the Amendment provides that when the right to vote is denied to persons otherwise eligible, the basis of a state's representation in the Electoral College, which casts the ballots for President, and in Congress and other bodies "shall be reduced in the proportion" that the number of disfranchised bear to the whole number of eligible citizens.

The amendment was ratified in 1868. The Supreme Court has refused to hear certain cases on its enforcement because appellate courts have ruled that the matter involved "politics," raising issues beyond the purview of the judiciary.

Census Law Challenged

Under the Constitution the apportionment of representation is based on the census taken every ten years. Mr. Sharrow calculated that he could get an interpretation and enforcement of the amendment by challenging the validity of the census law. When a census taker called on April 6, Mr. Sharrow refused to answer.

In due course he was invited to a conference at the United States Attorney's office. John Cullinane of the regional census office was on hand to record his answers, but Mr. Sharrow wanted a grand jury to indict him, and thus give him an opportunity to challenge the law. Accordingly, he received a subpoena to appear before the grand jury on July 11.

Herbert Monte Levy, Mr. Sharrow's lawyer, obtained an order from Judge Edward Weinfeld on July 7 directing the Attorney General to show cause why the census law should not be declared invalid and the subpoena quashed. The case has been put off until next Monday, when an adjournment to Aug. 1 will be sought.

Mr. Sharrow argues that enforcement of the amendment by reducing the representation of some Southern states will give New York more representatives in Congress. The census, he points out, may reduce New York's representation by two or three seats.

GOP Opens Drive For N.Y. Negro Vote

Atlanta Journal

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Republicans opened a drive today for New York's substantial Negro and Puerto Rican vote in the fall elections.

Rodman C. Rockefeller, 28, son of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, was appointed chairman of the Negro activities division and of the Puerto Rican activities division of the Republican State Committee.

He announced that his father, who speaks Spanish, will make campaign appearances in Puerto Rican and Negro communities.

He also said he expects that Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the GOP presidential nominee, and Henry Cabot Lodge, his running mate, will visit the communities several times during the campaign.

You Can Register This Week

The New York Times

If you want to vote on Nov. 8, for Kennedy or Nixon, to elect members of Congress and your New York Legislature, and to choose judges, you must have qualified yourself by registration. You may already be qualified. If you live in New York City, which has permanent personal registration, and you voted two years ago or last year, your previous registration probably remains effective.

If since voting, however, you have moved from one election district to another, you must re-register. If you are newly moved into New York City, or didn't vote within the last two years, or have just come of age to vote, you must register. If in doubt, register and you will be qualified to vote Nov. 8 and also in November of next year, when New York City will be electing a Mayor, members of the Board of Estimate, City Councilmen and other public officials as well.

You can register this week by going to your Board of Elections office in the borough in which you live. These offices, listed in the telephone book under New York City, Board of Elections, will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. through Saturday. This is "central" registration, and ends this week. If you may be out of town Oct. 10-15 (which is the period for registration in your own voting district) make sure to protect your right to vote by registering centrally this week. If you are sure you will be in town during district registration in October, you will find it more convenient to register in your district. But be sure you are registered, or you cannot vote.

Board of Elections offices will answer your questions, or you may telephone the League of Women Voters.

FIGHT ON LITERACY GOES TO U. S. COURT

The N. Y. Times

Bronx Puerto Rican Grocer Asks Spanish Vote Test —Move Began in 1958

New York

Jose Camacho, a 54-year-old Punerto Rican-born Bronx grocer, has petitioned Federal Court here to have the English-language literacy test for voters in New York removed.

"If literacy be required, let proof of it be taken in the Spanish language," argued Mr. Camacho, who speaks no English although he has been in this country for twenty years.

Since 1958 he and his lawyer, Gene Crescenzi, have fought the test unsuccessfully in the state courts.

Named as defendants in the Federal action were William T. Rogers, the United States Attorney General; Governor Rockefeller; Louis Lefkowitz, state attorney General, and the city's Boar dof Elections.

Specifically, the court was asked to order Mr. Rogers to take such action as might be necessary under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to allow the Board of Elections to accept Mr. Camacho's registration for voting in the coming election. Governor Rockefeller and Mr. Lefkowitz would be enjoined from enforcing the English test.

Mr. Camacho described himself as a qualified resident in the Twenty-sixth Election District, Sixth Assembly District, with his home at 1145 Fox Street, the Bronx. "I have been denied the right to vote because I am not literate in the English language," he stated in the complaint. "I am literate in Spanish."

14th Amendment Cited

It was contended in Federal court, as it had been in State Supreme Court and before the Court of Appeals, that the test in English violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, the United Nations Charter and Declaration of Human Rights, and contravened the 1898 treaty with Puerto Rico.

Politicians seldom hesitate to campaign in Spanish for the support of Spanish-speaking peoples, the petition noted, adding that "we are deceived in our own language." It said that "disdain and denial of equality" to Spanish-speaking citizens could be of "very momentous importance" throughout Latin America at this time.

The literacy test in English was assailed as merely a remaining burden wished upon our society by the obsolete Anglo-Saxon racist conspiracy fanned into new life by a Joint Legislative Investigation on Seditious Activities and Report on Revolutionary Radicalism of the New York Senate in 1920." Here, it was aserted, "this panic-begotten document confused the foreign language with anarchy, revolution and subversion, and English with patriotism and lovalty."

State Laws To Bar 19 Million Voters

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK (UPI) — The American Heritage Foundation said Friday state election laws will keep 19 million Americans of voting age from casting their ballots next Tuesday.

Foundation executive director Brendan Byrne said 8 million voters will be unable to vote because they moved during the year and cannot meet residence requirements. Three states still require two years residence, 35 require a year, and 12 require six months residence to vote.

Groups also barred from voting, in addition to the new residents, include 600,000 citizens of voting age in the District of Columbia, 5 million of the sick and hospitalized, 500,000 persons living abroad, 1.6 million business travelers unable to obtain absentee ballots, and 800,000 illiterates.

Byrne said the foundation, a nonpartisan educational organization tha tconducts the ntion-wide "inform yourself and vote" campaign, cited election law changes enacted by three states as "worthy of adoption by other states."

These changes were listed as California's 54-day residence requirement for new citizens of that state, Missouri's 60 days, and Ohio's 30 days. These laws apply only to voting for President and vice president in cases where new residents meet all other election lay requirements.

8,352,742 VOTERS SET STATE'S PEAK

The N.Y. Times

Albany Reports 3,622,653 Registered in the City and 4,730,089 Outside It

New York

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, Nov. 2—A record registration of 8,352,742 voters in the state was indicated today for Tuesday's election. The previous high of 7,841,613 was set in 1952.

The Department of State reported official figures for all counties except Erie, which includes the City of Buffalo. The department's total was 7,788,154. Erie County election officials estimated the registration there at 564,382.

The total for New York City was 3,622,653, an increase of 331,484 over the 1956 figure. Registration throughout the state totaled 7,715,154 in 1956, or 637,588 less than this year.

In the city 173,858 more women are registered this year than in 1956 and 157,626 more men.

Increase in City's Suburbs

Registration in the suburban Counties of Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk and Rockland rose from 1,315,726 four years ago to 1,450,088 this year, an increase of 164,362.

Registration declined from 1956 in nineteen upstate counties, including Schenectady. There were increases, however, in th othr counties that contain the major upstate cities. These are Albany, Erie, Broome (Binghamton), Monroe (Rochester), Oneida (Utica), and Onondaga (Syracuse. The over-all upstate increase is 306,104.

The State Department's figures included 3,610,993 men and 3,753,178 women, with no breakdown for Westchester. In 1956 there were 3,811,059 men and 3,904,095 women.

The department also said that 11,789 polling places would be open on Tuesday—4,692 in the city and 7,097 upstate.

Comparative Registration

The registration figures by counties for 1960 and 1956:

County.	1960.	1956.
Albany	162,294	160,568
Allegany	22,809	23,856
Broome	100,287	94,316
Cattaraugus	43,769	42,454
Cayuga	41,018	40,341
Chautauqua	72,503	72,602
Chemung	48,492	50,440
Chenango	23,132	23,538
Clinton	29,776	27,023
Columbia	29,317	29,098
Cortland	20,789	19,783
Delaware	26,544	27,349
Dutchess	90,955	83,131
Erie (unofficial)	564,382	501,127
Essex	21,949	21,424
Franklin	23,541	22,498
Fulton	27,951	28,090
Genesee	28,194	27,413
Greene	22,815	21,515
Hamilton	3,736	4,067
Herkimer	36,988	36,239
Jefferson	45,873	45,644
Lewis	12,471	12,832
Livingston	24,420	24,080
Madison	29,901	29,094
Monroe	303,685	302,868
Montgomery	34,092	34,580
Nassau	670,115	585,033
Niagara	110,391	100,599
Oneida	135,361	127,402
Onondaga	227,739	207,749
Ontario	36,816	34,964
Orange	93,544	88,917
Orleans	18,810	18,155
Oswego	45,500	43,506
Otsego	30,716	30,582
Putnam	24,150	26,674
Rensselaer	81,398	81,110
Rockland	71,476	58,879
St. Lawrence	55,110	53,130
Saratoga	51,211	49,666
Schenectady	81,748	82,849
Schoharie	14,643	14,771
Schuyler	9,002	9,060
Seneca	16,686	16,855
Steuben	49,548	50,355
Suffolk	314,308	268,402
Sullivan	32,237	31,807
Tioga	20,678	17,693
Tompkins	27,896	29,142
Ulster	74,258	68,367
Warren	25,152	25,192
Washington	27,630	28,705
Wayne	36,196	35,196
Westchester	424,189	403,412
Wyoming	19,054	18,873
Yates	10,844	10,970
Total Outside New York City	**4,730,089**	**4,423,985**
Bronx	664,600	624,210
Kings	1,161,328	1,054,072
New York	771,103	712,864
Queens	928,456	813,546
Richmond	97,166	86,477
Total New York City	**3,622,653**	**3,291,169**
Total State	**8,352,742**	**7,715,154**

'Record' Appeal For Negro Vote

Chicago Defender p 9

Chicago Ill

NEW YORK — A record containing appeals for Negro registration and voting by seven nationally - known personalities has been prepared and distributed free of charge to over 200 radio stations in key cities throughout the country by the Non-Partisan Crusade To Register One Million New Negro Voters.

The record contains appeals of varying lengths by the following individuals:

Rev. Martin Luther King, president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Roy Wilkins, secretary, NAACP; Sidney Poitier, movie actor; Cassius Clay, Olympic Boxing champion; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Archie Moore, light-heavyweight boxing champion and Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, outstanding woman civic leader.

Randolph, chairman of the Crusade, in commenting on the record preparation and distribution said, "We are hopeful that substantial public service time will be given by these radio stations for the use of these most important announcements. Increased Negro registration and voting is of paramount importance and those stations which direct their programing to our communities have the obligation to cooperate with us in this effort."

Randolph indicated that radio stations desiring copies of the record, which have not received it, may obtain one of the discs by writing to the Crusade headquarters, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

2 Officials Accused In Complaints

Rights N. C. Advisory Committee Told Race Determined Denial

By Alfred McCormack Jr.
United Press International

GREENSBORO — Seven colored citizens filed sworn complaints Thursday with the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee charging Bertie County registrars denied them the right to register because of race.

The voting complaints were the second batch to be received by the state advisory group in 1960. Nine persons recently filed complaints charging Franklin County Registrar Owen Wilder denied them the right to register solely because of their race.

IN THE LATEST complaints, Mrs. Nancy Outlaw and Mrs. Meta James contend they can read and write any portion of the North Carolina Constitution, but the registrar of Windsor precinct, Thomas Smithwick, refused to register them because he said they did not spell correctly.

Mrs. James identified herself as a reporter for the Bertie Ledger-Advance, published at Windsor.

McNEILL SMITH of Greensboro, chairman of the North Carolina advisory committe, said Smithwick told him that he had registered 40 Negroes and refused to register 40 or 50 others who had applied. He said Negroes in the latter group were not able to read and write any section of the state Constitution.

"No one was denied because of his race," Mr. Smithwick said.

THE REGISTRAR added "Some of the 40 or 50 who were refused have been to high school, but they still couldn't read or write. I don't know how that happens, unless they were denied registration.

Mr. Smithwick said none of the 40 or 50 who were denied gave notice of appeals to the County Board of Elections "and now it is too late." The 1957 election statue requires that the applicant who is denied registration to file a notice of appeal on the same day as the denial or on the next day.

RAYMOND LASSITER and Randolph Ward of the Woodville precinct at Lewiston said in their complaints they are high school graduates and can read and write. They said they were dined registration by William J. Hoggard because of "misspelling and punctuation."

Nancy Bazemore and William P. Bazemore made similar allegations against Hoggard, Smith said. The registrar stated that all except Bazemore had filed notice of appeals to the Bertie County Board of Elections and their appeals would be heard soon.

THE NINE Franklin County residents recently complained that in addition to reading sections of the U. S. and North Carolina Constitutions they were asked to define habeas corpus, explain how a person could be imprisoned for debts in North Carolina, asked who created the world and what "create" meant.

They said Franklin registrar Wilder told them they "didn't satisfy him."

1,000 New Voters Put On Books In Greensboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — "Operation Doorknock" the voter-registration drive conducted by Bennett College students — put the names of more than 1,000 new voters on the books in Greensboro last week.

The campaign, which was conducted in Precinct No. 7 as a highlight of the college's 34th annual Homemaking Institute, reached more than 2,700 persons of voting age, of whom only 736 were registered. Over 1,700 of the unregistered persons, however, promised that they would register.

For this reason, registration is continuing this week. Although most of the new voters registered at either the Ray Warren Homes or the Windsor Community Center, it is known that many others registered at downtown election headquarters. A tabulation of these names is expected to run the total figure well over the 1,000 mark.

Mrs. Louise G. Streat, institute chairman, gave a summary of the activities on the closing program Sunday and paid special tribute to school principals, ministers and other civic-minded individuals who contributed to the success of the campaign.

MAYS SPEAKS

Following her remarks, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., gave the closing address in which he evaluated the spiritual significance of the drive. He pointed out that in the final analysis, history will give the verdict as to the true significance of the students' efforts.

"Jesus," he declared, "placed human values and needs above the law. He healed on the Sabbath and He socialized with the wrong crowd — the publicans and sinners. He cried out against sham, hypocrisy, deceit and injustice. They killed Him."

Jesus was killed, the speaker explained, because He was a nonconformist. This is always dangerous. Popularity comes from conforming, he added.

"Some people," said Dr. Mays, "question whether Jesus was ahead of His time or whether the time was ripe for Him to do what He did. The time is always ripe to cry out against wrong. No man is ahead of his time. You come into this world but once. no matter how old you are when you die. If you have a job to do, you must do it in your lifetime, not in the lifetime of someone else."

He reminded his listeners that the test of good religion is not how one treats the man highest up but how one treats the man lowest down.

Racial News Roundup

7 N. C. Negroes Charge Voting Rights Denied

GREENSBORO, N.C. (AP) — Seven Bertie County, N.C., Negroes Thursday filed sworn affidavits with the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee charging that registrars denied them registration because of their race.

McNeill Smith, Greensboro attorney and chairman of the state committee, said the affidavits would be forwarded to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

He said the complainants reported the registrars refused them because misspellings and inability to read and write certain sections of the North Carolina Constitution.

The complaints from Bertie were the second group alleging voting discrimination received this month by Smith's committee.

Last week, nine Negroes claimed a Franklin County registrar refused them registration because they were Negroes.

In the latest complaints, Mrs. Nancy Outlaw and Mrs. Meta James stated they can read and write any portion of the State Constitution but that Thomas Smithwick, Windsor precinct registrar, barred them because they did not spell correctly.

Sit-Ins Are Staged In Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Young Negroes staged sit-in demonstrating at seven downtown stores Thursday but limited their numbers to six per group, apparently taking a cue from the statement of a juvenile court judge.

Mother Is Killed In Dynamite Blast

RINGGOLD, Ga. (AP)—House dynamiters blasted a Negro mother of six to death early Thursday, injuring her husband and baby son. A preliminary inquiry failed to involve racial issues.

The bombing was condemned as cowardly by Gov. Ernest Vandiver who offered the maximum state reward of $500 for arrest of the perpetrators.

The governor in Atlanta directed the Georgia Bureau of Investigation to work with the FBI and local authorities on the case.

Sheriff J. B. Stewart said a personal grudge was the only motive he could suggest for the setting off of 25 or 30 sticks of dynamite under the five-room frame home of Jethro Green, a Negro mechanic.

Protestors To Appear Before Superior Court

DURHAM (AP) — Eighty persons involved in two sitdown demonstrations here will come before Superior Court during the June 13 term on trespass charges.

Attorneys for the 80 who appeared before Recorder's Court Judge A. R. Wilson asked for trial by jury. Each of the defendants was instructed to post $100 bond pending the Superior Court trial.

The 80, 63 Negro students from North Carolina College, 12 white students from Duke University and five Durham Negro residents, were charged with trespassing after two separate lunch counter protests at the S. H. Kress Co. store here May 6 and 11.

Forty-six were arrested May 6 and 57 on May 11, but many of the students were involved in both demonstrations.

Mitchell Opening New Registration

BAKERSVILLE (UPI)—A controversial new voter registration expected to cut into the usual Republican majority in Mitchell County, begins here Saturday and will continue through Oct. 29.

The State Board of Elections ruled earlier this week that the Democratic-controlled Mitchell County Board of Elections was within its legal rights in ordering the complete new registration of voters before the Nov. 8 General Election.

County Republican officials concede the legality of the new registration but feel that the timing was bad. They maintain there was not enough time for a complete new registration before the election and that the new registration should have been called earlier.

They feel that many of the mountain county's Republican voters will not be able to register in the short time allowed. Books will be open at the polling places for each of three Saturdays during the registration period and will also be available at other times at the homes of precinct registrars.

Another fear of the GOP leaders here is the application of the State's literacy law which they believe will disfranchise many persons who have been allowed to vote in the past.

County Repulican Chairman A. D. Harrell estimated the literacy test would affect 15-25 per cent of those now on the books. He said there are many elderly voters in the county who "did not have the advantages of our present North Carolina educational system" and others whose failing eyesight would make it impossible for them to pass the literacy test.

Republican Rep. Charles Raper Jonas, whose 10th Congressional District includes Mitchell County, admits he is worried about the new registration. He feels that many of the voters now on the books will not be on them by election day. And he told the State Board of Eelections earlier this week that the new registration "could cost me the election."

There is little fear that Jonas' Democratic opponent, David Clark of Lincolnton, will carry the county. But the GOP fears a reduced margin in the county and the Mitchell County Republican margin could be all-important in a close race in the six-county district. Mitchell provided more than half of Jonas' winning margin over Clark in 1958.

In Wake County

Voter Registration Near 60,000 Total

Wake County's registration books closed at 6 p.m. Monday but office workers aren't sure they reached a predicted 60,000 voters for the general election.

A final tabulation will be available later in the week, Mrs. Martha McLaughlin said.

As of Friday, the county had 56,029 persons registered in the 54 precincts. Registrars at polling places added about 2,500 over the weekend.

Whether the 60,000 mark is reached will depend on Monday's turnout.

Mrs. McLaughlin, elections board clerk, estimated about 8,000 more voters will be eligible for the Nov. 8 election than were registered for the spring primaries.

A breakdown of the total through Friday showed 31,645 of the voters live in the Raleigh Township. Of those 29,475 are Democrats; 2,170, Republicans.

On a county-wide basis, registered Democrats outnumber Republicans by 51,195 to 3,991. Another 609 are Independents while 234 professed no party.

Herbert O'Keef, chairman of the Wake County Election Board, said the board officially moved the Meredith Township polling place back to the State Fairgrounds.

Registrars in Meredith Township had worked from the Western Boulevard fire station during last week's Fair activities.

There were indications elsewhere Monday that the Nov. 8 general election will bring a record turn out of Tar Heel voters.

Registration in Mecklenburg County will total more than 100,000—a record.

Preliminary figures indicate that upwards of 2,000 new names have been added to registration books in Cumberland County since the May primary. A total registration of about 40,000 is expected.

Registration in Forsyth County has been very heavy—as usual in a presidential election year.

Permanent Books.

Six North Carolina counties—Cumberland, Guilford, Forsyth, Mecklenburg, Wake and Wilson—have the permanent registration system. Under this plan, persons may register throughout the year except for a few weeks before an election or primary. In the remaining 94 counties, registration books are open only during a three-week period to a primary or an election. Registration in these 94 counties began last Saturday and will continue throughout Oct. 29.

Monday was the final day of registration for the general election in all the counties with the permanent registration system except Forsyth, where registration will end next Saturday.

The final day brought long lines of would-be voters to elections board offices in Raleigh and Charlotte.

VOTERS REGISTER AT WAKE COUNTY ELECTIONS BOARD OFFICE.

Voting Right Denied For Northampton Man

JACKSON — Eddie Peebles Jr., was ruled ineligible to vote by the Northampton County Board of Elections Monday when the 39-year-old Garysburg Negro failed for the second time to show up at a meeting scheduled for the purpose of hearing his appeal.

Peebles had filed an appeal on Oct. 29 after he was denied registration on the literacy requirement by Grigton Cooke, registrar for Occoneechee Township.

His appeal to the county board was based on the State literacy requirement for voters. The statute was upheld by the State Supreme Court and the U. S. Supreme Court in a test case brought by a Northampton County Negro several years ago.

Russell H. Johnson Jr., chairman of the elections board scheduled a hearing for 2 p. m. Nov. 2, at which Peebles failed to appear, then called the board together Monday at 2:30 p. m.

Johnson said Peebles had been notified personally and by letter of both meetings.

The election board is composed of Johnson, of Conway, J. F. Barden of Garysburg and W. T. Outland of Woodland.

North Carolinians Charge Denial Of Right To Vote

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (UPI) — Nine Negroes filed sworn complaints Thursday with the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee charging Franklin County Registrar Owen Wilder denied them the right to register solely because of their race.

The nine, including one graduate and three others who had finished one or more grades of high school, said in addition to reading sections of the U. S. and North Carolina constitutions they were asked numerous involved questions.

They said they were asked to define habeas corpus, explain how a person could be imprisoned for debt in North Carolina, who created the world, and what "create" meant? They said they were told by Wilder that they "didn't satisfy him."

Carrie C. Kearney said she told the registrar, "habeas corpus is a Latin world" and that he denied her application but told her "to come up some more."

Ernestine H. Wilder said she couldnt say what habeas corpus was on April 30 but that she looked it up and came back on May 7 but that Wilder did not ask her that again. She said he asked her to read two more sections of the constitution. She was refused again.

Terry Sanford Builds Lead In N. C. Voting

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Terry Sanford, a 42-year-old Fayetteville lawyer with a round, boyish face, built a substantial lead over three opponents Saturday in a Democratic primary for nomination for governor of North Carolina.

Sen. Everett Jordan was victorious in a four-man race for nomination to the U. S. Senate. Dr. I. Beverly Lake, who campaigned for the governorship as an all-out segregationist bent upon reversing the state's moderate stand on school integration, ran second in unofficial returns. Lake is a former Wake Forest College professor and a former assistant attorney general.

Sanford, who espoused the cause of expanded public education, is on record as a supporter of North Carolina's policy of token school integration.

Sanford ran far in front of the other two aspirants, former Attorney General Malcolm Seawell and John Larkins, long-time state senator and present Democratic national committeeman.

With 1,552 of the 2,094 precincts reported, the unofficial count stood. Sanford 170,210, Lake 115,435, Seawell 63,859, Larkins 65,719.

N. C. Negroes Denied Vote Right

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Seven Bertie County, N. C. Negroes charged in affidavits filed with the North Carolina Advisory Commission on Civil Rights Thursday that they had been denied the right to register because of race and color. The ruse was the inability to spell certain words, they said.

McNeil Smith, Commission chairman, said the affidavits would be sent to the U.S. Commisison on Civil Rights.

Last week, the commission received affidavits from nine Negroes in Franklin County charging similar denials by registrars.

Seven More Say Vote Was Denied In N. Carolina

GREENSBORO — (ANP) — Seven Bertie County Negroes last week filed sworn affidavits with the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee charging that registrars denied them registration because of their race.

McNeill Smith, Greensboro attorney and chairman of the state committee, said the affidavits would be forwarded to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

He said the complainants reported the registrars refused them because of misspellings and inability to read and write certain sections of the North Carolina Constitution.

The complaints from Bertie were the second group alleging voting discrimination received this month by McNeills committee.

Last week, nine Negroes claimed a Franklin county registrar refused them registration because they were Negroes.

Seven Negroes In Bertie Charge Registration Denial Because of Race

GREENSBORO (UPI) — Seven Negroes, including a rural correspondent for a weekly newspaper, filed sworn complaints Thursday charging that Bertie County registrars denied them the right to register because of race.

The complaints were the second batch charging voting discrimination received this year by the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee. A week ago nine Negroes, including a high school graduate, signed affadavits claiming a Franklin County registrar refused to let them register because they were Negroes.

Mrs. Nancy Outlaw and Mrs. Meta James state in the latest complaints that they can read and write any portion of the North Carolina Constitution, but that Thomas Smithwick, registrar of the Windsor Precinct, refused to register them because he claimed they did not spell correctly.

Mrs. James, who lives near Windsor in a rural area, is a correspondent for the Bertie Ledger Advance, a weekly newspaper published at Windsor, the county seat.

McNeill Smith, chairman of the North Carolina Advisory Committee, said the complaints would be forwarded to the parent commission on Civil Rights in Washington.

Smith, a Greensboro attorney, said Smithwick reported registering about 40 Negroes this time while refusing to register some 40 or 50 other Negroes who had applied but who in his judgement "were not able to read and write any section of the Constitution of North Carolina in the English language."

"No one was denied because of his race," Smithwick said. "Some of the 40 or 50 who were refused may have been to high school, but they still couldn't read or write. I don't know how that happens, unless they hav had poor schooling," the registrar said.

He added that none of those refused gave notice of appeal to the County Board of Elections "and now it is too late."

The 1957 election statute requires the applicant who is denied registration to file a notice of appeal with the registrar on the same day as the denial, or no later than 5 p.m. the next day.

Raymond Lassiter and Randolph Ward of the Woodville Precinct at Lewiston said in their complaints that they were high school graduates and could read and write. However, they said William J. Hoggard denied registration to them because of "misspelling and puncutation." Nancy Bazemore and William P. Bazemore made similar allegations about Hoggard.

"They wrote better than they read, they could not read what they had written," Hoggard said. He added that all of the complainants, except William Baxemore, has filed notice of appeals to the Bertie Elections Board and their appeals would be heard soon.

"I have the copies of what they have written," Hoggard said. "About 7 or 8 Negroes applied and two of them passed."

Ambrose B. Dond of Indian Wood Precinct claimed that Registrar Joe Leggett wrongfully refused to permit him to register on grounds of misspelling. Bond said he was a high school graduate with five years service in the Army.

Smith said the Bertie County Board of Elections reported 6,762 white registrants and 551 non-white registrants as of the last general election. The State Board of Health estimated the Bertie population as 10,051 white and 16,586 non-white.

NEGROES' VOTE POWER IS CITED

Bests Southern Politicians Weight—Daniels

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—Newspaper editor Jonathan Daniels contends that "the Negroes have greater political power in America than the southern politicians."

His assertion is made in an article in the summer issue of "the South Atlantic Quarterly," published by the Duke university press.

Entitled "Political Arithmetic for the South," Daniels' article also declares that the South's relative weight in national politics is declining and that its politicians, "our last substitutes for statesmen — will not face facts, and offer us no genuine philosophical leadership, as they once did."

OTHERS HELD AWARE

Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, states that "of course, be-damned-if-we-do Southern states are not the only states which are highly emotional politically about what we call the Southern problem."

Noting that six non-Southern states have Negro populations of approximately 500,000 and that these figures are rapidly increasing, Daniels then says:

"In these states the Negroes constitute a solid, block-voting balance of power in elections. I was in New York during the campaign of 1958, and I can testify that no Southern politician ever damned the NAACP with more enthusiastic violence than Northern politicians of both parties put into their enthusiastic wooing of the Negro vote."

'HAVE 183 SEATS'

Daniels explains that "these six states now have 183 seats in the House of Representatives and 195 in the electoral college. And other Northern and Western states around them are more apt to stand with them than with the hard core states of the late Confederacy."

In support of his position that the South is losing political power, Daniels says:

"The whole South by the widest definition . . . now has only 150 electoral votes out of 531. After 1960, such a South will have only 149 votes in an electonal college which with the addition of Alaska and Hawaii, will have increased to 535 votes."

Moreover, "we need to remember that in 1948 Southern politicians very carefully instructed the country that even a Democrat can be elected without the solid South," Daniels obesrved.

'Vote-Mobile' to Be Used For Voter Registration

A mobile registration booth will be used next week by the Wake County Board of Elections in a drive to increase the county's roles of qualified registered voters.

The elections board voted to use the moving registration booth and hire two special registrars to staff it.

The mobile unit will also be staffed by members of the Raleigh League of Women Voters and the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The unit will be provided and equipped by Harmon Motor Co.

Officials hope to add at least 1,000 names to the county's registered voter roles through use of the "vote-mobile." The registration wagon will visit residential areas and industrial plants as well as shopping centers.

The Sept. 12-16 schedule for the mobile registration booth is as follows:

Monday — 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., Glenwood Shopping Center; 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m., Ridge Road Shopping Center; 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., Cameron Village.

Tuesday — 10 a.m. to noon, Caraleigh Furniture Co.; noon to 1 p.m., Caraleigh Mill; 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m., Boylan Heights School; and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., Calloway Drive.

Wednesday — 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., Lockwood Shopping Center; noon to 1 p.m., Westinghouse plant, 1:30 p.m., Longview Gardens; and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., Crosby-Garfield School.

Thursday — 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., Northside Shopping Center; noon, Kellogg Plant; 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m., J. Y. Joyner School; 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., Moore Square.

Friday — 10 a.m. to noon, Person Street Shopping Center; 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m., Cardinal Hills area on Western Boulevard; 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., Cameron Village.

NAACP launches registration drive

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Kelly M. Alexander, chairman of the NAACP voter registration committee, this week announced an intensification of the association's 1960 drive to expand measurably the colored vote.

Special effort, he said, would be made to step up the work among churches. Some 1,700 clergymen and leaders in community affairs throughout the South are being encouraged to take active roles in the campaign.

The church, Mr. Alexander pointed out, "is one of the most potent influences in the community and we feel that voter registration is a citizenship responsibility" which should be of concern to religious leaders.

"If half the church members registered we would have more than 3,000,000 colored voters in the South," he said.

* * *

THE CAMPAIGN envisions the establishment within churches of voter registration clinics designed to instruct church members in registration procedures, roadblocks and tests.

One roadblock to increased colored voting, he declared, is the fear among election officials and other white persons "that colored people want to take over. This is not our aim. We simply want all qualified citizens to be registered to vote.

"The drive is more or less a stimulation of an already estabished campaign by the NAACP, " Mr. Alexander asserted.

"Although the vote drive is nationwide, the major emphasis will be in the South where the smallest proportion of colored is registered. This is an important election year and we think we will get results."

* * *

A SOUTHWIDE meeting with NAACP leaders, representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and others is scheduled for Atlanta Jan. 8.

Among persons scheduled to attend the conference are NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, Dr. Martin Luther King of the Leadership Conference. Mr. Alexander, John Brooks, director of the NAACP's voter registration campaign in the South, and others.

Also scheduled is a two-day statewide political action conference in Charlotte, Jan. 30-31.

In addition to his role in the voter registration campaign, Mr. Alexander is a member of the NAACP national board of directors and president of the North Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches.

1,000 New Voters Put On Books In Greensboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — "Operation Doorknock" — the voter-registration drive conducted by Bennett College students — put the names of more than 1,000 new voters on the books in Greensboro last week.

The campaign, which was conducted in Precinct No. 7 as a highlight of the college's 34th annual Homemaking Institute, reached more than 2,700 persons of voting age ,of whom only 736 were registered. Over 1,700 of the unregistered persons, however, promised that they would register.

For this reason, registration is continuing this week. Although most of the new voters registered at either the Ray Warren Homes or the Windsor Community Center, it is known that many others registered at downtown election headquarters. A tabulation of these names is expected to run the total figure well over the 1,000 mark.

Mrs. Louise G. Streat, institute chairman, gave a summary of the activities on the closing program Sunday and paid special tribute to school principals, ministers and other civic-minded individuals who contributed to the success of the campaign.

MAYS SPEAKS

Following her remarks, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., gave the closing address in which he evaluated the spiritual significance of the drive. He pointed out that in the final analysis, history will give the verdict as to the true significance of the students' efforts.

"Jesus," he declared, "placed human values and needs above the law. He healed on the Sabbath and He socialized with the wrong crowd — the publicans and sinners. He cried out against sham, hypocrisy, deceit and injustice. They killed Him."

Jesus was killed ,the speaker explained, because He was a nonconformist. This is always dangerous. Popularity comes from conforming, he added.

"Some people," said Dr. Mays, "question whether Jesus was ahead of His time or whether the time was ripe for Him to do what He did. The time is always ripe to cry out against wrong. No man is ahead of his time. You come into this world but once. no matter how old you are when you die. If you have a job to do, you must do it in your lifetime, not in the lifetime of someone else."

He reminded his listeners that the test of good religion is not how one treats the man highest up but how one treats the man lowest down.

'OPERATION DOORKNOCK'—Three Bennett College students, one of the several hundred teams who canvassed Precinct 7 in Greensboro are shown explaining the procedure to a housewife. The students, left to right, are the Misses Sandra Downing of Newport News, Va.; Marva Scott of Washington, D.C., and Jean Gert of Williamsburg, Va.

Door-to-Door Drive Nets 1,000 New Voters

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Three weeks before primary, 3,000 declared ineligible

GASTONIA, N.C. — An error by registration officials has resulted in 3,000 colored citizens being improperly registered. Hugh Johnson, chairman of the Gaston County Board of Elections, said that when applicants from Precinct No. 5 were registered, no party affiliation was indicated.

He announced this discovery three weeks before the May 28 Democratic primary. He said that the 3,000 improperly registered persons will have to register all over again.

Failing this, he said that each of the voters could take an oath as to his party allegiance on election day. Mr. Johnson discovered no improperly registered persons from any precinct save the all-colored No. 5.

Negro Congressmen Predicted For NC 'Black Belt Districts'

Some North Carolina congressional districts which have a predominent Negro population will ultimately elect Negro congressmen, a group of Negro leaders was told here Saturday.

The prediction was made by Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, chairman of the North Carolina chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

He spoke at a NAACP-sponsored meeting at Shaw University to develop "an effective Negro vote in North Carolina."

Alexander declared that North Carolina's "Black Belt districts" in eastern North Carolina "have low Negro registration but this condition will not continue indefinitely."

"In all of these districts," he said, "we may confidently look forward to increased Negro registration and greater political influence within the next few years."

Opposition.

C. O. Pearson of Durham, general counsel in North Carolina for the NAACP, told the group that opposition to Negro voting comes from the "Black Belt, where the Negro population is either equal or exceeds the population of the white." He listed Warren and Halifax as two of the counties in the "Black Belt."

"In other sections of the state, there is absolutely no opposition to Negro voting," Pearson said.

J. S. Stewart, Durham Negro city councilman, told the meeting it is the responsibility of community leaders to see that Negroes register and vote.

Alexander said that "if North Carolina reactionaries insist on raising the race issue in election after election, that will only contribute to the continuance of bloc voting by Negroes who, in self defense, will have no other recourse."

He criticized North Carolina's congressional delegation, which, he said, "is always unanimous in opposing anything constructive" in the civil rights field.

"Our representatives are quick to support schemes that could wreck the U.S. Constitution," said Alexander. "We have a big job to do, a job of movin~ these congressmen and senators out of office and the obstruction column in the U.S. Congress and replace them with men who will support human rights and equality under law."

He advocated a three-point program: (1) urge Negroes to register, (2) study the issues of a political campaign, and (3) see to it that every qualified voter goes to the polls on election day.

John M. Brooks of Richmond, Va., director of the NAACP National Voter Registration Committee, led discussions on increasing [illegible]

In Halifax

Board to Hear Negroes' Appeal

The Halifax County Board of Elections will hold a hearing next week to consider the appeal of three Littleton Negroes who claim they were illegally refused the right to register for voting.

The Negroes say Littleton Registrar T. W. Cole required that they take dictation as a part of the registration test.

Elections Board Chairman W. D. Harden of Scotland Neck said Wednesday the appeal states that a March 2 ruling by the State attorney general outlawed such dictation.

Harden said he will set a time and place within the next few days for the hearing for Delaney A. Manly, his wife, Dorothy C. Manly, and his mother, Emma L. Manly.

In Raleigh, the man who prepared the ruling signed by Attorney General Wade Bruton said it did not pertain to dictation.

Bruton's ruling, requested by Halifax County Negroes through the State Board of Elections, said spelling tests could not be given prospective voters.

Assistant Attorney General Ralph Moody said, "We've never ruled that dictation is wrong." He added he believes asking a person to write a portion of the State Constitution read by the registrar "is an acceptable method of performing this test if it's done in a reasonable manner."

The appeals of the three Negroes are being handled by Negro attorney James R. Walker Jr. of Weldon.

Walker said the three Negroes sought to register with Cole last Saturday. Dorothy C. Manly took the dictation from Cole, he said, and then Cole "graded it for spelling" and said something about she missed 15."

Two Refused

Delaney Manly and his mother refused to take the test after Cole would not register the other woman, Walker stated.

"We interpreted it that he excluded dictation," Walker said of Bruton's ruling. "If that becomes a part of the State law then it's my contention that the State law is unconstitutional."

Harden said the Negroes could be registered to vote in the May 28 State primary "if we find they are eligible."

The State's literacy law for voter registration was upheld in a case from the same area that went all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court several years ago.

Rights Official Explains How To Appeal Registrar Decision

Editors Note: The folowing is one of a series dealing with the work of the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee and is written by McNeill Smith of Greensboro, chairman of the committee.

By McNEILL SMITH.

GREENSBORO (UPI) — Most people don't know how to appeal if denied registration.

Any person who is denied registration for any reason may appeal the decision of the registrar to the county board of elections. The procedure is simple — he must hand the registrar a paper stating his name, age and address, and "I appeal to the County Board of Elections because I have been refused registration though qualified." Other words to the same effect will be sufficient.

He must sign this himself. It must be delivered to the registrar on the day of denial or by 5 p.m. on the day following denial.

That is all he needs to do, but it must be done if his right to register is to be established. Most people wait too long. Writing the State Board of Elections or County Board of Elections, the Civil Rights Commission, or anyone else is useless unless that first step is taken.

This procedure has been clearly stated in the North Carolina elections laws since 1957, when the General Assembly amended the statute to make plain just what the person desiring to register must do if denied registration. The County board will then set a time for the applicant to appear and if he is qualified the board will register him. If not, he can then give written notice of appeal to the Superior Court, which can order him registered if he is qualified. But the official first step is this short written statement handed to the registrar any time on the day of or following the denial.

If this simple procedure is followed, it will be far more effective than petitions, investigations, new laws or demonstrations in the presence of any particular registrar who appears reluctant to register anyone.

Nine Months.

The North Carolina Advisory Committee spent nine months collecting the figures on participation by Indians, Negroes and whites in registration and voting in North Carolina. These county-by-county figures have never been collected before.

The results were published April 25, 1960 for the 100 counties in this state.

The committee found low registration and low voting throughout the state, among all races, but far more so among the Negroes. A large part of this is due to apathy. There are no obstacles to Negro registration in the law or application of law in most counties of the state, and in those few counties where there have been complaints there is professed intention of the election officials to apply the law fairly.

This year we have received complaints of denial of the rights to register from Franklin, Bertie and Greene counties. Last year we had complaints from Greene, Halifax and Northampton counties. There have been no such complaints from any of the other 95 counties in the state.

From the complaints in Franklin county, it appeared that one of the registrars was asking Negro applicants to define habeas corpus and answer other questions of law and general knowledge, and it appeared that in doing so this registrar was acting upon the assumption that he could deny registration to any person who failed "to satisfy him."

When these complaints were made, the chairman of the County Board of Elections of Franklin County, while readily promising to hear any appeal and apply the law fairly, was under the genuine impression that the registrar could "ask any little question" he wanted to in order to see if the applicant satisfied him, particularly as to his ability to read and write.

Perhaps these assumptions arose from some language in the North Carolina voting law which was eliminated by the 1957 General Assembly, which rewrote that part of the voting law to make it clear that no registrar has had or now has any personal veto over any registration.

The complaints from Franklin County and the statewide publicity given to them may clear away any lingering misunderstanding of registrars anywhere in the state. The registrar's duty is simply to make sure that each applicant is 21 years of age or over, has lived in the precinct and in North Carolina the necessary period of time, is a citizen, not a lunatic or a felon, and can write and read any portion of the North Carolina constitution in the english language.

In connection with the complaints from Bertie County this year, one Bertie registrar volunteered the explanation that large numbers of Negroes, even high school graduates, could not read or write sufficiently well to register and that this condition was due to "the poor schooling" in Bertie County.

In connection with the Greene County complaints, a registrar in that county volunteered an explanation for a similar condition that the school attendance laws were not enforced as to Negroes.

Thus the voting officials, in explaining the denial of the Negro registrations, blamed deficiencies on two other governmental agencies. The people of North Carolina need to know the accuracy of all these complaints and to set about correcting any such deficiences which exist. illiteracy is more dangerous than disease.

34e 1960

OKLAHOMA

Negro Registration Goal Of New Drive

Campaign Hopes To Double Strength In South

TULSA, Okla., July 29.—(UPI)—A campaign to double Negro voting strength in the South will be launched this fall, Negro integration leader Dr. Martin Luther King said Friday.

King said the drive, if successful, would boost Negro voter registration from 1,300,000 to 2,600,000.

The drive will not be "mere speeches to get out the vote," King said, but a systematic block-by-block program. He said that churches will be urged to establish committees to see that every member is registered.

In many parts of the South few Negroes vote now, King said, because of "Southern reactionaries," and apathy from within the Negroes' own ranks.

Special emphasis will be laid on Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which King heads, he said.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the same time, will press hardest in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Mississippi, King said.

King said the Negro groups would not hesitate to press for Federal Government aid in pushing registration in those areas where white resistance is strong.

King said the ambitious change no doubt will encounter stiff resistance in some quarters, but said: "There is no painless way to effect social change."

Atty. Vann Pa. Voting Head at 33

At the relatively tender age of 33, in 1912, Robert L. Vann, the pioneering builder of The Courier, was already in the forefront of mass minority action in politics. It was as the youthful president of the Pennsylvania Organization of Negro Voters that year that he delivered a keynote address to a vote-rallying throng of 900 in York, Pa.

Among other things, the rising attorney declared: "The value of organization has been demonstrated by the progress of civilization . . . Study the part that must be played by the individual, find out what a citizen is required to do, and fill in your place."

■

He urged organization for progress, intelligence and self-help. Concluding, he counseled: "Organized, we can defeat any candidate who would rob Negroes of their rights. We can defeat the undesirable candidate, even if we cannot elect the one of our choice."

After the meeting, a reception was tendered the young attorney at the Emergency Girls Club, 135 W. Princess St. During his visit to York, he was hosted by Dr. George W. Bowles, 322 S. Water St.

State to Press Voting Fraud Probe in Phila.

Deputy Attorney General Victor Wright declared Thursday "there is no evidence of a widespread conspiracy" in fraudulent voting in Philadelphia, but said an investigation would continue. He said some arrests would be made within two weeks.

Wright made his statements after an hour-long conference with First Assistant District Attorney Paul M. Chalfin and Assistant District Attorney Thomas Shiomos at City Hall.

EVIDENCE SOUGHT

"The prosecutions will take place when I and Mr. Chalfin have determined that there has been criminal intent and there is sufficient evidence to prosecute," Wright said.

He said six agents of the State Department of Justice and two county detectives have been conducting a joint probe of the voting situation here, and that the investigation would continue with "a consolidation of efforts." He made it clear that if the prosecutions take place, the Commonwealth would be represented jointly in court by a Deputy Attorney General and an Assistant District Attorney.

'UNABLE TO GUESS'

"I am unable to estimate, or even hazard a guess, as to how much longer the investigation will continue," Wright said. "On Wednesday, Attorney General Anne X. Alpern invited anyone with information to come forward and present it. This will require additional investigation."

On Wednesday, Miss Alpern made public a report by Wright, based on the probe he had carried on up to that point. Wright is head of the Department of Justice's Investigation Division.

In that report, Wright said that of 12,327 voters' certificates examined by investigators, only 49 were deemed worthy of further examination. This, Miss Alpern pointed out, is only 0.4 percent.

Delaware County Faces Vote Probe

The State Department of Justice will investigate reports of vote frauds in Delaware county, Attorney General Anne X. Alpern said in Pittsburgh Tuesday.

In Philadelphia, Deputy Attorney General Victor Wright said the Justice Department had information about the situation in Delaware county but no definite timetable has been set for an investigation.

Wright explained the department was tied up investigating vote frauds in Philadelphia and "we have a limited staff."

Miss Alpern said she had reports that the names of two dead persons were listed on voters' certificates in Chester for the April primary election.

The Attorney General said 'I'll see that there is an investigation. Wherever we have proof, we'll investigate. Dead people shouldn't be voting anywhere in the Commonwealth."

The Delaware County Times said the names of dead persons were used 10times in elections since their deaths, according to records in the Media registration office.

They were among 15 names involved in fraudulent voting uncovered by the Times in last November's election and which appeared again in the April primary. Others are names of registrants who moved as long as three years ago.

5 State Senators to Probe Voting Here

Inquirer Harrisburg Bureau

HARRISBURG, June 29.—President Pro Tempore M. Harvey Taylor named a five-member special committee Wednesday to investigate alleged vote frauds in Philadelphia.

The committee, which also has been authorized to look into the failure of District Attorney Victor H. Blanc to promptly prosecute ballot irregularities, has three Republicans and two Democrats.

Slated to be chairman of the committee, which will meet July 6 in Harrisburg to organize, is Sne. William Z. Scott (R., Carbon).

Other committee members named by Taylor were Sens. Robert D. Fleming (Allegheny), John T. Van Sandt (Lehigh), Republicans; William J. Lane (Washington), and Paul W. Mahady, (Westmoreland), Democrats.

The Republican majority of the Senate pushed through a resolution authorizing the inquiry last Monday night, but ignored Democrats' demands that the probe be extended to Delaware, Dauphin and Montgomery counties, Republican strongholds.

Although the investigating committee has been granted subpena power to summon witnesses, it does not plan to do so until furnished with a report on ballot irregularities by the Committee of 70 of Philadelphia.

The committee is without funds to conduct the inquiry and will rely on the Philadelphia civic organization and its staff of 20 investigators for detailed information relating to voting frauds.

After it gets the Committee of 70 report, the Senate group probably will follow up with public hearings.

Several months ago, Judge Edward J. Griffiths, of Common Pleas Court 1, rejected a plea filed by the Committee of 70 for a grand jury investigation of vote frauds in the city. Griffith is a Republican.

Tan voters balance of Pa. power

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

PHILADELPHIA

Opinion on how Pennsylvania's 32 electoral votes will go on Nov. 8 is divided depending on the point of view—Democratic or Republican.

However, both Democrats and Republicans appear in agreement that as the colored vote in the state goes, so goes Pennsylvania.

Councilman Marshall Sheppard, a Democrat, predicts that the state will go Democratic and the Democrats will carry Philadelphia by from 150,000 to 175,000 votes.

* * *

"THE COLORED vote will spell the difference between a Democratic and a Republican vote in Pennsylvania," Councilman Sheppard predicts.

He also is of the opinion that the colored vote will overwhelmingly be in support of Sen. John F. Kennedy.

Joseph V. Baker, Republican, owner of a public relations firm, disagrees with Sheppard's prediction.

Mr. Baker says he believes the state will go Republican. In this connection, he recalls that in 1956 Pennsylvania went Republican by 600,000 votes.

"I don't think the Democrats will be able to gain 700,000 to 750,000 votes," he said.

The public relation official also stated that "if the Democrats don't carry Philadelphia by 200,000 they're burned up."

* * *

DEMOCRATS WHO agree with Councilman Sheppard that their party will carry the state include the Rev. Luther Cunningham and Commissioner of Records Charles A. Baker.

The commissioner predicts a 200,000 Democratic majority in Philadelphia.

He says that throughout the state there is tremendous upsurge in favor of Sen. Kennedy.

The Rev. Mr. Cunningham, a member of the City Civil Service Commission, predicts a 225,000 Democratic majority for the Democrats in Philadelphia.

* * *

ANOTHER PREDICTION favoring the Democrats was made by Col. William Freeland, chairman of the State Democratic Veterans Committee.

Gen. Kennedy will receive a majority of the Commonwealth's veteran votes, Col. Freeland declared.

The greater portion of the colored vote in the state is concentrated in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Other points of concentration are Uniontown, Scranton, Lafayette County and Johnstown.

Colored registration in the state is unofficially estimated to be between 475,009 and a half million.

* * *

IN AN obvious bid for support from the colored voters, the GOP Vice Presidential candidate and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge will invade the Fourth Congressional District Wednesday night.

Ambassador Lodge also will make stops in the Third and Fifth Districts.

Before election, Vice President Richard Nixon, President Eisenhower and Sen. Kennedy will visit the state in attempts to garner votes.

In addition to the appearances of both the Democratic and Republican Presidential candidates, the big gun speakers of both parties have made and still are making forays into the state.

FOR THE Democrats were Adlai E. Stevenson, himself twice the Democratic nominee; Sen. J. Allen Frear Jr., of Delaware.

For the Republicans, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Gov. J. Cable Boggs of Delaware.

* * *

THAT NEITHER side is conceding any advantage to the other is shown by the fact that both Democrats and Republicans still are expanding campaign facilities.

Only a week ago a new Nixon - Lodge Committee headquarters was opened in the northeast section of the city at 10014 Verree Rd.

GOP candidates participating in the opening ceremonies were:

James W. Gilmour, candidate for Congress from the Fifth District; William W. Mayer, Alfred F. Smith Jr., Robert F. Kane, Jerome Levin and John Kee, candidates for the State Legislature.

* *

THE INTEREST the campaign has generated in Philadelphia is indicated by the frantic efforts of political and so-called non-partisan groups to get a record number of voters to the polls on Nov. 8.

Typical of such groups is the Philadelphia Non - Partisan Register and Vote Committee.

MARSHALL SHEPPARD
"Democrats have edge"

ROBERT NIX SR.
(Pushes vote crusade)

HOBSON REYNOLDS
(Expects big election day turn out)

Repeal of Poll Tax Approved by Senate

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The Senate spent a busy afternoon today voting to revise the Constitution.

In a flurry of roll-calls today it approved an omnibus amendment that would:

¶Outlaw the poll tax.

¶Grant suffrage to voteless residents of the District of Columbia.

¶Permit Governors to appoint members of the House of Representatives if a majority of the House was killed in a nuclear attack.

The package was adopted by a vote of 70 to 18, eleven votes more than the two-thirds majority required for constitutional amendments.

It now goes to the House and an uncertain future. Although bristling with issues difficult for a Congressman to vote against in an election year, it contains elements offensive to various voting blocs.

If i gets the required two-thirds majority in the House, approval by three-fourths of the states would be needed to incorporate it in the Constitution.

Poll Tax the Nab

The amendment's most controversial section is the poll-tax repeal, with its echo of the civil rights issue.

Actually, there is general agreement that the poll tax is no longer very important in the South as a device to keep Negroes from voting. However, because of its reputation, few Southerners could vote to repeal it and few non-Southerners could vote to keep it once the issue came to a roll-call.

Only five states—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas—still use a poll tax. And last year's report by the Civil Rights Commission showed that far more sophisticated techniques had been evolved to keep Negroes from voting in some Southern areas.

Thus, the Senate's action on this matter amounted to approval of what time and circumstances had already accomplished.

2 Republicans Aid South

The vote to add the poll-tax repeal to the amendment was 72 to 16. Only two Republicans, Norris Cotton of New Hampshire and Milton R. Young of North Dakota, joined the small band of Southerners opposing it.

The move to outlaw it was led by a Southerner, Spessard L. Holland of Florida. Two Southerners broke from the bloc to support him. They were Russell B. Long of Luisiana and B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina.

Although Southern orators had denounced the Holland proposal for the last few days, they won the only real fight of the day.

This came when Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, urged the Senate to outlaw the poll tax, not by amending the Constitution, but by a simple statute.

Mr. Javits made an argument with which many civil-rights proponents agree. He said that dealing with the issue by constitutional amendment set a precedent that the Southern bloc may find helpful in future, more serious fights over civil rights.

Foresees A Precedent

"We're setting a precedent that all action in this area must be done by constitutional amendment," Mr. Javits said.

The Senate, he said, could constitutionally deal with state-imposed conditions "precedent to voting" by a simple bill requiring only majority vote.

Mr. Javits' move to substitute a statute for the amendment was killed by a vote of 50 to 37. Both Senate leaders — Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for the Democrats and Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois for the Republicansvoted against him.

Two Democratic Presidential candidates—Stuart Symington of Missouri and Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota—supported the Javits move. The other Democratic contender, John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, was absent.

The omnibus amendment originated with a proposal by Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee, for empowering Governors to fill House vacancies if a majority simultaneously died.

Governors are now empowered to fill Senate vacancies by appointment but House vacancies can be filled only by elections.

Mr. Kefauver explained that his purpose was to permit quick restoration of a House quorum in the unhappy event that a nuclear weapon exploded in Washington while the members were in session.

Keating Offers Change

When the Holland amendment was added to the Kefauver plan Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of New York, stepped in to do a good turn for the voteless District of Columbia.

He proposed another amendment authorizing disenfranchised Washingtonians to vote for President and Vice President and for delegates to the House of Representatives. At present residents of Washington, like felons, are denied the vote.

For decades, various bills to give them the vote have been introduced, orated about and then buried in sundry Congressional committees.

Congress' reluctance to act is most often attributed to the Southerners. More than half the city's population is Negro.

The Senate was in an amending mood today, however, and Senator Keating had scarcely introduced his plan before the members voted it through, 63 to 25.

If adopted, the amendment would give Washington an Electoral College vote proportionate too its population. This would be four or five electors.

Except for Senator Johnson's vote against the Javits motion, all three voting Presidential candidates took the same stand on all roll calls. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Symington and Mr. Humphrey all voted to enfranchise Washington, outlaw the poll tax and send the package to the House.

AMENDMENT APPROVED TO OUTLAW POLL TAXES

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 2-3-60

FIVE SOUTHERN STATES STILL IMPOSE THE TAX

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate Tuesday approved a three-part constitutional amendment which would outlaw poll taxes as a requirement for voting in federal elections.

The amendment, which now goes to the House, was adopted by a final vote of 70-18, meeting the constitutional requirement for a two-thirds majority.

In addition to the poll tax provision, the measure would give the presently voteless citizens of the district of Columbia the right to vote in presidential elections.

It also would let governors temporarily fill House vacancies in times of national crisis such as an atomic attack.

STATES MUST RATIFY

Before becoming law, the amendment must be approved by a two-thirds majority in the House and be ratified by legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The congressional vacancy provision was all there was to the amendment when it came up in the Senate a week ago. The poll tax section was tacked on under sponsorship of Sen. Spessard L. Holland D-Fla.

Holland's amendment was added by a vote of 72-16 despite a last-ditch attack by southern lawmakers against it. However, the chamber rejected 50 - 37 an attempt by northerners to replace the Holland proposal with a measure aimed at killing the poll tax by a speedier legislative method.

KEATING PROPOSAL PASSES

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating R-N. Y. then won victory for the vote-less district of Columbia when the section giving D. C. residents the right to vote in presidential elections. They also would be given non-voting delegates in the House. States which still impose the poll tax are Alabama, Arkansas, Misissippi, Virginia and Texas.

In another civil rights development, House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck Ind., predicted that 135 to 140 Republicans would vote for a civil rights bill when one comes to the floor of the House, presumably later this month.

KILLS JAVIT'S PLAN

After Holland's provision was approved, the Senate voted to table - and thus kill - an effort by Sen. Jacob K. Javits R. - N. Y. to replace the constitutional amendment with a federal statute to wipe out poll taxes.

Holland's amendment would bar denial of any citizen's right to vote for presidential electors "by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax or to meet any property qualification."

However, it would leave intact "any provision of law denying the right to vote to paupers or persons supported a public expense or by charitable institutions."

34e 1960

Negro Voters Registration Drive Shows Gains In South Carolina

Columbia, S. C.—At last 1,785 Negroes were registered to vote for the first time during a campaign just completed in 22 counties of South Carolina.

There were probably several hundred more new registrants in the fifty-three communities where intensive work was carried on. Reports are still coming in.

The operation was called "Freedom Now Through the Ballot." It was carried out by four paid workers and 627 volunteers, who contacted more than 7,000 persons during the 3½-month campaign. The volunteers included 37 college students and 172 high-school students.

The project was in charge of Frank B. Robinson of Sumter, a 42-yr.-old contractor and president of the Sumter County Voters League. He had 12 years' experience as a volunteer worker in the field of civil rights.

Paid workers who assisted him were Miss Catherine Peppers, president of the Student Council of South Carolina State College; the Rev. Roses Javis, Benedict College, Columbia; and Thomas Gaither, graduate of Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.

As in all Southern states, there had been organized campaigns in South Carolina to increase registration and voting by Negroes for ten years or more. Organizations working in the field included the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Highlander Folk School, the South Carolina Council of Human Relations, the Palmetto Voters League, CORE, and NAACP.

The latest project was financed by SCEF, a Southwide civil rights organization with headquarters in New Orleans. Dr. James A. Dombrowski, executive director of SCEF said:

"The aim of this project was to strengthen the good work already being done by financing a team of full-time persons, led by an experienced worker in the field, to head a campaign in a selected list of counties.

"The thought behind the project was that in 10 years of effort, the know-how had been worked out. What was needed was to make the information available to more communities, and especially to bring more man-power into the picture.

"The methods used included organization of wards and precincts, registration and voting institutes for prospective voters, door-to-door canvassing, organizing youth councils, seeking out prospective leaders, furnishing transportation for new voters to the places of registration and providing a leader to accompany each new prospective voter to the place of registration, and the distribution of sample ballots and literature."

The campaign closed with a special drive in the islands off the coast of Charleston and Beaufort Counties, were 262 persons were registered in three days.

Among advisors for the campaign was Mrs. Madjeska Simkins, Columbia banker and a vice-president of SCEF. She is former secretary of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Negro Voting Heavy In Florence County

FLORENCE (Special) — Negro voting was heavy here Tuesday and L. H. Fenters, Republican county chairman, said he thought it was an organized bloc vote for Sen. Kennedy.

Voting was in the main orderly but in Florence Precinct No. 2, Republican watchers charged in a discussion that managers were instructing voters. The matter was apparently settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

As expected, rural areas went Democratic. Lake City and Timmonsville went for Nixon. The City of Florence appeared evenly divided.

"Freedom Thru Ballot"

Journal & Guide P. 1, 2

2,000 More Added To Vote Rolls In S. C. Drive

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 11-5-60

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Almost 2,000 Negroes were registered to vote for the first time durihg a campaign just completed in 22 counties of South Carolina.

There are probably several hundred more new registrants in the 53 communities where work was carried on. Reports are still coming in.

THE OPERATION called "Freedom Now Through The Ballot" was carried out by four paid workers and 627 volunteers, who contacted more than 7,000 persons in 3 and one-half months.

The project was directed by Frank B. Robinson of Sumter, a contractor and president of the Sumter County Voters League.

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THE campaign closed with a special drive in the islands off the coast of Charleston and Beaufort counties, where 262 persons were registered in three days.

Among advisors for the campaign was Mrs. Modjeska Simkins, Columbia banker. She is former secretary of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches.

Registration Statistics For S. C.

Charleston, S. C.

COLUMBIA (Special)— Almost 600,000 voters are registered to vote in Tuesday's general election.

Precincts and number of registered voters by counties follow:

County	Precincts	Voters
Abbeville	25	6,323
Aiken	40	14,860
Allendale	11	2,650
Anderson	73	27,411
Bamberg	13	4,169
Barnwell	15	6,270
Beaufort	11	5,875
Berkeley	26	8,650
Calhoun	13	2,171
Charleston	51	47,350
Cherokee	37	11,782
Chester	32	10,599
Chesterfield	30	10,144
Clarendon	24	4,151
Colleton	36	7,129
Darlington	40	13,497
Dillon	19	6,848
Dorchester	16	7,446
Edgefield	17	3,855
Fafrield	21	5,153
Florence	39	19,469
Georgetown	25	7,422
Greenville	105	54,084
Greenwood	32	12,539
Hampton	19	3,810
Horry	64	17,616
Jasper	9	2,858
Kershaw	38	10,179
Lancaster	47	14,034
Laurens	46	11,033
Lee	24	5,076
Lexington	48	17,000
McCormick	16	1,787
Marion	14	6,894
Marlboro	50	9,435
Newberry	43	10,639
Oconee	46	14,617
Orangeburg	35	11,106
Pickens	56	43,802
Richland	32	4,662
Saluda	110	47,519
Spartanburg	30	10,476
Sumter	33	11,433
Union	33	6,942
Williamsburg	42	21,013
York		

Registration Campaign Nets 1,785 Voters

The Call P. 1, 2

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — At least 1,785 Negroes were registered to vote for the first time during a campaign just completed in 22 counties of South Carolina.

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Financed By SCEF

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"The aim of this project was to strengthen the good work already being done by financing a team of full-time persons, led by an experienced worker in the field, to head a campaign in a selected list of counties.

"The thought behind the project was that in 10 years of effort, the knowhow had been worked out. What was needed was to make the information available to more communities, and especially to bring more man-power into the picture.

Door-To-Door Canvas

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S.C. County Is FBI Target

FBI Probes Votes In South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Two more South Carolina counties were under FBI study during the week to determine whether voting rights have been abrogated.

Two teams of three FBI men each, armed with court orders, pored over records ni racially embattled Clarendon County, and also in Hampton. The studies are under the 1960 Civil Rights Act. Last month, FBI agents checked records in McCormick County.

CLARENDON County, keystone in the 1954 school decision, has a total of 22,836 colored residents (1950) Census), only 234 of whom were registered to vote in 1958. The county has 9,379 whites, 3,458 of whom were registered.

In Hampton County, there are 10,081 colored, 250 of whom were voters.

A Clarendon registration official said that 38 of about 50 Negroes who applied recently for certificates had been added to the 1958 figure, In Hampton, board chairman Orrie F. Varn said 105 Negro voters had been added to the 250 of 1958.

Hollings had sharply criticized the implication of lawlessness by Rogers' probe of McCormick, a county the governor said "is probably the most law-abiding county in the United States."

"I intend to pursue the matter, to correct the impression made by these shotgun investigations," Hollings told a news conference, then added: "although I don't know that I'll get any satisfaction."

Negroes Sign Up As S. C. Voters

McCORMICK, S. C., May 14 (AP)—Twentynine Negroes registered yesterday to vote in McCormick County, making a total of 49 whose names will be on the books when they are examined by FBI agents Monday.

United States Attorney General William Rogers this week ordered the investigation of possible racial discrimination in voter registration. McCormick was one of the four Southern counties Mr. Rogers singled out for the first application of the new Civil Rights Law.

The county registration books now are closed until July.

Mr. Rogers' order said that that not one of the county's 8,000 voter-age Negroes was registered. However, the names of four were on the books at the time, three having registered last week and one last August.

Negroes were registering Monday when two FBI agents came from Charlotte to carry out Mr. Rogers' order. All told, 16 Negroes qualified that day.

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Attorney General William P. Rogers said Monday he has ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make an immediate investigation to determine if racial discrimination has prevented Negroes from registering to vote in McCormick County, in upstate South Carolina.

Rogers' announcement was greeted with a roar of indignation from both South Carolina senators. Sen. Strom Thurmond said Rogers wasn't telling the truth when he asserted that no Negroes are registering in McCormick.

Thurmond guessed that the Rogers announcement "probably has political connotations" as this is an election year.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston was more forceful. He asserted that Rogers "is guilty of playing vicious politics."

Johnston said that Rogers' office had "admitted to me" that it has no complaints from McCormick County concerning denial of the right to register, and in addition admitted that its only information about McCormick came from such organizations as the Southern Regional Council and "prying agents from his (Rogers') office."

Thurmond taking another tack, said he had been told by McCormick officials in the wake of the Rogers' announcement "that no Negro has ever been denied the right to register in McCormick, none has been disqualified on any grounds. The Negroes in McCormick have of their own free will not chosen to register to vote, except for four."

That, Thurmond said, was where Rogers fell into "bad error." The junior senator said that one Negro was registered last fall, and three more registered in recent weeks. This, Thurmond implied, refuted the Rogers' claim that "no Negroes" are registered in McCormick.

Johnston said that the situation was such that in his opinion, as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, "the Attorney General has no right to demand inspection of any records gathered or maintained by anyone prior to the enactment of the 1960 Civil Rights Act. . . it would be a violation of the ex post-facto provision of the Constitution."

(The 1960 Civil Rights Act became law last Friday, when it was signed by President Eisenhower.)

"Only conditions and violations occurring and existing after enactment of the law are subject to the law," said Johnston. "No pattern of discrimination could honestly or possibly be determined in the three days between enactment of the law and the time of the Attorney General's announcement. He thus is guilty of playing vicious politics."

McCormick was one of four Southern counties selected by Rogers for what Southern lawmakers called his "swoop-down-like-a-vulture" exercise of his powers under the new civil right law. The others were Webster County, Ga.; Wilcox County, Ala., and East Carroll Parish, La.

The Rogers announcement said the four probes were forerunners of a "widespread program of investigation "where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed by discriminatory practice" and that there soon would be other actions under the new law.

Of McCormick, he said that it was "the only county in the state where no Negroes are registered. Records show that in the 1940's a number of Negroes were registered but later taken off the rolls. There are 2,625 Negroes of voting age in the county."

Voting Probes Unwarranted, Hollings Says

COLUMBIA, (AP) There is "no substantial evidence whatsoever," Gov. Hollings said Monday to warrant a federal probe of voting registration books in Hampton and Clarendon Counties.

He said he had heard indirectly from the office of U. S. Atty. Gen. Rogers about a similar probe of McCormic County recently, and he looked on the reply as "a backdown."

Thousands Registered For Voting

(Charleston S.C.

A last-minute rush to get registered in time for the Nov. 8 general election numbered "several thousand" persons, according to rough estimates of County Registration Board officials.

Mrs. John C. Townsend, chairman of the board, said however, it will be a week or so before the final figures, including the last period's count, will be known.

The number registered in the county is expected to go well over the 50,000 mark since 45,524 had registered by the middle of August.

Mrs. Townsend, asked if a figure was available on the total number of whites and Negroes registered, said she could not estimate this and no compilations in this category have been made since last year.

"I've been so befuddled and confused during this tremendous rush we've had, I just couldn't make any kind of an estimate on how many of each registered during the past three days," she said.

The cards for each voters are being punched at the registration board office and the first batch is expected to go to The Citadel for tabulation and printing of books this weekend.

Clarendon Voting Records

The News & Courier, Charleston, S.C. Fri. 6/17/60 P.6-B

Are Photographed By FBI

Negro Voter Is Subject Of Probe

MANNING (AP) — The camera eye was focused on Clarendon County voter registration books at Manning Thursday in a federal probe of why more Negroes aren't enrolled.

Three agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation took over the American Red Cross Office in the Courthouse to set up their copying camera.

"There's nothing amiss," Registration Board Chairman J. M. Turbeville, 80, said of the books whose copying he estimates will be completed some time Friday.

PROBE ORDERED

U. S. Atty. Gen. William Rogers ordered the Clarendon probe as he did ones in McCormick and Hampton Counties. The probes are under the 1960 Civil Rights Law. Rogers said these counties had heavy Negro populations but few registered Negro voters.

"We've always registered qualified Negroes," Turbeville said.

State Sen. John William Green declared, "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and politics are responsible."

COMPLAINT MADE

Gov. Hollings has complained to Rogers and to Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI. Hoover has replied his office was assigned the copying job.

Hollings then criticized use of the FBI for what he called "a political assignment." The Governor also said such "shotgun" probes are damaging to the reputations of "law-abiding counties and citizens."

So far, Rogers' office has made no charges against McCormick or Hampton County registrars, whose books were examined several weeks ago.

Books in several counties in other Southern states also have come under FBI scrutiny.

More Than Half A Million On S. C. Registration Books

The News & Courier Charleston, S.C. 6/17/60 P.1

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) — The voter registration books closed in most South Carolina counties Friday with probably well in excess of 600,000 persons eligible to cast votes in the November general election.

One county that will keep its books open until Saturday is Spartanburg.

No exact figure on the number of those registered is expected for several days. However, the secretary of state's office announced last month that 595,989 persons had registered in the state as of Sept. 7.

It is doubtful that Negroes will compose more than 13 or 14 per cent of those eligible to vote next month. John H. McCray of Columbia, chairman of the South Carolina Progressive Democrats, estimated early this week that about 75,000 Negroes were registered.

The record vote for a presidential election in South Carolina was in 1952 when 341,000 people voted. Over 301,000 voted in 1956.

The record turnout was established in 1958 when 350,000 went to the polls in the first Democratic primary to vote for governor and other state offices.

Voter Registration Shows Slump In Negro Applicants

Fall Election Draws Many Registrants

The News & Courier Charleston, S.C.

The proportion of Negroes seeking registration as Charleston County voters in the past few weeks appeared substantialy less than in previous registration periods, the chairman of the County Board of Registration said yesterday.

Mrs. John C. Townsend said her personal observations during the recent rush of applicants, as the cutoff date for registration neared, indicated that "a much greater percentage of white people than colored were registered in the past few months."

Negro voter registration in Charleston County was almost 20 per cent of the county's total of 42,118, according to a Board of Registration tabulation of figures up to about February of this year.

Mrs. Townsend said a breakdown by race of registration figures as of eight months ago gave 33,991 white voters and 8,127 Negro voters holding certificates in Charleston County.

Mrs. Townsend estimated that earlier last year the proportion of Negroes registered was approximately "27 to 28 per cent."

Recent population estimates indicate that both the city and county population is slightly more than 40 per cent Negro.

Of the voter totals, Mrs. Townsend said 4,737 Negroes were registered in the City of Charleston and 3,390 in the county precincts. A total of 11,054 white voters were registered in the city and 22,937 were registered in the county.

Mrs. Townsend's staff prepared the tabulations at the request of The News and Courier. She said her office does not make such a breakdown in the normal course of voter registration.

South Carolina Negroes Register

The Pittsburgh Courier

'They're Scared Now ... Like We've Been'

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 5-21-60

By JOHN H. McCRAY 34e

McCORMICK, S. C.—"They're scared now—like we've been." These six words, spoken to The Courier by a McCormick citizen who remains anonymous, sum up the dramatic story of sudden changes in racial registration and voting in McCormick County.

■

THE SITUATION grew worse. When registration was completed on May 10, 1958, a new 10-year period beginning, there wasn't a single Negro registered. Some 1,399 whites had registered, however.

• The 1950 census lists 5,978 Negroes and 9,579 whites as residents of the county.

"Voteless" McCormick county was a prime subject in testimony before House and Senate Subcommittee hearings on civil rights in Washington in April of 1959.

McCORMICK, S. C.—A total of 49 Negroes had registered in McCormick County when books closed Friday. Twenty-one registered Friday. FBI agents are expected to begin probing the county's registration records on Monday.

Last week, armed with the 1960 Civil Rights Act, the U. S. Justice Department dispatched FBI agents to McCormick County, and these three other voteless counties: East Carroll Parish, La.; Wilcox, Ala., and Webster, Ga.

There had been a lone Negro voter during the 10-year period which ended in April in 1958.

McCORMICK and other South Carolina officials bristled. County Attorney J. Fred Buzhardt called U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers a "liar" for suggesting that racial discrimination figured in the McCormick picture. State Sen. Lawrence L. Hester, U. S. Senators J. Strom Thurmond and Olin D. Johnson also bristled.

Buzhardt disclosed that things had gotten a little better since 1958.

Four Negroes had been registered. But by Thursday, three days after the Department of Justice move became known, things had gotten even four times better than on Monday—15 Negroes had been registered.

FBI agents (two of them) had arrived Thursday to check into McCormick county voting files.

While they talked, Negroes began trickling in; around this small farming-mill center. Hundreds more of them listened. Waited!

A Few Teeth Left

The Afro-American

If the new civil rights law does nothing else, it has already brought about significant changes of viewpoint in at least two Southern states.

Four Federal Bureau of Investigation agents from Charlotte, N.C., dropped in the office of the McCormick County, S.C., registrar last week.

Baltimore, Md.

McCormick was one of the four counties cited by Attorney General William Rogers 48 hours after President Eisenhower signed the 1960 civil rights bill into law.

Sat. 5/28/60

The county with 5,000 colored residents out of a total population of 8,500, Mr. Rogers said, has no colored voters while 1,786 white persons have been qualified to vote.

The Justice Department announcement brought a prompt retort from Clyde Edmonds, chairman of the McCormick registration board. Four colored persons of voting age had applied and four were registered, he boasted.

Unexplained was why the 2,621 other colored citizens of voting age had not bothered to exercise their privilege of citizenship.

But when the four FBI agents appeared to examine the board's records 46 colored voters miraculously showed up and were allowed to register, presumably without having to tell how many bubbles there are in a bar of soap.

Obviously the word had filtered down to McCormick County and a bloodless political revolution was set in motion by the new federal law.

Similarly members of the Pine Bluff, Ark., mob which beat up a 72-year old grandfather for attempting to register two children in an all-white school were given the scare of their lives.

FBI agents began asking questions and presumably were prepared to make arrests under the new civil rights law when it was discovered the event occurred one day before Mr. Eisenhower signed the bill.

But the point will surely not be lost on bitter-end segregationists — from now on whoever "by threats or force, willfully prevents, obstructs, impedes, or interferes with or willfully attempts to prevent, obstruct, or interfere with, the due exercise of rights or the performance of duties under any order, judgment, or decree of a court of the United States" faces a year in prison or a $1,000 fine or both.

Obstreperous Confederates in Congress who worked so hard to extract the teeth from the 1960 civil rights bill, clearly missed a few. This could turn out to be the happiest news of the year.

'Pitchfork's' Days Recalled

The Pittsburgh Courier

McCormick Cty. Negroes 'Know' Not to Register

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 5-21-60

P. 4,

By JOHN H. McCRAY 34e

COLUMBIA, S. C.—McCormick County and other South Carolina county officials gave rebel yells of "persecution" after the U. S. Department of Justice announced it was probing the lack of more Negro registration and voting at the south.

■

THE LAST Negro who dared to vote openly and as the law secured to him in Abberville County was the Rev. Archie Ware, a then 66-year-old minister farmer and business man.

He waded through a circle of whites in 1948 and voted in Democratic primaries which had been opened by orders of Ret. Federal Judge J. Waties Waring.

When Rev. Mr. Ware walked out of the voting place, he was seized by a mob of whites, beaten and slashed with a hawk-billed knife, necessitating hospitalization.

■

ONCE HE WAS well enough Rev. Mr. Ware fled the state, leaving behind his real and personal holdings. No one was ever arrested. County and those now yelping state officials did nothing.

To the south—Edgefield County—the county which boasts of having given birth to more governors of the state than any of the other 45 counties, Negroes have had to wage court and pressure battles over the last ten years in order even to register.

U.S. Senator J. Strom Thurmond, a former Governor, comes out of Edgefield County. He is among those critical of the Department of Justice's study. Edgefield registration officals, a few years ago, promised to behave better after they were sued in Federal courts.

There was a lone Negro registrant in McCormick County during the ten-year period ending in 1958.

The voter, a minister and an undertaker, has since died; up to a few days ago, there wasn't

(See Other Story on Page 8)

another Negro voter in McCormick County.

Four—two men and two women—have dared to register, and are the only Negroes qualified to vote in the county which has 2,625 Negroes of voting age, and 2,077 whites old enough to qualify to vote under state laws.

■

INTERESTINGLY, 1,399 of the whites— or better than 50 per cent of white daults—are registered to vote.

The present county and state officials who say there is no discrimination practiced against Negroes in the county insofar as voting is concerned, may be correct, technically.

Actually, Negroes in the county "know" they had better not register or "mess with white men's business" if they want to stay healthy, and live.

■

McCORMICK COUNTY borders Georgia in the northwest coast of South Carolina. South Carolina counties along the Georgia boundary notoriously abrogate what little rights Negroes are allowed. McCormick is hemmed in by the following South Carolina counties: Abberville at the north; Greenwood, east; and Edgefield

GREENWOOD COUNTY, east boundary of McCormick, is perhaps the explanation for what has happened over the years. It's a story harking back to 1898 and the race riots at Phoenix, in Greenwood County and the general area.

In 1898, Negroes resisting the White Primary system of Gov. Ben (Pitchfork) Tillman, Edgefield County native, were "shotdown like dogs" when they tried to vote at the town of Phoenix.

Fear of being shotdown today, the fear of being beaten and knifed as in Ware case of 1948, are among real reasons Negroes in McCormick and adjacent S.C. counties don't register and vote in larger numbers this day.

■

McCORMICK AND other South carolina officials know the reason. Perhaps the Department of Justice doesn't.

Just who are McCormick and South Carolina officials trying to fool now? It is obvious that they aren't trying to fool themselves when they disclaim that there is racial discrimination in registering and voting—all factors taken into account.

Agents Launch Voting Probe

McCORMICK, S.C. (AP) — Four agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Monday began a check on the McCormick County voting registration books.

The agents took over the books and began making reproductions of each application for voting in the files, presumably for later study.

Clyde Edmunds, chairman of the registration board, said the check would disclose no irregularities.

McCormick was one of four Southern counties singled out by U.S. Attorney General William Rogers for the first application of the new civil rights law.

Rogers said none of the county's 8,000 Negroes was on the registration books. There were four on at that time however, and since the check was ordered, 46 more came to the office and registered.

Johnston Attacks Federal Registration Probe In S. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) Friday accused the Justice Department of "political bullying and cowardice" for failing to say if its investigation revealed a denial of Negro voting rights in McCormick and Clarendon Counties, S. C.

The South Carolina Senator, demanding that the two counties be exonerated said he was amazed to learn the justice department will make no report on its investigation.

He quoted Henry Putzell Jr., chief of the election division of the department's civil rights section, as saying the findings will not be made public because "it was not an investigation in the FBI sense" and "no charges were made against anyone."

Johnston said, however, that "great fanfare and publicity accompanying the launching of the investigation last May was an implication of charges. The civil rights division should exonerate the two counties and the state of South Carolina."

Johnston's statement, issued through his office, said the investigation was "a form of groundless slander and villification trumped up for political purposes in an election year."

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, in asking that FBI agents be allowed to examine voting records in Hampton as well as Clarendon and McCormick Counties, said at that time:

"This demand is based upon information in the possession of the attorney general tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction."

Officials of the three counties denied any vote registration discrepancies. Fred Buzhardt, McCormick County attorney, called Rogers a "liar" for making the charge.

The justice department still has the Hampton County voting registration records under scrutiny.

Negro Bloc Vote Plan Is Rapped

BEAUFORT, S.C. (AP)—A Negro minister, who is a member of the State Democratic Convention, asserted Friday that a proposal for Negro bloc voting is "misleading and a fallacy."

The Rev. Mack Sharpe made the remark in commenting about a bloc voting scheme advocated by W. J. Hunter of Darlington, chairman of the Palmetto Voters Assn.

"What should be clear to all," said the Rev. Mr. Sharpe, is that there is almost no such thing as bloc voting by any sizable group according to race or creed. "There are conservative Negroes and ultra-liberal ones, with shadings of opinion between the two extremes, and the extremes don't agree on politics and lots of other questions."

The minister said that if the 35 per cent of Beaufort County's registered voters who are Negro decided to vote as a bloc, the plan would boomerang, with the 65 per cent white voters also voting as a bloc.

The Rev. Mr. Sharpe is pastor of the 93-year-old Tabernacle Baptist Church here, Beaufort County's oldest Negro church, and was one of four Negro delegates to the State Democratic Convention.

Claims Negro Bloc Voting Is Fallacy

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Voter Registration Increases In County

Charleston County voters yesterday came in increasingly heavy numbers to register at the County Registration Board office.

The run of prospective voters, according to Mrs. John C. Townsend, chairman of the registration board, was much larger than on Tuesday. Yesterday was the final day of registration until October.

The books will open again at the County Center Oct. 3, 4 and 5 for the last registration period before the November election.

No figures for yesterday's registration were available. The total in the county at the end of the August period was 45,524.

Civil Rights Act Invoked In Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — The Justice Department filed suit Tuesday charging that economic pressure has been used to keep Negroes from registering to vote in Haywood County, Tenn.

It marks the first legal use of a section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act which bars intimidation or threats to keep eligible residents from registering as voters.

The civil suit, filed in U.S. District Court by U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers Jr., names 29 defendants. Two of them are banks. Another is Sheriff Taylor Hunter. Most of the others are merchants and farmers.

Defendants who could be reached declined comment. Gov. Buford Ellington, here on a visit, also had nothing to say.

"This is the first I've heard about the suit and I know nothing about it," he said. "Until I've been made aware of the facts I'll reserve comment."

The 29 are accused of conspiring to set up economic discrimination against Negroes identified with the Haywood County Civic and Welfare League. The suit asks an injunction forbidding such actions.

The league was organizel in 1959 to encourage Negro voting. The first Negroes to vote in Haywood County since Reconstruction days cast ballots in last month's Democratic primary.

terday by the Department of Justice.

In a civil suit filed in Federal court in Memphis, the Department asked for an injunction against all 29 defendants to bar them from interfering with the right of anyone to register and to vote in Federal elections.

The suit claims that Negro leaders, Negroes who wanted to register to vote, and those who were in sympathy with them suffered for the last year from:

- The termination of sharecropping and tenant farming relationships.
- Termination of employment.
- Refusals to sell goods and services, even for cash.
- Refusals to sell goods on credit, although the same Negroes had purchased on credit previously.
- Refusals to lend money, although the Negroes were qualified for loans and had received them previously.
- Refusals to deal with merchants who sold goods to the Negroes.
- Circulation of lists of the names of Negro leaders so merchants would penalize them ecoonmically.
- Efforts by the white citizens to get wholesale suppliers of Negro merchants not to deal with customers who were sympathetic to Negro registration and voting.

First of Kind Under Act

The suit is the first brought on economic grounds under a section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act that allows the Government to seek court orders against those who try to discourage Negroes from voting.

Haywood County is about 50 miles northeast of Memphis and a neighbor of Fayette County, where election officials were ordered last spring not to run another primary election for whites only as they did a year ago.

In Haywood County, there are about 6500 white persons and 7900 Negroes eligible to vote. Almost all the whites and fewer than 300 Negroes are registered, the Justice Department said.

When the Civil Rights Commission investigated the County in 1959, it reported that Negroes "must observe a strict curfew. They are not permitted to dance or to drink beer. They are not allowed allowed near the Court House unless on business."

Desire to Vote Denied

The Commission said some white persons insisted that the Negroes did not want to vote. "A few officials denied that there would be any obstacles to Negroes' registering, but said the Negroes did not want to vote," the Commission reported.

According to the Justice Department, the first attempts by qualified Negro citizens to register began in November, 1958. None was registered until May, 1960, however, because there was no election registrar until February, 1960.

During the summer of 1959, the Department's complaint said, some Negro citizens organized the "Haywood County Civic and welfare League" to speed registration and voting.

About the same time, some white citizens began to hold meetings to plan "a course of conduct of threats, intimidation, and coercion" to keep the Negroes from registering, the complaint said.

Court Order Might Result

If the Department wins its case, the most that can be done to those said to be responsible for the coercion is the serving of a court order not to do it again. How effective such an order would be is problematical, but a person caught violating it would be subject to punishment for contempt of court. In those proceedings, he could go to jail for up to a year without a jury trial.

The two banks named in the complaint were the First State aBnk of Brownsville and the Peoples Bank of Stanton. Those two communities are the only ones of any size in the County. Brownsville is the County seat.

The complaint was signed by Assistant Attorney General Harold R. Tyler Jr. and Warner Hodges, U. S. Attorney in Western Tennessee.

Registrars in Georgia Found Guilty of Bias

MACON, Ga., Sept. 13 (UPI) Federal Judge William A. Bootle ruled today that Terrell County, Ga., registrars were guilty of discrimination aginst Negro voter applicants.

The first voter-registration probe conducted in the South under the Civil Rights Act was made in Terrell County.

Bootle issued a restraining order forbidding the registrars from registering voter applicants in any way that would constitute discrimination.

But he turned down a request by the Civil Rights Division of the Justive Department that a Federal votinb referee be appointed to supervise and enforce the registering of qualified Negro voter applicants in Terrell County. Instead, he left the job of registering voter applicants with the present three-man board, but ordered it to report to him within 10 days on its compliance with his ruling.

The Judge, ruling in favor of the Government suit, said the use of different colored slips for white and Negro voter applications and the use of different literacy standards constituted discrimination. He granted a Government request for an injunction forbidding discrimination against Negro applicants based on race and color.

U.S. Alleges Coercion in Voting Suit

Economic Pressure Against Tennessee Negroes Charged

By James E. Clayton

Charges that 27 individuals and two banks are using economic coercion to keep Negroes from voting in Haywood County, Tenn., were taken into court yes-

U.S. SUIT CHARGES ECONOMIC CURBS ON NEGRO VOTING

Tennessee Action Accuses 27 Persons and 2 Banks of Exerting Pressure

AN INJUNCTION SOUGHT

Georgia Registrars Ordered by a Federal Judge to End Discrimination

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The Justice Department charged twenty-seven persons and two banks of Haywood County in west Tennessee today with using economic pressures to keep Negroes from voting.

The department brought suit in Federal District Court in Memphis under the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It asked for an injunction prohibiting the defendants from using any threats, intimidation or coercion intended to discourage Negro voting.

This was the first use of the 1957 act to stop alleged economic pressures by private individuals against would-be Negro voters. Earlier suits under the act charged state officials, alone or in concert with others, with refusing to register Negroes or stripping their names from the rolls.

[In Macon, a Federal judge enjoined voter registrants in Terrell County, Ga., from further discrimination against Negro applicants.]

Today's action is a significant one because studies have shown that Negroes in many Southern areas, particularly rural sections, are almost entirely dependent economically on the white community. For this reason, many are afraid to assert their rights.

Officials Are Accused

The defendants in the suit included farmers, grocers, bankers, salesmen, a lawyer and a local sheriff. The two banks named were the First State Bank of Brownsville and the Peoples Bank of Stanton.

The Justice Department charged that the defendants had, among other things:

¶Induced wholesalers not to deal with Negro merchants "believed to be sympathetic to registration and voting by Negroes."

¶Refused to sell food and other goods and services, even for cash, to certain Negroes.

¶Refused to deal with white merchants suspected of selling to Negroes, and induced suppliers not to deal with these merchants.

¶Dismissed Negroes from their jobs.

¶Ended sharecropping and tenant farming agreements with Negroes.

¶Refused to extend credit or make loans to Negroes, though they were economically qualified and had been given credit in the past.

HaywoodCounty is near the Mississippi border. It and neighboring Fayette County have traditionally shared the racial attitudes of the Deep South.

Negroes began registering in Haywood County last spring for the first time since Reconstruction Days after the Civil War. The Justice Department said today that nearly all the county's 6,500 white persons of voting age were now registered while fewer than 300 of the 7,921 voting-age Negroes were.

According to today's complaint, Negroes in Haywood County organized a Civil and Welfare League during the summer of 1959 to encourage registration and voting. The complaint charged that the economic campaign against Negro voting began at once.

The Justice Department charged that the defendant in today's suit circulated "among the white business community" lists of Negroes who had registered and of those active in the registration drive. These persons were said to be the targets of economic pressure.

In Fayette County, the Justice Department brought a suit to end discriminatory practices and let Negroes vote in the primaries. But since then there have been reports of widespread economic reprisals in Fayette County against Negroes who have

Last April the party officials

U.S. FILES SUIT AGAINST 27 FOR VOTER COERCION

By JOE HATCHER

Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24—The federal government has moved into Tennessee to test its prowess over individuals, businesses, banks and even non-residents against restraining Negro registration and voting.

The civil rights division of the Department of Justice has filed suit against 27 white individuals and two banks in Haywood County for allegedly using coercion against Negroes registering to vote.

It is the first use of a section of the civil rights laws directed to prevent intimidation of persons seeking to vote.

* * *

THE DEPARTMENT of Justice suit asks a federal injuction against the 27 persons and two banks for "conspiring or combining" to prevent registration.

The suit charges the First State Bank of Brownsville and the People's Bank of Stan-

TENNESSEE

ton from exercising "economic penalties" against Negroes seeking to register, or encouraging others to register.

The individuals are charged with ending sharecropper or tenant farming relations with Haygood County Negroes; of dismissing Negro employees, or refusing to sell them merchandise for cash or credit, or to lend money as heretofore customary.

* * *

DR. T. C. CHAPMAN, mayor of Brownsville but who was not named in the suit, came to the defense of the individuals and banks, saying he knew personally that credit and loans were being extended to Negroes "the same as always, depending upon whether they are good credit risks."

Charges have been flying back and forth for months in the Haywood County controversy, where Negroes had not voted since Reconstruction days. The county's population is about 70 per cent Negro, mostly sharecroppers and tenant farmers, with some Negro landowners.

Negro organizations have trucked in so-called "emergency relief" clothing and food on several occasions—for propaganda purposes and not on the basis of need, Haywood leaders contend.

It was in this county that federal agents observed registration for several weeks, with at least one exchange of blows between a federal agent and a deputy sheriff.

IT IS NOW CLAIMED that some 400 out of more than 9,000 eligible Negroes are registered to vote for the first time in the November elections.

Several times the election commissions have resigned and thereby deferred registration. As yet no move has been made to send a federal referee into the county to force registration.

Gov. Buford Ellington, unofficially, has sent investigators to the county on the question of persecution and economic pressures, but has had reports that there has been no necessity for state action, or increase in welfare funds.

Some plantation owners and farmers have been putting lands into the federal land bank for several years, and thereby reducing the cotton production, as well as the labor force perhaps.

The suit against the individuals and banks (one of the individuals lives in Nashville but owns property in Haywood County) will be watched for its broad implications in the whole voting controversy in Southern states.

The Week in Tennessee

TVA will offer **the first $50 million of its revenue-bonds** for expanding power facilities on Nov. 15. The Authority, under the 1959 self-financing act, can issue up to $750,000,000 in bonds, in addition to using its surplus revenues. . . . Chattanooga city schools are **inaugurating a city-wide educational TV program in all city schools.** The course will include French, the sciences and music as a starter.

Knoxville is planning a model redevelopment program **for replacing the old market place with a modern shopping plaza,** at the cost of up to $12 million. . . . Chattanooga solved a telephone booth bombing, but not the four bombings of Negro homes. **Three youths admitted the booth explosion** after one of the youngsters took 1,000 dynamite caps and fuse from his father's store.

The Memphis transit company **quietly ended segregation of passengers on its buses,** merely by withdrawing instructions to drivers to enforce the segregation. **Four Negroes were arrested, however, on the complaints of individuals,** but otherwise the desegregation has been uneventful. . . . Suit has been filed in federal court **asking integration of all Davidson County schools** after two refused to enroll Negro students two weeks ago. This is the first effort outside the Nashville city limits, where integration is in its third year.

Accuses 29 Defendants of Using Economic Squeeze On Registered Negroes

Washington, D. C.,—Economic pressures against Negroes in Haywood County, Tenn., to prevent them from registering to vote, resulted in the first use of a section of the 1957 civil rights act which prohibits intimidation or threats to prevent voting registrations.

The section on the 1957 act was used as the grounds for a civil suit filed Tuesday by the U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers. Twenty-nine defendants were named, including two banks.

The alleged economic pressures were listed as termination of share-crop and tenant farming relationship; termination of employment; refusal to sell necessary goods and services to certain Negroes; refusal to lend money to Negroes qualified for loans; refusal to deal with merchants suspected of selling to Negroe customers; and inducing suppliers of such merchants not to deal with them.

Chief Target

One phase of the economic squeeze was the refusal to sell gasoline and oil to registered Negro voters. Chief target for the boycott was John McFerren, of Fayette County, owner of a grocery store and filling station, who had led the drive for registration. McFerren had built his own station after local distributors refused to sell him and other Negroes oil and gasoline for farming or private autos.

However, after building the station, wholesale fuel companies were accused of refusing to sell him oil and gas supplies for his pumps. That phase of the boycott was ended only a few weeks ago after the NAACP made the incident headline material around the nation.

Starvation

Because of the economic squeeze children and wives of Negroes were reported near starvation and food and clothing by the truck loads were sent into the county to aid the oppressed. This "Truck-lift" was spearheaded by the NAACP. Money from individual chapters was also sent.

(The Des Moines chapter of the NAACP sent $150 last month to assist those who were the object of the economic boycott.)

Offending Companies

Upon the directive of Roy Wilkins, Executive secretary of the NAACP, a boycott against the offending wholesale oil companies was ordered and put into force. The companies were listed as Texaco, Gulf, Amcoco, Delta and two regional concerns. Negroes noted that wholesale food and soft drink dealers had continued to refuse to sell to Negro merchants in the two counties in Tennessee.

Anyone dealing with or selling to Negroes were threatened with ostracism and well as mysterious loss of property.

Gasoline Ban on Tennessee Negro Voters Finally Lifted

New York—The embargo on sale of gasoline and oil to registered Negro voters in Fayette County, Tenn., has been lifted.

Announcement of this development was made here today by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It followed NAACP negotiations with representatives of the oil industry.

John McFerren, a leader of the registration drive in the county and owner of a grocery store and service station in Somerville, reported to the NAACP national office that he had received 12,000 gallons of gasoline and had been assured of a shipment of oil.

Economic Squeeze

Because of the economic squeeze, designed to keep Negroes from registering, McFerren had not been able to purchase gasoline and oil for his station from local distributors of any of the major oil companies since he took over the business last spring. Not only McFerren, but Negro farmers and other colored consumers who had registered were blacklisted and denied gas and oil at local service stations.

NAACP Boycott

In an effort to end this economic freeze, Wilkins, on July 6, sent a memorandum to all NAACP units asking them to refrain from purchasing gasoline and oil from the offending companies. He listed Texaco, Gulf, Esso, Amoco, Delta and two regional concerns, Lion Gas and Southern Oil Refining Company. Negotiations with representatives of the oil industry in July led to the termination of this phase of the economic squeeze.

Second Memo

Wilkins has sent a second memorandum to NAACP units throughout the country informing them of the new development and advising that "the July 6 memorandum is withdrawn. We trust that there will not be a recurrence of the Fayette County action anywhere in the country."

McFerren reported to the NAACP that wholesale food and soft drink dealers still refuse to make deliveries of their products to Negro merchants in the county. The only soft drink available to them, he said, is 7-Up.

TENNESSEE NEGRO PIERCES BOYCOTT

Gains Supply of Gasoline—Other Area Leaders Say They Can't Fill Needs

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5—The first break has come in an economic boycott against leaders of a drive for registration of Negro voters in Fayette County.

A service station operator, John McFerren, reported today that he had obtained gasoline for the first time in six months. He has led the registration campaign.

However, the gasoline was supplied by a dealer outside Fayette County. And Negroes contended there had been no relaxation of refusals of local white merchants to make sales to Mr. McFerren and about fifteen other leaders or to grant the customary credit to some 300 persons who have registered.

The boycott grew out of the fears of white that the Negroes, who outnumber them, would gain political control of the county. About 400 were placed on the voting polls on Wednesday, the day before Tennessee's Democratic primary. About 300 already were registered.

F. B. I. Showing Interest

The speed with which registration officials acted on the applications was attributed to continuing visits to the county by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The F. B. I. also is looking into the refusal of distributors of gasoline and soft drinks here and in adjacent areas to make sales to the Negroes.

An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, W. C. Patton, said today in Memphis that the sale of gasoline to Mr. McFerren had grown out of an agreement reached between the organization's officials in New York and an oil company.

He said he did not know what company was involved. Mr. McFerren's wife refused to disclose its identity. The service station operator could not be reached immediately.

Officials of a trucking company have said that it was threatened with economic reprisal when it sought to deliver a tank of gasoline to the McFerren station last spring.

Mr. Patton denied that there had been any change in the situation here.

"McFerren has gas," he said, "but the boycott has not been broken."

Both he and another official of the group, Jesse H. Turner of Memphis, said that the association was still sending food and clothing to Negroes here.

Equal Service Accorded

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Aug. 5 (AP)—Ten carloads of Negroes protesting alleged discrimination took part last night in a demonstration at a drive-in restaurant on the outskirts of Murphysboro. They won their point, at least temporarily.

The demonstrators, including four ministers, ordered root beer and were served in paper cups. They demanded service in glass mugs, maintaining the restaurant served white customers in the glass mugs.

The restaurant complied with the demand after the Rev. Archibald Mosley, pastor of the Carbondale African Methodist Episcopal Church, read to the manager excerpts from Illinois laws.

Boycott Planned

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Negroes will boycott all downtown Oklahoma City establishments if sit-in demonstrations tomorrow fail to gain them service in downtown restaurants, Negro leaders said today.

Mrs. Clara Luper, adviser of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Youth Council here, said the boycott would begin Monday and be "in full operation by Wednesday" if the sit-ins did not gain the desired results.

She described the planned action as a "total boycott" of all downtown retail stores, banks and businesses.

Mrs. Luper said Herbert Wright, national youth secretary of the association, was flying here from New York to help direct the boycott.

Restaurateur Acquitted

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 5 (AP)—An all-white jury in City Court acquitted a restaurant operator yesterday accused of violating the Kansas anti-discrimination law by refusing service to a Negro.

Anthony Deangleo based his defense on the contention that after a Negro sit-in demonstration at the restaurant on June 11 he converted the establishment into a private club.

Admits Burning Crosses

CINCINNNATI, Ohio, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Robert L. Westerbeck, 26 years old, whose sister was stabbed in the stomach yesterday by a Negro youth, admitted today that he had burned two crosses in the street of an integrated housing development.

"We just wanted to make them realize these things shouldn't happen," Mr. Westerbeck told police.

His sister, Virginia, 18, was recovering in a hospital.

Illegal Voting Trial To Be Heard In Fall

Roy H. Adams Charged With Falsifying Age

Trial for Roy H. Adams, 21, who is under indictment charged with falsifying his age to vote in 1958, is expected to be heard in late fall, thhe attorney general's office said yesterday.

Mr. Adams was indicted last July 26 by the Shelby County Grand Jury after election commission officials presented information relating to the charge of his illegal registration, to Atty. Gen. Phil Canale.

Mr. Adams, of 5032 Neely Road, surrendered himself yesterday morning to the sheriff's office and made bond of $250. He was accompanied by his attorney, Tom Robinson. The sheriff's office had failed to find Mr. Adams at the time his indictment was returned.

He was campaigning at the time over the state in support of Senator Estes Kefauver's race for re-election. It was during this campaign he told newsmen he had falsified his age in 1958 to vote for former Mayor Edmund Orgill running for governor.

Registration records showed Mr. Adams was 21 last April 29 but registered in 1958 as over 21.

In Tenn. "Squeeze" County

Teacher Says His Voting Activity Got Him Fired

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Tenn. — (ANP) — The board of education of Fayette county has been challenged by legal authorities to prove the alleged charge of a "sex offense" against Allen Yancey, Jr., as the reason for his dismissal from the faculty of the Somerville high school.

Yancey claims that he was discharged from his position because he spearheaded the movement to get Negroes of Fayette county registered to vote.

THE YOUTHFUL professor, who graduated from Tennessee state university in 1957, has served as an instructor of chemistry and mathematics in the Somerville high school for the past three years.

On April 26, he received a notice from the board, signed by J. R. Martin, superintendent of Fayette county schools, stating that he had not been re-elected to his teaching position for 1960 - 61.

NO REASON was given for his dismissal. The letter only stated that "your services are not desired after the end of the present term."

Yancey replied on April 30, asking for a hearing before the board in compliance with the public law of that county.

THE SUPERINTENDENT replied on May 6, that "the Board is not under any legal obligations to arrange the hearing you request." The reason given was that he had no status. The law requires four years of service before status is granted.

Yancey appealed to the State Board of Education. A reply came from Joe Morgan, commissioner of education, on May 13, agreeing with the County Board that he could not legally demand a hearing but assuring him that the county board's action "should not be construed as a discharge."

IT WAS NOT until August 4, that any reason was given for Mr. Yancey's firing. He did not know it then until he read it in the County weekly newspaper.

The article appearing in the Fayette Falcon stated that the board had reluctantly admitted that they dismissed Yancey because he had been convicted of a sex offense against a minor girl.

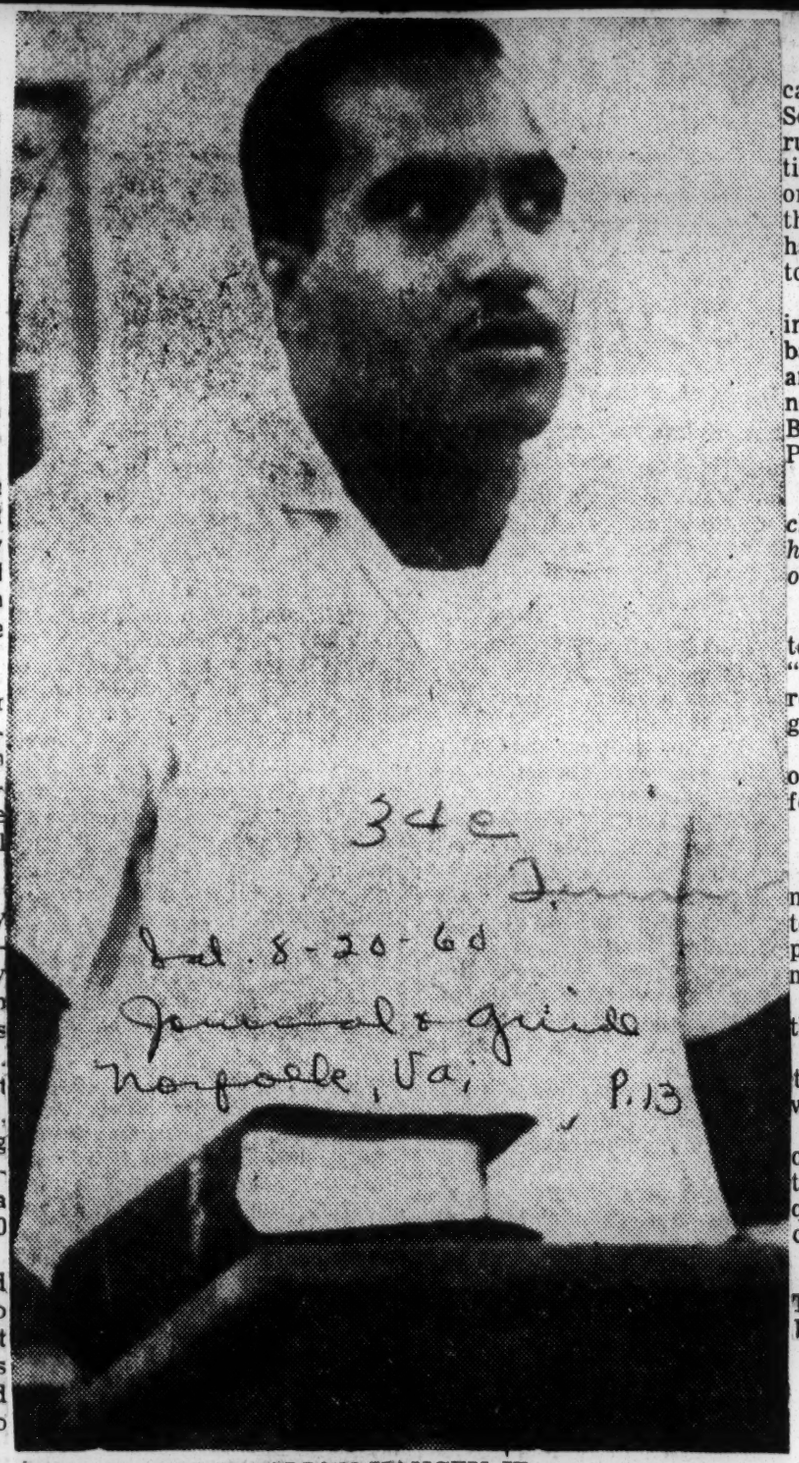
THE CONVICTION, the article states grew out of an indictment against Yancey on September 20, 1954, in McCracken county, Ky., for the rape of a 16 - year - old girl in Paducah.

IT STATED that Yancey was tried for the act on October 19 - 20, 1954, found guilty and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary. A motion was made for a new trial. Mr. Yancey appeared in court again on February 10, 1955, and pleaded guilty of having female under age with her concarnal knowledge of assent. He was then fined 500 plus cost.

The board said it had hoped to keep the matter private to protect Yancey's name, but they were forced to reveal this information after Yancey had complained of his dismissal to the Department of Justice.

REPLYING TO this charge, Yancey admitted that he was accused of a misdemeanor of a charge under the age of consent law in the summer of 1954. But he, too, was under the age of consent and the matter of the charges were dropped. Yancey, who was 19 at the time, was working in Paducah during the summer months to earn tuition fees as a college student.

Yancey employed legal counsel to petition the board for a hearing on this charge so that he might have the opportunity to defending his position this matter.



ALLEN YANCEY JR.
Takes Board To Task

Rights-Act Charges Filed In Tennessee

Economic Pressures On Negroes Alleged

© New York Times News Service

Washington, Sept. 13.—The Justice Department Tuesday charged 27 persons and two banks in Haywood County, Tennessee, with using economic pressures to keep Negroes from voting.

The Department brought suit in Federal District Court in Memphis under the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It asked for an injunction prohibiting the defendants from using any threats, intimidation, or coercion intended to discourage Negro voting.

This was the first use of the 1957 act to stop alleged economic pressures by private individuals against would-be Negro voters. Earlier suits under the act charged State officials with refusing to register Negroes or stripping their names from the rolls.

Two Banks Named

Tuesday's action is significant because Negroes in many Southern areas, particularly rural sections, are almost entirely dependent economically on the white community. For this reason, various studies have said, Negroes are afraid to assert their rights.

The defendants in the suit included farmers, grocers, bankers, salesmen, a lawyer, and a sheriff. The two banks named were the First State Bank of Brownsville and the Peoples Bank of Stanton.

The Justice Department charged that the defendants had done these things, among others:

1. Induced wholesalers not to deal with Negro merchants "believed to be sympathetic to registration and voting by Negroes."
2. Refused to sell food and other goods and services, even for cash, to certain Negroes.

Dismissals Charged

3. Refused to deal with white merchants suspected of selling to Negroes, and induced suppliers not to deal with these merchants.
4. Dismissed Negroes from their jobs.
5. Ended sharecropping and tenant-farming agreements with Negroes.
6. Refused to extend credit or make loans to Negroes though they were economically qualified and had been given credit in the past.

Haywood County is in West Tennessee, near the Mississippi border.

3Le 1960

U.S. Charges Tennessee Plot In First Civil-Rights-Act Suit

New York Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.

By Victor Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Justice Department in the first act of its kind under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, today accused twenty-seven white merchants and two banks of coercion and conspiracy to bar Negroes from voting in Tennessee.

Among the acts charged against the defendants to discourage Negro registration to vote in Haywood County, Tenn., were:

Ouster of Negroes as tenant farmers; their discharge from jobs; refusal by merchants to sell the necessities of life to Negro families, even for cash; refusal of credit where it had been granted before and a bar on bank loans; inducing wholesale merchants not to deal with white retailers who refused to go along with the alleged conspiracy, and inducing wholesale merchants to refuse to supply merchandise to Negro-owned stores in the area.

Injunction Sought

In filing its civil complaint with the Federal District Court at Memphis, Tenn., the Justice Department sought an injunction to halt these and other coercive acts.

If the injunction is granted, the defendants, or any others who violate the court's order, can be arrested for contempt. The 1957 Civil Rights Act provides penalties of up to six months in prison and fines up to $1,000, for each violation.

Consent Not Needed

The Justice Department did not reveal whether it acted on complaint of individual Negroes denied the right to register. But under the 1957 act it can seek injunctive relief with or without the consent of the victims, since a bar on registration or voting would eventually affect balloting for candidates for Federal office.

Haywood County, in western Tennessee, has 6,500 white persons eligible to vote with a comparable numbered registered, according to the department. The county contains 7,921 eligible Negroes, but fewer than 300 are on the voting lists, it said.

According to the complaint filed today at Memphis, Negroes, in the summer of 1959, organized the "Haywood County Civil and Welfare League," whose principal purpose was to facilitate and encourge Negro registration and voting.

Almost simultaneously, the complaint went on, "the defendants began to apply coercive acts and practices to Negro potential registrants, Negro registrants and other persons who failed to cooperate with the defendants or who were believed to be in sympathy with Negro registration and voting."

Lists of Negro registrants and other Negroes active in the league were circulated in the county's white community "to identify the persons against whom economic pressure would be applied," the complaint stated.

The two banks were named in the complaint as the First State Bank of Brownsville, Inc., and the Peoples' Bank of Stanton, Inc.

The complaint was filed by Assistant Attorney General Harold R. Tyler jr. in charge of the Civil Rights Section of the Justice Department. That section was created under the 1957 act.

Mr. Zorin, demanding a meeting today in a note to Council President Ortona, said: "What we are faced with is an out-and-out conspiracy of the colonialists against the independence and integrity of the Republic of the Congo. . . . This coalition, under cover of the U. N. flag, is openly attempting to replace one set of colonialists by another."

Mr. Zorin asked the support of all Council members who "do not wish the name of the U. N. to be sullied by complicity with the colonialists." He did not get it.

Nation Aids Negro Vote Bias Victim

The Pittsburgh Courier

(Courier- Press Service)

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — Since the tragic plight of L. P. Anderson, 37-year-old Fayette County Negro farmer and father of 13 children was disclosed in The Courier last Aug. 6, the nation has opened its heart and sent help to the man who was evicted from his tenant farm home because his boss "thought" he registered to vote.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Money has been raised through the Memphis branch of the NAACP and almost a thousand dollars has been placed in the Tri-State Bank of Memphis.

Food and clothing have been sent to the Anderson family which now lives on another farm in Bell, Tenn., some 90 miles away from Fayette County.

■

BELL is in Crockett County. Anderson's wife registered in Fayette County. Her husband went to Somerville to register but the books closed before his place in the line was reached.

His employer heard about it and thought Anderson had registered. He ordered him off the farm at once, leaving his wife and 13 children there.

Bell 10-8-60

The Courier's roving reporter, Trezzvant W. Anderson, who was at Somerville late in July when food was being distributed at John McFerren's store, saw Anderson, his namesake, and heard his story.

The Courier told the story in its Aug. 6 issue and the response began. A national magazine came out with the story in its Aug. 25 issue and the response increased in size.

Now Mr. Anderson and his family are enjoying things with a much freer spirit than they had in Fayette County, thanks to a warm-hearted, sympathetic public.

NAACP Aids Tenn. Family

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.

MEMPHIS, — The 12-member family of L. T. Anderson, Fayette County farmer persecuted for registering to vote, last week received $705 in contributions solicited through the local NAACP.

10-8-60

The family now resides on Tyler's farm, Route 1, Bell, Tenn. W. C. Patton, field secretary-at-large, reports that contributions will be needed until the family is rehabilitated.

34e 1960

Also Plagued By Lack Of Food

Chicago Defender

"More than 300 Negro sharecroppers and tenant farmers have been served eviction papers because they are registered voters," Mrs. John McFerren said Sunday, in a telephone report to Sterling Stuckey and James Forman, chairman and co-chairman of the Emergency Relief Committee, for Fayette County a subcommittee of Chicago C O R E (Committee on Racial Equality).

Chicago, Ill.

"Some of these people have moved already. Some will be housed in tents. The deadline for eviction is Jan. 10," Mrs. McFerren said. "But our greatest problem will be feeding them this winter. Food is going to be very critical in January and February."

"They have also stopped our gasoline supply once more," she said.

12-13-(17-23)-60

An official of one major gasoline company said that he was sure his national office did not know about the local situation. Mrs. McFerren called for increased pressure by Chicagoans to start the flow of gasoline. She said there is a great need for children's clothes.

"One family came to us last week saying the children had not started school because they did not have shoes," she asserted.

9:20

"From 10 to 15 families each day tell us they have to move."

SEEK FEDERAL HELP

John McFerren, Scott Frankin and an attorney left Fayette Couny Sunday night for Washington, D. C. and New York City in an effort to get Federal intervention.

They are trying not only to start the flow of gasoline but hope to end the entire economic boycott aganist Negroes. They are also seeking to get some United States surplus food distributed in Fayette County.

"Our best way of doing this," Mrs. McFerren said, "is through pressures from the outside, for the local chairman who must pass on the request is a member of the White Citizens Council and will not talk to us."

Reacting to her urgent plea, Stuckey and Forman said they would speed up plans for a Christmas shipment. T h e Emergency Relief Committee has a van load of food and clothing which will be shipped immediately.

When informed of the disastrous turn of events in Fayette County, the Rev. Louis Bodie of Greater Harvest Baptist church, Chicago, who has helped to send more than three shipments of food and clothing to Fayette County spoke for 20 minutes on the radio calling for immediate help. He said that all those who sent in request for Christmas baskets and who do not receive them will know their baskets went to Fayette County.

PLEDGES FINANCIAL AID

The Rev. William Faulkner of Park Manor Congregational church said he had a shipment of food and clothing for Fayette County and pledged financial support.

Stuckey and Foreman, who recently returned from Fayette County and observed the distribution of the election day shipment, said that more than 1200 Negroes voted for the first time s i n c e Reconstruction. They added that morale was high at that time among the registered voters, but since then an additional 800 have registered and that automatically puts them on the blacklist.

"People told us, "Stuckey and Forman said, "that if it had not been for outside help they could not have made it through the summer."

The Emergency Relief Committee, thankful to all Chicagoans who have helped to send more than 70,000 pounds of food and clothing to Fayette County, is calling for renewed efforts and more help. In addition the Committee is contacting all major gasoline companies in Chicago and is laying plans for a City-wide boycott of two national firms which will not deliver their products to registered voters in Fayette County.

Located about 50 miles southeast of Memphis, Fayette County received national attention last spring when many Negroes registered for the first time since Reconstruction. Registered voters were unable to get crop loans from local banks, unable to buy gasoline for five months, and unable to buy food or clothing from local merchants. These conditions still exist.

With headquarters at 7949 Drexel (RA 3-4801 and HU 8-5990) the Emergency Relief Committee hopes Americans will respond to those suffering because they want to vote by contributing f o o d, clothing, money and by writing to their Congressman, senators, President Eisenhower and President-Elect Kennedy.

For further information contact Sterling Stuckey, chairman of the Emergency Relief Committee, 7949 Drexel ave., Chicago 19, Ill., or James Forman, 8259 Ellis Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.

TENNESSEE

Accused take Fifth in Tenn. vote case

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

MEMPHIS — White residents of Haywood County, Tenn., accused of exerting economic pressure to choke off colored efforts to register and vote are invoking the Fifth Amendment, Federal Court records showed Monday.

12-3-60

Depositions taken in the Federal Government's suit to break the alleged conspiracy contain numerous refusals by defendants to answer questions about their associations with colored residents of the county.

The civil suit, filed Sept. 13 by U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, marks the first use of a section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act forbidding intimidation or threats to potential voters.

* * *

MORE THAN a week ago Federal Judge Marion S. Boyd postponed indefinitely a hearing asked by 27 white persons and two banks accused of denying credit or employment and refusing to deal with colored persons who had registerested or attempted to register to vote.

At the same time he permited the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice to amend its original complaint by adding the names of 34 more white persons and two more businesses.

The Department's complaint alleges that white residents of the cotton growing county used boycotts, refused to sell goods to colored voters, refused to lend money to qualified colored borrowers and refused to deal with merchants or other businessmen who dealt with colored voters.

The county has about 6,500 white residents of voting age, virtually all of whom are registered. Of its 7,900 colored residents, less than 1,000 have been permitted to register.

Angry Whites Use Boycott In Attempt to Rid County Of 1,000 Negroes In Tenn.

The News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.
Jun. 6 12 68 P. I-9

By JOHN CUNNIFF

SOMERVILLE, TENN — The question of Negro voting has thrown this rural county into a racial cold war, with angry whites trying to force 1,000 Negroes to move out by fall.

The chief weapon is economic pressure. Feelings are so intense that some white farmers mortgage their farms to replace Negro labor with machinery. Some merchants risk bankruptcy by refusing to sell to Negroes.

Both sides feel they're battling for a just cause — the whites, who own 90 per cent of this cotton county, and the Negroes, who want to vote. Neither intends to compromise. Some whites openly admit a boycott is in force.

They have a blacklist and a crash program of farm mechanization to help landords to do without Negro workers and tenants.

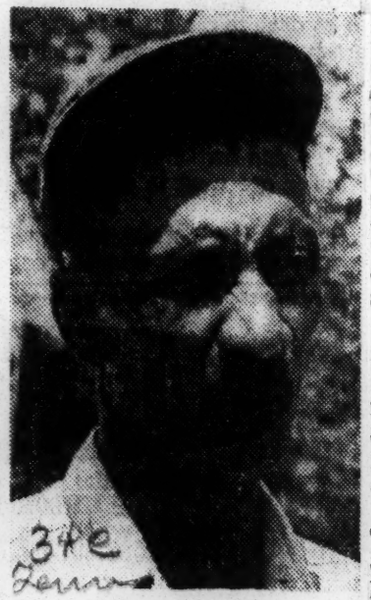
A White Citizens Council laid down the strategy: force enough Negroes out of Fayette County and eventually the white minority becomes the unchallenged majority at the ballot box.

As a result, some Negroes can't buy groceries or gasoline to run their tractors. Credit, a way of life in the rural South, is refused. Tenant farmers have been told to move on. Negro leaders say their lives have been threatened.

Fayette County is "Old South" country. It's about 45 miles east of Memphis on the Mississippi border. The economic warfare was touched off by a campaign to register Negro voters — a prospect that was more than the outnumbered whites could bear.

Whites claim the Negroes were treated kindly and fairly in the old days. Roy Coleson, editor of the Fayette County Falcon, tells how he paid a hospital bill for a Negro helper. The man's mother, he says, told Coleson it was his duty to pay because "he's yours."

There are 24,415 inhabitants in Fayette County. About 60 per cent of these are Negroes and of these 260 have registered to vote. Most signed up two months ago. The initial registration list of 325



SHEP TOWLES
. . . Reluctant Crusader

quickly became blacklist.

Since then, 35 more Negroes have registered. The unregistered Negroes find themselves in the middle, under pressure from both sides.

The boycott that forms part of the squeeze covers other things but none so effectively as gasoline. Many Negro farmers cannot buy fuel in Fayette County.

This presents no small problem. On the average farm, engines may consume 1,500 gallons a year. A small tractor can burn 40 gallons a plowing day.

Efforts to break the boycott have failed. John McFerren, a Negro leader, installed equipment for a service station but can't get gasoline for his big underground tanks.

A gasoline tanker truck bringing fuel that McFerren bought in Memphis was stopped here and turned back by Deputy Sheriff Ted Davis. No other company has tried running the blockade.

McFerren, 35, is president of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, which has been pushing registrations. Many whites scowl at the mention of his name.

McFerren says a white friend told him there is a $2,000 price on his head.

"I don't live at home," he says. "I seldom undress. I won't say where I stay but they won't catch me off guard. I let three hounds out at night and nobody can get within a hundred yards of me without me knowing it."

Is he financed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which has taken an interest in the Fayette County situation?

"I'm not getting a penny from the NAACP," says McFerren.

The first small push in this registration drive came from Shep Towles, 53, a farmer with 16 children. Towles is a reluctant crusader.

"It was back in 1957," recalls Towles. "A white Baptist preacher, said to me—I was working for him—he said, 'Shep, why ain't you registered to vote? I want to see you fellows registered.' And I thought, why not? So I got two or three friends and went down. I wasn't brave, I wasn't trying to be a big shot. I just didn't realize it would start so much trouble."

Towles' credit has been cut off. His car insurance was canceled. The fire insurance on his house was canceled. When he went to a big Memphis firm he said he was told, "Nobody on earth will insure you because you are in politics."

The gasoline boycott has involved removing private underground tanks from farms owned by Negroes. Such tanks, of 150 to 500 gallon capacity, are installed by the dealer. His tanker trucks service them.

McFerren says 54 tanks have been dug out thus far and others are empty and useless. He leads you to farm after farm to see the holes where the tanks used to be.

In Somerville, gasoline distributors don't like to talk about farm tanks. Rube Rhea, a calm, pipe-smoking 6-footer, is an example.

Rhea says he has many Negro customers. There is no boycott, he says, but "when an individual causes as much trouble as McFerren you can't blame some for refusing to sell gas. A man is justified to sell to whoever he wants."

JOHN MCFERREN SITS BEFORE IDLE GAS PUMP
. . . Militant Crusader Urges Fellow Negroes to Register

Pressed about specific instances of tank removals, Rhea says they didn't pay their bills or didn't use enough gas to make tanks worthwhile. He declines to show accounts.

The Negroes insist they owed nothing. O. D. Maclin, who has $10,000 worth of farm machinery to operate, says he has tried every dealer in town.

"Now I get my gas in Whitesville," he adds, "but the station there won't take a check because they're afraid the banks in Somerville will find out where I get gas."

In common with other farmers who haul their gas from distant stations, Maclin can't get the normal tax refunds because he doesn't receive invoices on his purchases. The refund amounts to nine cents a gallon.

In Memphis, officials of W. H. Wharton Transport won't talk about their tanker that was turned back. Lawyers for Southern Petroleum Co., Inc., which sold the gas, admit McFerren's cargo was sent back but plead, "We're a small company; you understnad our position."

Deputy Davis, a thin, mild-looking man, operates one of the service stations here. When he talks about the big squeeze and the tanker driver, "I might have stopped the truck but there was no threat. I just talked to him."

James C. Compton, chairman of the Fayette County board of registrars, said he was instructed to open the records by Superior Court Judge John McGehee.

GIVEN 15 DAYS

Compton was given 15 days to hand over the records when agents visited here two weeks ago. The registration official said he agreed to comply with the order but first sought the advice of Judge McGehee.

"We have done nothing crooked," Compton said Monday. "All Negroes who want to vote are allowed to vote."

"Very few Negroes are registered here," he said, "but very few have applied."

25 REGISTERED

Atty. Gen. Rogers, who ordered the investigation under the 1960 Civil Rights Act, said Fayette County Negroes number about 1,255 with 25 registered.

Compton said the agents Monday checked voting data back to 1958.

FBI Probes Vote Files In Fayette

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

FAYETTEVILLE — Three FBI agents studied Fayette County's voting records all day Monday in a probe for possible civil rights violations but refused to comment on their findings.

Dues 6-21-60

Tenn. gas 'shutoff' hit

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—John M. Brooks, director of NAACP voter registration, and Kelly M. Alexander, NAACP Voter Registration Committee chairman, this week wired a protest to four of the nation's major oil companies, protesting the alleged refusal of gasoline distributors to serve colored registered voters in Fayette County, Tenn.

The NAACP officials charged in wires to the Gulf Corporation, Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Oil Co., and Texaco, Inc., that dealers are refusing to sell gas for their tractors and cars to colored farmers who are registered voters or who are active in the NAACP Voter Registration campaign.

The text of the wire follows:

"In this year of 1960, colored farmers cannot buy gasoline for their tractors or cars in Fayette County, Tennessee, for cash nor credit.

"On the spot investigation by this office reveals that colored farmers who are registered voters and/or active in our Voter Registration Campaign (to build up the colored electorate) are being denied the right to purchase gasoline by your distributors in Fayette County, Tenn.

"We request that your national office take immediate steps to end this ridiculous situation.

"In these days of world tension, not one American gas company can afford to be guilty of forcing colored farmers to use mules instead of tractors because of local racial segregation and discriminatory practices.

CIVIL RIGHTS AIDE HIT IN TENNESSEE

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., June 14 (UPI)—A Civil Rights Commission member, on hand to investigate complaints on voter registration of Negroes, was struck in the face today by a deputy sheriff in an argument witnessed by Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee.

The incident occurred in the office of Ward B. Bonnell of the commission. Senator Kefauver is campaigning for reelection in the area.

Observers said Deputy George Sullivan had hit Mr. Bonnell and knocked him off balance. Mr. Bonnell was not hurt.

Mr. Sullivan said he had hit Mr. Bonnell because "he called me a liar."

The deputy reported he had approached Mr. Bonnell about a report Mr. Bonnell was supposed to have made to Congress more than a year ago regarding a similar inspection visit to Haywood County.

In that report, Mr. Sullivan said the commission men had said that 90 per cent of landowners in the county were Negroes. (Actually, no more than 10 per cent are landowners.)

He reported Mr. Bonnell said that Senator Kefauver had requested the investigation last year. Senator Kefauver was in the county campaigning just at asked the Senator if what Mr. that time and Mr. Sullivan Bonnell said was true. Senator Kefauver denied requesting the inveestigation.

Mr. Bonnell denied saying that Senator Kefauver had ordered the inquiry. After more words, Mr. Sullivan hit Mr. Bonnell.

Answer Southern Conference Queries

Oil Companies Deny Boycott

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — Major oil companies have been asked to end a boycott against Negro farmers who register to vote in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tenn.

• Special target of this boycott has been John McFerren, owner of a combined grocery and filling station, who has been leading the registration drive in Fayette County.

• McFerren also testified before the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission in Washington in January, regarding reprisals against Negro voters.

The request to the oil companies was sent by Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Williams wired the companies that he had been advised that they were cooperating in the boycott.

IN REPLIES to Aubrey Williams' telegrams, top officials of Esso, Texaco and Gulf all denied participation in a boycott.

• O. V. Tracy, president, Esso Standard Division of Humble Oil and Refining Co., 15 West 51st St., New York City, said his company was looking into the situation and added: "Our policy is to service every customer, regardless of race, color and creed in the most prompt, courteous and efficient manner."

The president of Texaco, J. W. Foley, 135 E. 42nd St., New York City, wrote: "It is Texaco's long-standing policy not to discriminate against customer or potential customer because of race, religion, color or national origin."

William K. Whiteford, president of Gulf Oil Corporation, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa., said his company was conducting an "on-the-ground investigation" in Haywood and Fayette Counties. He stated:

• "I can assure you that the Gulf Oil Corporation has not adopted and will not adopt any policy that discriminates against its valued Negro customers . . . I can assure you that any necessary steps will be taken to carry out this policy."

Meantime, McFerren's tanks remained empty, and he was still waiting for some company to agree to sell him gas.

Tennessee Farmers Denied Oil

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McFerren also testified before the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission in Washington in January, regarding reprisals against Negro voters.

The request to the oil companies was sent by Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Williams wired the companies that he had been advised that they were cooperating in the boycott and added:

"Result of the boycott is that Negro farmers are unable to buy gasoline for their tractors, merchants are refusing to sell food and clothing while Negro children and their mothers face literal starvation because of their fathers' efforts to vote.

Ask For Policy

"Please advise the policy of your company in this situation. What steps can you take to eliminate discrimination against Negroes and to insure gas for Negro farmers in Fayette and Haywood counties?"

Fayette and Haywood counties are in the southwest corner of Tennessee near Memphis. Both are cotton-farming areas and have large Negro majorities. It is only recently, under federal pressure, that Negroes have been allowed to register there at all. About 500 have registered in Fayette and about 100 in Haywood.

McFerren says that lists of those who register are being circulated among merchants and gas dealers, who then refuse to sell to them. His brother had operated the grocery and filling station for 10 years, handling Gulf gas. McFerren said that recently Gulf representatives came and took up his tanks.

John McFerren then invested his own money to install his own tanks at the filling station. They have a 12,000-gallon capacity — enough to permit him to service Negro farmers denied gas elsewhere. But McFerren said representatives of every oil company doing business in the county refused to supply him gas. He went to Memphis and was turned down everywhere there, although he was prepared to pay cash.

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34e 1960

FBI Rushed Back Into Tenn. Area

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-23-60
3+e

(SPECIAL TO THE AFRO)

SOMMERVILLE, Tenn.—The possibility of Federal conspiracy charges against leaders of Fayette County's economic squeeze against colored voters shaped up Thursday with the return of FBI agents to the County.

In addition, Senator Estes Kefauver, who is a candidate for re-election, visited the area on Friday on a "good-will" tour" during which he shook hands with colored leaders and discussed the reprisals which have followed their drive to register and vote.

Spectators reported that when the Senator reached the town of Sommerville, dozens of men, believed to be members of the local White Citizens Council, appeared with "Temp Taylor" stickers in their hatbands.

Taylor is Senator Kefauver's opponent in his race for re-election.

* * *

"WHILE SENATOR Kefauver was fixing his microphone and speaker," an eye witness declared, "Hal Stan back pasted Taylor stickers all over the Senator's car.

"The little lady who was riding with Senator Kefauver said she'd slap his jaws — and Mister, the things he said to her I wouldn't say to a dog.

"But the Senator shook hands all 'round and promised to do what he could to help."

* * *

UPON RETURNING to Sommerville Thursday, after reports of new attempts to tighten the "squeeze" on colored residents of Fayette and adjoining Heywood Counties, FBI agents questioned and took sworn statements from five women fired last week from jobs in the white Fayette County High School Cafeteria.

The women are all friends of Mrs. Mae Emma Dowdy, the wife of the Rev. June Dowdy, who was fired from her job in the cafeteria last April, one day after she and her husband had registered to vote under a Federal Court consent decree.

* * *

ON FRIDAY the agents under-took the questioning of storekeepers, filling station operators and other businessmen throughout the county.

Also questioned were officials of the Sommerville Bank and Trust Company, concerning the inability of colored residents of the county to obtain loans and other credit.

* * *

JOHN McFERREN, a 35-year-old grocer and farmer who heads the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, which sparked the vote drive, told the AFRO that efforts to put pressure on colored residents of the county have been intensified during the past few weeks.

On Tuesday, he said, two white men in a car forced one of his employees, LaVern Towles, 27, off the road and into a ditch.

"Then the police came and arrested LaVerne and charged him with disorderly conduct. They said he had been driving along laughing at white people."

Towles was fined $33.50, and when he paid the fine by check, said the bank refused to cash it, though he has much more money than that in his account.

"I finally got the check cashed," Mr. Towles said. "They told me at the bank that somebody's 'messed up' my account."

* * *

MR. McFERREN said that it has become a common practice for white racists to force the cars of colored registered voters off the road, since most of their auto liability insurance policies have been canceled by local insurance companies.

In addition, several poorer families have been forced out as sharecroppers and rented huts because they accepted food and clothing packages sent them by Northern groups, including the New York based National Committee for Rural Schools, Inc.

The Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, Mr. McFerren said, has been distributing the donated food and clothing to the distressed families.

"Help has been coming in at a pretty fair rate," he declared, "but we are having some trouble in getting it distributed.

"It has put me in a pretty tough spot — financially and physically, this getting around.

"The county has an area of 700 square miles and there are 21,000 colored living there. Some of them have been pretty hard hit and it's hard to keep posted.

"I have only seven or eight men who work with me closely. Others would like to help, but are not in a financial position or not able for other reasons.

TENNESSEE

Whites In 2 Counties Questioned

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 7-23-60
p. 1 34e

Colored Citizens On "List" Couldn't Buy Food, Medicine, Gas

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) —The FBI in Washington disclosed Friday night it is investigating complaints that Negroes in two West Tennessee counties — Fayette and Haywood—are having difficulty buying living necessities.

The FBI said the investigations are being made at the request of the civil rights division of the Justice Department. Justice Department officials said the investigation will determine if federal laws are being violated in the two counties.

Colored residents contend that the boycotts are due to their efforts to register to vote.

THE REV. CARL A. Fuqua, executive secretary of the Chicago branch of the NAACP, called on members to send food, clothing and "other articles of living" to the Tennessee Negroes at Somerville.

In New York Friday an NAACP group claimed the Somerville boycott "is being led by Reuben S. Rhea of the Gulf Oil Company." It asked a boycott of all Gulf products.

J. R. MORTON, principal of Fayette County High School here, said he was questioned by agents, but he declined to elaborate. Morton's secretary, Mrs. Charles Taylor, and Mrs. G. E. Crocker, manager of the school lunchroom, also were questioned.

Somerville Mayor I. P. Yancey called the charge "ridiculous." Reuben F. Rhea, Gulf Oil dealer accused by the NAACP of leading the boycott, said he would sell to anyone for cash.

THERE ARE 475 Negroes among the 14,000 in Fayette County who are registered to vote. Somerville itself has a population of only 1,800.

Most of the debate apparently centers around John McFerren, 35, a Negro vote leader who owns a small grocery one mile from town. A truckload of NAACP food sent last week from Memphis in answer to the distress call was distributed at McFerren's store.

McFERREN CLAIMS local white merchants have a blacklist of 400 Negroes registered to vote. L. A. Peake, a dry goods merchant, scoffed at this statement.

But none of the merchants questioned had a kind word for McFerren.

"THERE ARE some people you'd just as soon not deal with," grocer Hawkins said.

Rhea would not talk about McFerren, who charged that he is unable even to buy gasoline for his car.

FBI To His And Others' Rescue

JOHN McFERREN
"Squeeze" Victim

Negroes Register To Vote Despite Economic Reprisals

The Birmingham World, Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 6/25/60 P1

SOMERVILLE, Tenn.—Negroes in Fayette County, Tennessee, are refusing to buckle under the cruel sting of an economic cat o' nine tails which white business men are crackling all around them.

In a desperate effort to squeeze the very life out of colored citizens who are fighting for the right to vote, the county's white power structure has cut Negroes off from access to even the barest necessities of life.

A list of Negro registered voters has been compiled and these persons are automatically refused crop loans, credit or financial aid of any kind. Negroes with cash jingling in the jeans can't buy groceries, gasolene for their farm tractors, a bottel of aspirin or medical aid for their babies. Their kids can't even buy a popsicle.

The octopus squeeze is so vice-like in its grip, many families are bordering on the brink of starvation. It's extending to Negroes whose names are not on the list and has become so widespread the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League has appealed to President Eisenhower to declare the county a "disaster area' and send in federal relief.

In dozens of instances, farm machinery has been seized, more than a hundred families evicted from their homes and bread winners fired from their jobs. All because they untied themselves from Uncle Tom's Apron strings and called on Uncle Sam to help them register so they could vote for the first time in their lives.

"The whole thing is a scheme to depopulate the county of Negroes," says Atty. James F. Estes of Memphis, legal counsel for the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League. "They're out to whittle down the number of Negroes to a point where they will no longer be a potential political threat."

There are 21,000 Negroes in Fayette county and 8,000 whites. Of these numbers, 9,000 Negroes fall in the voting age bracket as against 3,500 whites. These amazing statistics form the basis for the almost fanatical attempts to keep the Negro "in his place" - away from the ballot box.

But Negroes voted in a county election Friday for the first time. Just a few to be sure, but they walked into polling stations scattered throughout the county, voted for or against a bond issue for a bicycle seat factory (most voted no" because there would be no jobs for Negroes), and literally thumbed their noses at the infamous list.

One of the first to vote was a small, scrappy farmer named John McFerrin. His name is on the list with a big letter A pencilled in beside it.

"This means I'm a trouble maker," McFerrin said. "There are ten of us with A's beside our names."

As chairman of the board of the civic league, McFerrin has been a real thorn in the side of the "ugly Americans" who have resorted even to threats of violence to hold down Negro voting. He has pulled the Fayette Negroes together into a closely woven dedicated unit and he has told the world the Fayette story through testimony at the Volunteer Civil Rights hearing in Washington.

What has happened to McFerrin since Uncle Sam stepped in and forced the county to register at least some Negroes is typical of the "squeeze" in Fayette? The unlettered but gritty farmer took over his brother's service station and grocery. But then he couldn't get a gas supplier to sell him any gas. For almost six months he has tried dealers in Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Mississippi but no one will do business with him.

One dealer agreed to sell me gas but when it was trucked in, a deputy sheriff stopped the truck and headed him back to Memphis," McFerrin said.

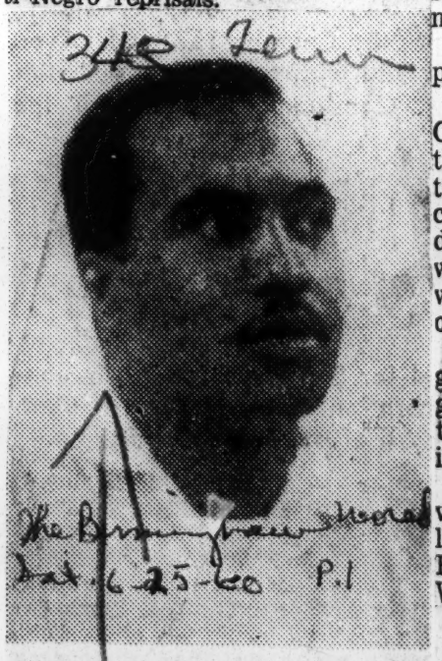
He has tried several distributors but his tanks are still empty and Negroes in Fayette have to carry drums into Shelby county to get gasolene supplies, thus losing the 9c per gallon refund which farmers customarily received.

"I have to go all the way to Memphis to get groceries to stock my store," McFerrin said. "Even then, some of the wholesalers won't sell to me. None of them will deliver."

As he talked, two trucks pulled up to the 3-Way Grocery, across the street, and drivers hustled stock inside to the white owner.

When Mrs. McFerrin's last baby was born three months ago, she had to go to Memphis for medical assistance.

"They just tell you to pay up your bills and look for another doctor," Hartman Jameson said. "You just can't get anything any more. I've been doing business with the Somerville Bank for 12 years but when I went to get a crop loan this time, Mr. Wilkerson sent word that he couldn't run me this year. I had to make a personal loan from friends in Memphis. Had to put a who complained and why and that they should be given a chance to confront and cross examine the Negroes. The commission does not allow such practices for fear of anti-Negro reprisals.



ALLEN YANCEY, JR. tells members of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League to get behind the fight to desegregate schools because "they can't do any more to you than they have already." Yancey, a math teacher, was fired because he is a leader in the vote fight. Teachers are conspicuously absent from membership in the league which is spearheading the ballot battle.

Struggle for ballot to continue

The Afro-Amer Baltimore, Md Sat. 7-9-60

By L. F. PALMER

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — "There is no work too hard for God," the Rev. June Dowdy told the 21,000 colored residents of Fayette County as he urged them to continue the struggle for the ballot, despite an economic squeeze now entering its sixth month.

"We won't give in," they pledged.

Sustained by their belief in God and in their just cause, the colored citizens are determined to resist the financial pressures designed to drive them from the county where they outnumber the white residents by three to one.

The economic pressure began when colored citizens began to register to vote, with the Federal government aiding in the registration.

First to feel the retaliation was John McFerrin, scrappy little board chairman of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League.

* * *

LANDLORDS B E G A N scanning registration lines and jotting down the names of colored citizens who dared to register to vote. Scores were summarily evicted from their homes or dismissed from their jobs. Stores in the county refused to sell to colored persons. Gas stations refused to sell gas for cars or tractors. Lending agencies cut off all crop and farm loans and many of them called in loans already outstanding.

The casualties were heavy on both sides. Many of the storekeepers of the county rely solely on colored trade and these businesses are on the verge of closing.

Medical service and supplies are also denied colored residents.

Rufus Abernathy of Moscow, Tenn. said:

"I'm a World War I veteran and I have a bad heart. The Veterans Administration sent me to a doctor in Somerville. I paid him every cent I owed him but after I registered he told me he couldn't wait on me anymore.

"My son went to him and he wouldn't wait on him either. I went to a drug store to buy some aspirin. They wouldn't sell me the aspirin. I had been trading with that store for ten or 15 years."

* * *

SOME COLORED residents have fallen prey to fear and have surrendered their vote registration cards, but they are in the minority. Slightly more than 500 colored persons are now registered in the county.

McFerrin expressed the majority feeling when he said:

"They can starve us, hold back their gas, sit on their credit or do whatever they want to do. We've got enough behind us to see this thing through. Things can't get any worse. And don't forget, we've got God on our side."

Baltimore, Md

THE LOCAL White Citizens Council is trying to force at least 1,000 colored persons out of the county by fall, because some of them tried to register for voting.

It started last Jan. 31 when McFerren testified in Washington before the Civil Rights Commission that colored persons had not been permitted to vote freely in Fayette or neighboring Haywood County, Tenn. since Reconstruction.

Several colored persons were warned about voting, a few lost their jobs and several sharecroppers were told to move.

The squeeze intensified when the FBI and Civil Rights Commission demanded local voting records and local officials were forced last April 25 to sign a consent tdecree that they wouldn't hamper colored registration.

* * *

THE GREATEST pressure came after some 380 colored persons qualified to vote in Fayette County. Bank loans were called in, crop loans were denied, merchants refused to sell colored persons clothes, even for cash. And all credit was cut off. White grocers even refused to sell bread or milk to long-time colored customers.

Then the White Citizens Council organized the distributors for the major gasoline and oil companies and hundreds of colored farmers found themselves unable to buy fuel to run their tractors and other mechanical equipment.

The boycott list continued to grow and now bears the names of some 30 white persons. As McFerren explained:

* * *

"YOU SEE, ALL the white folks down here aren't dirty. And some of them tried to do little things to help us—like buying a little extra food so the children wouldn't go hungry, or trying to purchse goods from wholesalers, or just by selling us little things.

"Well, thirty of those white people are on the new list and they've been told that nobody will sell them anything until all us 'trouble-makers' are run out of the county."

The Fayette Council Civic and Welfare League has appealed for clothes and food to sustain victims of the boycott. Mr. McFerren said the goods should be sent to him on Route 4, Box 133, at Somerville, Tenn.

The 35-year-old civic league president made it clear that he could take care of himself, and added:

"But a lot of people are not so lucky. A lot of them have been fired from their jobs, but even those who have a little money left can't spend it here, nor get enough gas to buy it in Memphis or Jackson or some other town even 50 miles away."

Negroes Register To Vote Despite Economic Reprisals

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 6/23/60

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In dozens of instances, farm machinery has been seized, more than a hundred families evicted from their homes and bread winners fired from their jobs. All because they untied themselves from Uncle Tom's Apron strings and called on Uncle Sam to help them register so they could vote for the first time in their lives.

"The whole thing is a scheme to depopulate the county of Negroes," says Atty. James F. Estes of Memphis, legal counsel for the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League. "They're out to whittle down the number of Negroes to a point where they will no longer be a potential political threat."

There are 21,000 Negroes in Fayette county and 8,000 whites. Of these numbers, 9,000 Negroes fall in the voting age bracket as against 3,500 whites. These amazing statistics form the basis for the almost fanatical attempts to keep the Negro "in his place" - away from the ballot box.

But Negroes voted in a county election Friday for the first time. Just a few to be sure, but they walked into polling stations scattered throughout the county, voted for or against a bond issue for a bicycle seat factory (most voted "no" because there would be no jobs for Negroes), and literally thumbed their noses at the infamous list.

One of the first to vote was a small, scrappy farmer named John McFerrin. His name is on the list with a big letter A pencilled in beside it.

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"They just tell you to pay up your bills and look for another doctor," Hartman Jameson said. "You just can't get anything any more. I've been doing business with the Somerville Bank for 12 years but when I went to get a crop loan this time, Mr. Wilkerson sent word that he couldn't run me this year. I had to make a personal loan from friends in Memphis.Had to put a second mortgage on my house so I could make my crop.

"I can't even buy a Coke or a bottle of aspirin or a loaf of bread except at McFerrin's he said. "You know I was asked away from a newsstand when I went to buy a newspaper."

Booker T. Maris, who has never registered, said he went to the store he had been trading with for eight years and "they told me I couldn't buy anything for cash or credit."

Sam Taylor told this reporter that he did manage to get his income tax return filled out but he was charged $25.00.

"One night when my baby got sick," Laverne Towles said, "I went to get some medicine for my baby. The druggist told me he couldn't sell me anything. The grocer I've traded with for years won't sell me a loaf of bread and I can't buy clothes anywhere in the county."

With crop loans closed to Negro farmers, some families are facing starvation because they have not been able to borrow funds even from friends outside the county. Through the civic league, the farmers have pooled their meagre resources and help each other in what ever way they can. But the situation does not seem to be letting up. In fact, it appears to be worsening.

They have asked the President to declare the county a "disaster area" and send in relief. Their plight will be on the agenda of the NAACP convention this week.

Allen Yancey, Jr., one of a handful of Negro teachers spearheading the fight for the ballot, was fired from his post in April. He is pushing the desegregation issue.

"You might as well get behind us and desegregate the schools," he told the welfare league Friday night. "They can't do any more to you than they've done already — unless they resort to violence."

So far, violence has been absent from the county where farmers grow cotton, corn and peas. But there have been plenty of threats.

Meanwhile, Negroes in Fayette county are pulling their belts a little tighter and facing up to the fight which has captured the attention of the entire world. The Fayette County Civic and Welfare League needs financial aid to help put and keep scores of familes back on their feet.

Contributions can be sent to John McFerrin, Rte. 4, Box 135, Somerville, Tenn. Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League.

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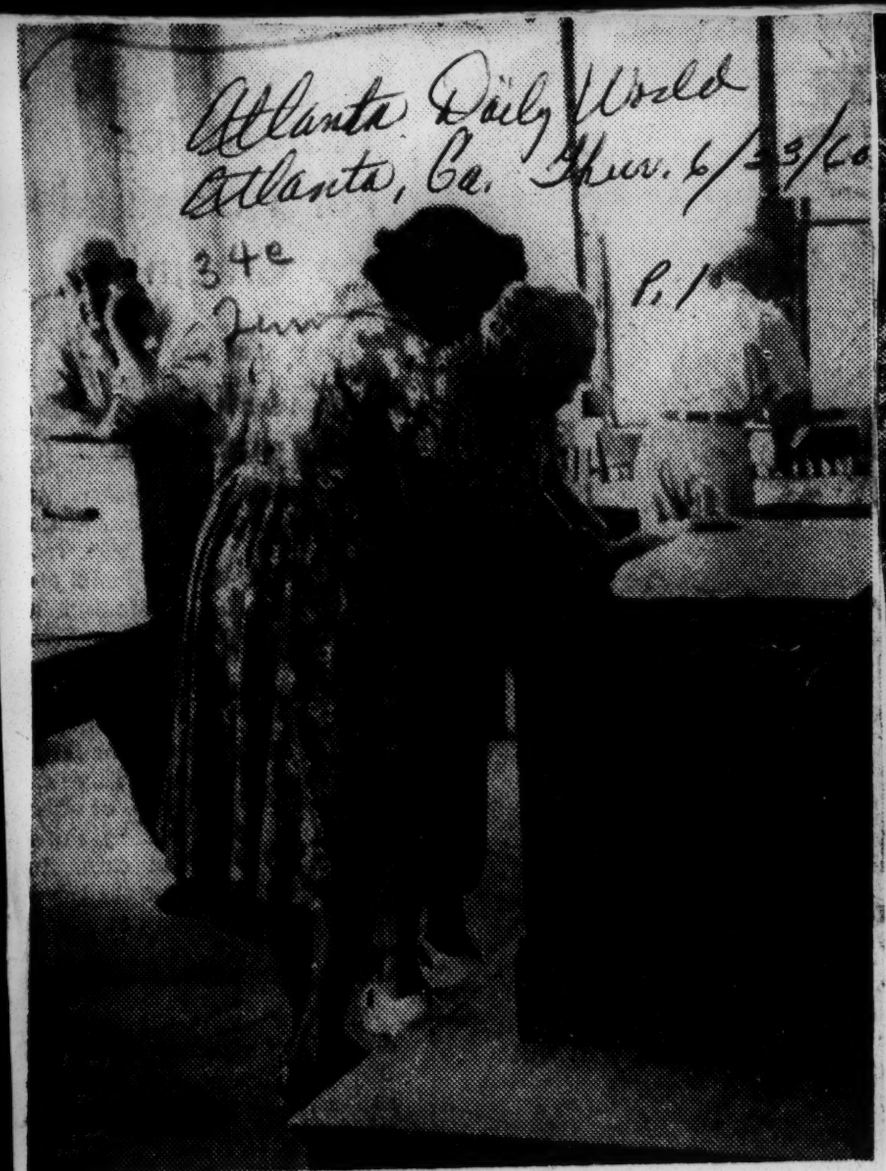

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Thur. 6/23/60
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P. 1

VOTING FOR THE FIRST TIME in their lives are John McFerrin's wife, Viola, and mother, Estella. Election was called Friday, June 17, to decide a bond issue for a bicycle seat factory planned for Moscow, Tenn. Moments after this picture was made, election officials put Photographer George Hardin and Reporter L. F. Palmer, Jr., out of the courthouse in Somerville, Tennessee. Fear and intimidation kept Negroes from voting in Fayette for decades until last year when a group led by McFerrin called in the Federal government to force officials to register Negroes. Severe economic reprisals followed.

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JOHN McFERRIN, board chairman of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, right, and Laverne Towles pump rain water out of massive hole in which rest two empty 6,000 gallon gasoline storage tanks. The tanks have been empty for six months because no gasoline distributor in the entire area will sell gas to McFerrin. McFerrin sought to open the gas station and grocery store after retail outlets in the county refused to sell gas to any Negroes who need the fuel to work their farms. The gas squeeze is just one economic reprisal levied against the Negroes of the county who are fighting to cast ballots in all elections.

28 More Negroes Get On Tennessee Voting Books

The Informer
Houston Texas
June 25
Saturday

SOMERVILLE, TENN. (ANP) — The final registration day before the Aug 4 county election was quiet here last week, as two temporary registrars signed up 32 whites and 28 Negroes at the courthouse.

The new registrants brought to nearly 400 the number of Negroes eligible to vote in Fayette county, which has a population of more than 24,000, mostly Negro.

At closing time, about 150 Negroes and less than a dozen whites were left waiting in line.

Racial tension reached a new peak earlier when the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People sent food packages to 75 Negro families it said were in dire need, because whites had restricted credit and refused to them.

P. 1

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U.S. FIGHTS ABUSE OF NEGRO VOTERS

Sues Tennessee County to Halt Economic Reprisals

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—The Justice Department moved today to stop economic reprisals against Negroes who had registered to vote in Fayette County, Tenn.

In a suit filed in Memphis, the department charged that families of those who registered had been ordered to leave their tenant farms, dismissed from jobs and denied supplies, insurance and credit. The suit seeks an injunction against such reprisals.

Fayette and neighboring Haywood County in West Tennessee have been a focus of contention over Negro rights. There have been widespread published reports of concerted white campaigns of economic pressure.

In September the department acted on Haywood County. It sought an injunction in Memphis prohibiting twenty-seven persons and two banks from using threats or coercion to discourage Negro voting.

2d Gov't against County

In Fayette County the department brought a civil rights suit in November, 1959, charging that Democratic officials were keeping Negroes out of the primary. That case was ended last April by a consent degree in which the officials promised to let qualified Negroes vote.

Beginning in may, Negroes began registering. About 1,400 have gone on the rolls since in Fayette.

But reports from the area during the summer were that the Negro registration drive had been matched by "white economic warfare." One report said Negro farmers could not get gasoline for tractors.

The complaint filed today emphasized eviction notices served on 400 Negroes. The notices are effective Jan. 1, and the department sought a temporary injunction to block them.

Some Negro families ordered to leave have lived on the land to twenty-five years, the department said.

The complaint named eighty-two defendants, including forty-five landowners, twenty-four merchants and a bank. They were charged with the practices, among others:

¶Terminating leases and sharecropper arrangements held by Negroes who had registered.

¶Dismissing Negro employes involved in the voting campaign.

¶Refusing to sell supplies to Negro registrants, even for cash, and refusing other families the credia they had always had.

¶Canceling insurance policies of Negroes who had registered.

¶Persuading whites to join in the economic pressure by circulating lists of Negro voters, and refusing to deal with white merchants and others believed to be in sympathy with Negro voting.

Two Injunctions Asked

In addition to the temporary injunction to stop the evictions, the suit asks a permanent injunction against any efforts to discourage Negro voting.

The suit invoked a section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act that prohibits intimidation or coercion to discourage registration or voting because of race. The section applies to state officials and individuals.

The significant aspect, as in the Haywood case, was the effect to get at private pressures in the racial field. All previous Justice Department suits had been directed at official action.

Hearing today in Tennessee rights action

MEMPHIS, Dec. 19—(AP)—A hearing on a Justice Department plea for a preliminary injunction in the Haywood County economic reprisal suit was scheduled to be heard in federal district court today.

If acted on by Judge Marion S. Boyd, it may give the first indication of the effectiveness of a section of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 that bars intimidation or threats to potential voters.

The injunction was asked by John Doar, attorney for the civil rights division, who said 39 Haywood County landowners planned to evict 300 Negroes by the end of the year.

DOAR TERMED the racial situation in the West Tennessee county an emergency. He said the Negroes were to be evicted because "they chose to exercise their constitutional right to vote." Most of them are tenant farmers with yearly contracts.

Doar claimed eviction notices in many instances were mailed soon after the county's registration books were opened to Negroes for probably the first time this century.

Haywood County has about 6500 whites and 7900 Negroes of voting age. Most of the whites are registered, but fewer than 1000 Negroes can vote. All the Negro voters were registered this year.

Haywood whites say they no longer need the services of Negroes because of mechanization and scientific farming methods, and because the county grows less cotton now than in previous years.

TENNESSEE

Federal Action On Eviction Of Negroes Termed Wrong

By CHARLES EDMUNDSON

Federal action forbidding eviction of Negro sharecropper and tenant families in Fayette and Haywood Counties was described yesterday as unwarranted interference in private property rights and an attempt to block the long-range mechanization of agriculture.

These general lines of the defense were outlined by State Representative David N. Givens of Somerville, one of the 81 Fayette County citizens against whom the Justice Department has asked an injunction in behalf of the Negroes.

The Department of Justice is attempting to prove economic retaliation against Negroes because they registered and voted or urged other Negroes to do so.

"The mechanization of agriculture has been slow in reaching Fayette and Halwood Counties," Representative Givens said. "But it is here now and the Government has no more right to try to stop it than it had to stop mechanization in thousands of other communities where it has reduced the demand for farm labor."

Missouri Case Cited

Representative Givens cited the cotton growing section of southeast Missouri as an area where thousands of Negro farm families have been thrust off the land by the introduction of mechanical cotton pickers, chemicals to destroy weeds and grass and flame-throwing machines to take the place of the cotton chopper."

"The agricultural revolution was allowed to have its way there," Mr. Givens pointed out. "Negro voting rights had nothing to do with it. Negroes have voted freely there for years."

He drew a parallel between the mechanization of agriculture in West Tennessee and the introduction of automated machinery in a factory.

"The Government has never attempted to prove that a factory owner installing automated machines was trying to retaliate against organized labor," he said.

E. S. Permenter, Fayette County farm agent, said that 60 to 65 cotton picking machines have been bought in that county in the past three years. These, he said, would replace 4,500 to 5,000 hand pickers.

Two Were Negroes

He cited also, besides chemical and flame weeders, the new method of "hill-dropping" of cotton seed as a factor reducing the need for cotton choppers.

Mr. Givens said two of the 31 Fayette County citizens against whom the Government is asking an injunction are Negro landowners.

"This shaws that economic factors, not racial prejudice, are causing the system of agriculture here to change," he said.

Federal Judge Marion S. Boyd has set the hearing on the petition for a preliminary injunction barring the eviction of the Negroes for Dec. 27.

FEDS SEEK INJUNCTION

Eviction Of Negroes Result Of Vote Attempt, Court Told

MEMPHIS (AP) — Witnesses testified Tuesday that Negro sharecroppers were being forced from a west Tennessee county because they tried to vote but the defense claimed mechanization was the cause.

The conflict came during a hearing on the Justice Department's federal court suit for an injunction preventing 37 white landowners in Haywood County from evicting 300 Negroes who farmed their lands.

The government, citing the Civil Rights Act of 1957, claims the eviction notices resulted from the Negroes' desire to vote. In seeking a temporary injunction now and a permanent one later, attorneys are trying to show that immediate irreparable damage would be done to the Negroes.

RESUMES TODAY

Late Tuesday Judge Marion S. Boyd adjourned the hearing until Wednesday, when the defense is expected to put witnesses on the stand. The defense has not yet presented its case.

The civil rights division claims the eviction notices, timed for the end of the year, were mailed shortly after Haywood County opened its registration books to Negroes for probably the first time this century.

The conflict was focused in testimony of James Avery, 38-year-old father of three children.

Avery said that shortly after registering he received a letter from his landlord "that he didn't think he could give me another crop on the farm." The landlord is T. Crowder Chapman Jr.

Under cross examination, Avery said his equipment was four miles and that he owned no machinery.

WHITE WITNESSES

"Don't you know Mr. Chapman has gone in for modern machinery?" asked a defense lawyer, who added that Chapman could not afford to get less than a top crop from his property.

Avery protested: "But I make just as much cotton with mules as they do with machinery."

Government attorneys began with white witnesses who testified to an alleged conspiracy to deprive Negroes the right to vote and to force them off farms to upset the county's 60-40 ratio of Negroes to whites.

The first witness, 78-year-old Mrs. Katherine R. Davis, said a white man told her she would be put on a "non-cooperative" list if she did not agree to fire a Negro employe who registered.

NAACP Urges Ike To Aid Tenn. Vote Bias Victims

NEW YORK —The NAACP Monday called upon President Eisenhower to instruct the "appropriate federal agencies" provide "prompt assistance" for destitute Negro families in Haywood and Fayette counties, Tenn.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, called for "food, clothing and shelter" for Negroes who "are being driven off the land they have farmed as sharecroppers and tenants."

These Negro families are being persecuted because they voted in the November election in defiance of white county leaders opposed to use of the ballot by Negroes.

The full text of Mr. Wilkins wire follows:

National Association for Advancement of Colored Peoples urges prompt assistance through appropriate federal agencies to beleaguered Negro families and workers in both Haywood and Fayette counties in Tennessee. Now that crops are in hundreds of these people are being driven off the land they have farmed as sharecroppers and tenants simply because they defied white county leaders and registered and voted in the November election. They need food, shelter and clothing. Our country has been properly generous with refugees from terror in other lands ond our association hopes fervently that no technicalities will prevent aid to these victims of racial reprisal campaigns within our own borders.

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VOTE 'BOYCOTT' CASE IS PUT OFF

Hearing Postponed, 36 Added to Complaint

MEMPHIS (AP) — A federal judge has postponed indefinitely a hearing asked by 27 white persons and two banks accused of using economic pressure to keep Haywood county Negroes from voting.

The hearing had been requested by the defendants to have charges against them clarified. Judge Marion S. Boyd said the pressure of other court business prevented the hearing, scheduled for Friday.

At the same time, Boyd permitted the civil rights division of the justice department to amend their original complaint by adding the names of 34 more white citizens and two more businesses.

The civil suit, filed Sept. 13 by United States Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, is the first legal use of a section of the 1957 civil rights act barring intimidation or threats to potential voters.

It alleges economic pressure against Negro residents of the cotton growing county, roughly 60 miles east of here, included boycotts, the ejection of sharecroppers and tenants and the firing of employes.

The suit charges the boycotts included refusal to sell goods and services to registered Negroes, refusal to lend money to qualified Negroes, and the refusal to deal with merchants who sold to Negroes.

Among the defendants are Mayor Thomas C. Chapman of Brownsville, Sheriff Taylor Hunter, the county schools superintendent, three banks and various businessmen and landowners.

Haywood county has about 3500 white and 7900 Negro citizens of voting age. Virtually all whites are registered but the government says less than a thousand Negroes can vote.

Ship 400 More Cartons To Victims Of Boycott

More than 400 cartons of canned goods and clothing were shipped from Chicago to Somerville, Tenn., last week, a spokesman for the Emergency Relief Committee for Fayette County stated.

The supplies, designated for Negroes subjected to a severe economic boycott in Tennessee's Fayette and Haywood Counties because they attempted to vote, were gathered through the efforts of 20 of Chicago ministers.

Participants included the Rev. Louis Boddie of Greater Harvest Baptist church; the Rev. J. N. Lightfoot of Waukegan and the Rev. R. E. Osborne, jr., of South Chicago.

Earlier ERCFFCT, instituted by the Chicago Committee on Racial Equality, received confirmation of some 27,000 pounds of food and clothing sent last month.

John McFerrin, president of the Fayette County Civic League which is sparking the drive to register Negro voters, expressed the appreciation of the Negro community for the heartening response of Chicagoans.

The Chicago drive is expected to continue through the fall and winter months.

Whites Make Negroes Leave Tennessee Farms

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

SOMERVILLE, Tenn.—"We're still making a little progress," John McFerren told The Courier last week as gasoline continued to flow into his tanks, "but the white folks are making Negroes move out of their farms faster now than ever."

"I got four complaints this morning," the steel-gray-eyed Fayette County leader told this reporter, as he revealed the ever-increasing depopulation technique being employed by local whites, their primary purpose being the depopulation of Negroes in Fayette and Haywood Counties.

Mr. McFerren revealed that complaints of evictions are increasing every day "since we voted."

THIS INDICATES the prime motive of the whites in the two counties to blunt the effectiveness of the Negro vote, and to do that by limiting the number of Negro voters in the two counties.

The alternative to that is the depopulation of the two counties of the Negroes. This is what is the chief aim of the "squeeze."

Meanwhile, there appears to be an aura of hope on the horizon for the Negro farmers, in that bankers Jesse B. Blayton Sr. of Atlanta and Dr. Arthur G. Gaston of Birmingham are considering steps to help the hard-pressed farmers of the area.

THERE HAD been a gasoline boycott of Negroes in the two counties for some 14 months, but early in August the bottleneck was broken and McFerren got gas.

This did not stop the local "squeeze" situation, for whites kept the pressure on Negroes who had registered to vote, or tried to register.

There is still a question of whether Negroes made their point or not, by virtue of claiming they were denied their rights. The war in S'west Tennessee is still on.

Play Politics for Benefits

Negroes Use Vote For Memphis Gains

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Now, it can be told—the story behind the story of why there has been a wave of voluntary desegregation in the Bluff City as well as more upper bracket jobs being given to Negroes.

It is the result of canny maneuvering for their race by a small group of Negro leaders who knows the power of the Negro vote in this area.

It started early last summer when Shelby County Commission Chairman David Harsh began holding secret conferences with Negro leaders, among them the heads of the Shelby County Democratic Club, A. Maceo Walker, president; and other Negro political powers, including Lieut. George W. Lee, the GOP "Wheel."

Acting in a completely sound and sensible manner, the Negro leaders wanted to know what material benefits Negroes would get in return for supporting Harsh's ticket. They stressed that Negroes wanted more upper-bracket jobs, desegregation of tax-owned and supported facilities, et cetera.

LATE IN JULY, Dr. Hollis F. Price, president of LeMoyne College, a participant in some of the meetings, was questioned by reporters and the story came out. The two white daily papers made it a big issue, apparently for the purpose of scaring off either the Negro voters or spurring the white voters into action.

Commissioner Harsh made a statement that no "deal" was under consideration, but that he had talked with Negro leaders, as any political leader would do with prospective voters. There was much hemming and hawing and miles of news space given the so-called "deal."

But all the noise had little effect on the eventual outcome of the strategy sessions between Commissioner Harsh's an the Negro leaders. In fact, this reporter can now reveal that Commissioner Harsh's statement to the local dailies was written around midnight in the office of Lieut. Lee on Beale Street. Present were Lieut. Lee, Mr. Walker, and four other Negroes. Yes, there was a "deal."

Banker Jesse Turner had told The Courier there was a deal, and that it was to have been announced on Sunday, July 31, the Sunday before the August 4 voting. Dr. Price's disclosure let the cat out of the bag, Mr. Turner said.

Despite all the tumult, the Negro leaders went ahead with their plans. They would support those who would do things for the Negroes of Memphis. They preferred to deal with Commissioner Harsh and his group. As Lieut. Lee put it to The Courier:

"Mayor Loeb (Henry) was trying to build up a machine that would have been a more ruthless one than that of the late 'Boss' (Ed) Crump, and Negroes would have been left out in the cold." This, the Negro leaders were unwilling to see happen. They stopped it cold in its tracks.

So, the agreement was made with Mr. Harsh: Negroes would back his ticket and the Harsh forces would see to it that wherever it could be done influence would be used to secure voluntary desegregation of facilities sought by Negroes and Negroes would be given a better share of better jobs. The election took place on Aug. 4 and Shelby County's 79,000 registered Negro voters showed their strength. Commissioner Harsh's slate won and soon the effect began to be seen.

SHORTLY AFTER THE election, the Memphis Transit Company voluntarily ended segregation aboard its buses, thus rendering moot a suit filed in 1956 by the redoubtable O. Z. Evers, then a postal employe. On Oct. 13 the Memphis City Commission quietly ordered desegregation of the city's public libraries and the city auditorium. All three of these places had brought about the arrests of many Negroes when they staged "sit-in" protests against their segregation.

Last week, E. Frank LaMondue, company and other utilities company postal employe, was sworn in as a deputy U. S. marshal for Negro panies, as well as county department. The general public in Memphis ments. It is the exemplification of the Western District of Tenn. the political adage: make your is still unaware of the circum- This was predicted in The Courier votes count for something. stances which caused these four months ago and came as a things to happen. This is the result of the actions of Lieut. first disclosure—anywhere. Lee in GOP circles.

Meanwhile, when Sherrif M. A. Hinds was re-elected, he, too, began to carry out the pledges made to the Negro leaders: several last summer should be al Negro deputy sheriffs have been appointed.

What Memphis Negroes may now look to as a result of the skillful maneuverings of their leaders in the job picture at the telephone company, gas

Whites May Not Use The Boycott, It's Copyrighted

IN THE first action of its kind, the Justice Department has filed suit in Memphis against 27 white merchants and two banks on charges that they used economic pressure against Members of the "Haywood County Civil & Welfare League."

The League was organized in 1959 to encourage Negro registration and voting among the 8,000 previously apathetic Negroes in the county. The resulting situation is by now familiar: merchants withdrew credit, bank loans were refused, some tenant farmers were told they were no longer wanted. In short, the whites, fearful of being overrun politically, counter-attacked with a weapon previously declared holy by militant Negro groups—the boycott.

Boycotts are always — repeat, always—ugly, whether they occur in Montgomery, Tuskegee (where white businesses have been severely injured, some ruined), Jacksonville or wherever.

They are ugly whether by labor, religious censors, whites or blacks.

But the Tennessee merchants had been led to believe by the applause of the nation that economic pressure was the "Christian," non-violent way to settle differences. Doctor King had espoused the line and it has been followed faithfully by Negroes in many Southern and some Northern cities, notably Harlem where vast boycotts have been organized to force white merchants, liquor dealers, and others to kowtow to Negro demands.

If the Justice Department is successful in its move, brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, the 27 merchants and the two banks will be enjoined against ousting Negroes from jobs, refusing to sell to Negro families, refusing credit and bank loans, declining to sell wholesale supplies to Negro merchants.

If the injunction is granted, and if the defendants violate it, they can be jailed for six months and fined $1,000 for each violation. In other words, they would be under a surveillance and control far greater than envisioned in FEPC laws.

The liberal press is jubilant over this prospect. *The New York Herald-Tribune*, for instance, said the injunction would put the community on notice that "a campaign of economic fear, more subtle than physical force, won't be tolerated."

That is, it won't be tolerated if it is imposed by whites. Negroes may, with impunity, continue to boycott individuals and whole business communities, wreck bus lines and even invoke purely vindictive boycotts against northern outlets of national chain stores. That's democracy in action; Gandhi's way, if you please.

There may be an essential difference between withdrawing trade and withholding credit but it escapes us. Long ago, *The Advertiser* warned that boycott was a two-edged sword. It has proven so, but the Justice Department is only interested in one edge.

Sunday Ceremony

'Squeeze' Counties Cite Estes, Courier

(Courier Press Service)

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—Negro citizens of Fayette and Haywood counties victimized in the economic "squeeze" put on them by whites this year, on Sunday, Oct 30, will honor Memphis Atty. J. Franklin Estes for his tireless and unselfish service in their behalf.

The Pittsburgh Courier will also be honored at the affair for being the first major publication to send a reporter into the "squeeze" area to tell the horrible story to the world.

Trezzvant W. Anderson, The Courier roving reporter, was the reporter sent in by The Courier early last May. He has kept in continuous contact with the situation ever since.

■

BROWNSVILLE BUSINESS and church leader C. A. (A1) Rawls, is heading up the affair, planned specially to show Attorney Estes that the citizens of the two counties appreciate what he has done for them unselfishly through the trying period.

Meanwhile, the new Negro supermarket is about ready to open, with the building to house is being given the finishing touches and equipment being installed.

New aid has also been forthcoming for the Fayette citizens, John McFerren has reported, with more food being sent in from the outside.

The ceremonies will be held at Eads Temple, Eads, Tenn., on Highway 64, en route to Somerville.

On a tour of the East Coast, last week, John McFerren, Fayette, was given closing, food and over $800 in cash for the beleaguered Fayette County farmers. He was due to visit Chicago, last week-end, under the sponsorship of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League.

New Yorkers Send Second Truckload Of Food And Clothing To Fayette

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 8 — A huge semi-trailer carrying four tons of clothing and two tons of food collected by New York CORE for Negro citizens of Fayette and Haywood counties in Tennessee left here today.

Susan Brownmiller, chairman of the CORE committee, explained that this is the second truckload sent by New York CORE. "We have sent winter clothing, blankets, and work clothing which will be especially useful in the cold months coming soon."

Two trailers of food and clothing for these families who have dared to register to vote in the face of economic boycott and privation, are being sent by Los Angeles CORE, according to westcoast regional representative Earl Walter. Chicago CORE has sent four truckloads already according to Sterling Stuckey midwest regional representatives.

Miss Brownmiller said, "We cannot share the suffering in Tennessee but we can help them to continue to register and to vote so that soon they will have an effective voice in choosing their officials and influencing policy. They have taken the first step to effective citizenship. We cannot let it be the last."

Miss Brownmiller credited Westside ADA, the Riverside Democrats and the Chelsea Committee for Equal Rights with securing much of the food and clothing.

U. S. suit names 29 in Tenn.

By LEE PALMER JR.
(Special To AFRO)

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn. — The entire county is in an uproar.

There is no description which fits the reaction in Haywood County of both white and colored residents to the suit filed by the Justice Department last week, charging economic reprisals and coercive action by 29 Haywood County defendants.

The defendants, including two banks, are accused of violating the Civil Rights Act of 1957 by interfering with colored residents, who seek to register and vote.

* * *

THE MAYOR, Dr. T. C. Chapman, last Thursday, hotly denied that economic sanctions have been levied against colored citiens in an effort to keep them from voting. He suggested that colored citizens — all of a sudden — "just aren't a good credit risk."

"They're getting credit the same as always," he said.

"It all depends on whether they are good credit risks or not. If a man was going to buy a car and had no security to offer, he would certainly not be a good credit risk."

The action of 37 white residents who sent a wire to a Memphis newspaper, the Commercial Appeal, is typical of the reaction of the entire county.

The wire stated:

"Something should be done before our people are under Gestapo rule."

The newspaper published an editorial vehemently criticizing the Justice Department for filing the suit.

* * *

FILING OF THE complaint by the Civil Rights Division under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Harold R. Tyler Jr., marked the first occasion on which the government has taken such a violation into court under the Scott, James Harvey (Preacher) Shelton, Alvis Stuart, Lofton K. Stuart, Walter Stewart, George W. "Buddy" Sullivan, Edmund Taylor, Miss Mary Ware, Tommy Benjamine Willis, Paul M. Windrow, Frances Moore Woodson, the Frist State Bank of Brownsville, Inc., and the Peoples Bank of Stanton, Inc.

* * *

THE COMPLAINT stated that the first attempts by qualified colored people to register in Haywood County began in 1918.

No colored citizen was registered to vote before May, 1960, because during the period from November, 1958 through February 1960, there was no functioning election commission or registrar of voters in the county.

On Feb. 27, 1960, an election commission was appointed and began to function.

During the summer of 1959 colored citizens of the County County organized the "Haywood County Civil and Welfare League."

The principal purpose of the organization is to encourage and facilitate registration and voting by qualified colored citizensof the County.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the complaint, during the summer of 1959, the defendants began to apply coercive acts and practices to colored potential registrants, colored registrants and other persons who failed to cooperate with the defendans, or who were believed to be in sympathy with colored registration and voting.

It is charged that certain of the defendants circulated among the white business community in Haywood County, lists of colored registrants and other colored people active in the registration movement and that the defendants used these lists to identify the persons against whom economic pressure would be applied.

The acts of economic pressure listed in the complaint included:

Termination of share crop and tenant farming relationships with certain colored citizens.

Termination of employment of certain colored workers.

Refusal to sell necessaries and other goods and services even for cash to certain colored people.

* * *

REFUSAL TO SELL necessaries and other goods and services on credit to some colored citizens, although the latter were economically and otherwise entitled to credit purchases and were formerly afforded such credit.

Refusal to lend money to some of the colored people although these people were otherwise qualified for and entitled to such loans.

Refusal to deal with merchants and others accused of or suspected of selling goods to colored citizens.

Inducing suppliers of merchants not to deal with certain merchants.

* * *

INDUCING MERCHANTS, landowners and others to penalize economically certain colored people.

Inducing wholesale suppliers of colored merchants not to deal with such colored merchants and others in the colored community believed by the defendants to be sympathetic to registration and voting by colored people.

* * *

THE GOVERNMENT complaint asked that the court enjoin the defendants and all persons acting with them fro engaging in any threats or acts of intimidation or coercion or attempted threats, inimidation or coercion of any nature.

The court also was asked to stop defendant from interfering with or discouraging colored citizens of Haywood County to register and to exercise their right to vote for Federal candidates.

The court was further asked to enjoin defendants from combining or conspiring to carry out such acts or threats.

As of the filing of the government's complaint, there were approximately 6,500 white persons and approximately 7,921 colored people eligible to vote in Haywood County.

Of those numbers approximately 6,500 white persons and fewer than 300 colored citizens are now registered to vote.

U. S. FILES VOTE DENIAL CHARGE

Names 27, Two Banks in Tennessee

Memphis, Sept. 13 (UPI)— The federal government filed civil rights suits Tuesday against 27 white individuals and two banks, charging that economic pressure was used to prevent Negroes from registering to vote in Haywood county, a west Tennessee farming section.

One of the individuals named resides in adjoining Fayette county which is presently under investigation by the justice department.

Several Acts Charged

The charges against the white defendants ranged from "termination of sharecropping and tenant farming relations . . . to refusal to sell necessary goods, even for cash," to the Negroes, the suit said.

The government charged that "various white persons residing in Haywood county, including some of the defendants . . . arranged, conducted, and attended meetings held at various sites in Haywood county for the purpose of discussing, planning, and organizing a course of conduct of threats, intimidation, and coercion . . . for the purpose of interfering with the right of Negro citizens . . . to vote."

The action was the first suit of its kind brought under a section of the civil rights act barring the use of ecnomic intimidation or coercion for the purpose of interfering with the right to vote for candidates for federal offices.

Organize Drive in 1959

The complaint charged that the local business men began to apply economic pressure against Negro citizens of Haywood county after the Negroes organized a movement during the summer of 1959 to encourage registering and voting.

The banks named in the complaint are the First State Bank of Brownsville and the Peoples Bank of Stanton.

The justice department said only about 300 of the estimated 7,921 Negroes eligible to vote in Haywood county now are registered. Virtually all of the 6,500 white persons are registered, it said.

1st Attempts in '58

The complaint stated that Negroes made their first attempts to register in the county in 1958. No Negroes were registered to vote before May, 1960, however, because there was no functioning election commission or registrar of voters in the county prior to Feb. 27 of that year, it added.

Negro citizens organized the Haywood County Civil and Welfare league in the summer of 1959 to encourage and facilitate registration and voting. It was following this, the suit charged, that the defendants began to apply coercive acts against potential Negro registrants and other persons who were believed to be in sympathy with them.

Some of the defendants were charged with circulating a list of Negroes active in the registratian movement. These lists allegedly were used to identify the persons against whom the economic pressure would be applied.

Memphis Newspaper

Defends 'Squeeze' Tactics

(Courier Press Service)

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — One of the two daily newspapers here, The Commercial Appeal, has editorially blasted the Justice Department suit filed here to end discrimination against Haywood County Negroes who seek to register and vote. Both local newspapers are frequently under attack from Negroes here, who feel the papers use their influence to balk progress in civil rights.

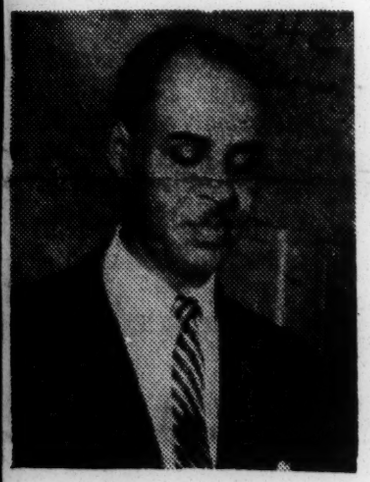
The Commercial Appeal said in part: "And in its essence, after all the legal gobbledygook has been stripped away, the suit infers that the Federal Government has the right and power to tell financial institutions and private citizens to whom they shall lend and sell, whom they shall house and feed, and whom they shall employ. We do not believe that day has arrived — ever will."

Wilkins Speaks —

NAACP Hails Government Voter Suit In Haywood County, Tennessee

New York, N. Y. — Justice Department action to assure the right of Negroes to vote in Haywood County, Tenn., "should aid greatly in wiping out the scandalous disfranchisement of Negro citizens in certain areas of the South," NAACP leader Roy Wilkins declared this week.

In a statement issue here Mr. Wilkins said: 'The NAACP is gratified to learn of action by Attorney General William P. Rogers to assure the right of Negroes to vote in Haywood County, Tenn. The attorney general's action is evidence of the federal government's commitment to this fundamental citizenship right."



Roy Wilkins

In filing a civil complaint with the Federal District Court at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 13, the Justice Department accused 27 merchants and two banks of coercion and conspiracy to bar Negroes from voting in Tennessee and is seeking injunctive relief against further coercive and discriminatory acts.

The move was the first of its kind under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

As far back as 1938 the NAACP sought to encourage registration and voting by Negroes in Haywood County. They had not been allowed the ballot since the Reconstruction era.

The founder and first president of the NAACP branch in Brownsville, Tenn. (Haywood County), Ollie Bond and six other Negro leaders were run out of town by a mob of whites in 1938 for urging Negroes to register and vote.

Another, Elbert Williams, was lynched.

It was not until May, 1960 that under federal intervention Negroes were permitted to register in Haywood County, Tenn., for the first time since the 1870's.

However, they have done so at the risk of intimidation and physical harm. And until the present only about 300 have registered.

The NAACP has filed complaints with the Department of Jusitce and the U. S. Civil Rights Commission urging "immediate action to provide federal registrars" for protection of Negro voters.

Among acts charged by the Justice Department against the 27 merchants and two banks were:

Eviction of Negro tenant farmers; their discharge from em ployment; refusal by merchants to sell them even the most basic commodities for credit or cash; refusal of credit where it had been granted before and a bar on bank loans.

The complaint further charged those accused with inducing wholesale merchants not to deal with white retailers who refused to go along with the alleged conspiracy, and inducing wholesale merchants to refuse to supply merchandise to Negro-owned stores in the area.

If the injunction sought by the federal government is granted, defendants or others who violate the courts order can be arrested.

Ask Atty. Gen. Rogers For Federal Referees

MEMPHIS — Negro leaders in the Haywood County, Tenn. drive to speed up registration of qualififed Negro voters for the upcoming presidential election joined forces in a marching protest of more than 5,000 Negroes.

The demonstration came on the heels of repeated attempts by Negroes to register for November election and constant hedging by local officials in retarding their registering.

All the action of the Negroes was pointed toward the securing of federal referees in the registering of Negro voters in Haywod, County. At last report a letter requesting referees had been sent to U.S. Atty. General Rogers' office in Washington. Enclosed with the request were two affadavits of Negroes outlining unfair treatment accorded Negroes who have been attempting to register.

According to the sworn statements, Negroes have been forced to stand in lines under the glare of noonday sun and told "to get back in line" when ever they attempt to enter the shade in the proximity of the court building. Reports of Negroes being sprayed with black pepper have also filtered out of the Southern county.

The statements further went on to say that the registration officials refused to place more than one registrar to handle the Negro voting hopefuls.

James F. Estes, Memphis attorney representing the Negro plaintiffs, told the Defender that "the Haywood County Negro is fed up and is on the move now. He is determined to pack court square in protest of this dastard scheme to control the registration of Haywood County Negroes."

Civil Rights Issue In Tennessee Voting

Jackson Daily News P. 8

By HENDRICK SMITH
United Press International

NASHVILLE, Tenn., (UPI) — Voters in the border state of Tennessee will show how they stand on Civil Rights when they go to the polls Thursday to choose between U. S. Sen. Estes Kefauver and his challenger, Circuit Judge Andrew Taylor.

Their votes will say, in effect:

Whether they think Civil Rights is the overriding issue which Taylor has tried to make it; and

Whether they feel that Kefauver known across the country for his coonskin cap, has indeed "deserted the South" as Taylor claims.

Kefauver, drawing on almost 22 years in Congress, has raised and discussed a cracker barrelfull of issues in his campaign for a third term in the senate. Taylor, drawing a bead on Kefauver has made criticism on Civil Rights the cornerstone of his challenge in the Democratic primary.

He has bluntly attacked Kefauver's voting for the 1960 Civil Rights law, saying it means federal voting referees are "going to come down here and run our elections."

MANIFESTO ISSUE

The circuit judge from Jackson in West Tennessee has ripped into Kefauver again and again for refusing to sign the southern manifesto—a protest by southern Congressmen against the U. S. Supreme Court school desegregation decisions.

And just as often, Taylor has promised that if he is elected, there will be 19 southern senators instead of 18 working for states rights.

Taylor has timed his challenge well. Integration of public schools is barely underway and lunch counter protests in Major Tennessee cities, although partly successful, were bitterly resisted.

That Taylor speaks for a great number of Tennesseans is beyond question.

That Civil Rights is the major issue worrying Kefauver supporters was never more clearly demonstrated than during the Democratic national convention. Kefauver lieutenants admit the clash over the Civil Rights plank plunged Kefeauver's changes to the low point of the campaign.

WENT 'TOO FAR'

Kefauver quickly said the Civil Rights plan went "too far" right after the Tennessee delegation joined the southern minority protest against it.

Kefauver's tactics have been not to dodge the Civil Rights issue but to smother it with a host of other appeals. His aim has been to fragment the "solid south feeling" that Taylor has tried to build up.

Kefauver has charged Taylor forces with smearing him with unsigned campaign leaflets; he said Taylor has the backing of big out of state industrialists opposed to TVA, he has criticised Taylor for not resigning his judgeship while running for the senate; he has challenged Taylor to a television debate and demanded to know what Taylor means by saying he is a "friend of labor."

More positively, Kefauver has emphasized his congressional seniority, his posts on key senate committees. He has tried to shift farm and labor attention away from Civil Rights by pledging support to high fixed farm price supports and for higher minimum wage laws.

FOR PAY HIKER

In a dramatic pitch for another group vote, Kefauver interrupted his campaign to fly to Washington to vote pay raises for Federal Government Employees.

On Civil Rights itself, Kefauver says he "cannot square my conscience with denying the right to vote to anyone, regardless of race creed or color. He points out his Civil Rights votes have been the same as those of Texan Lyndon Johnson, who is very popular in Tennessee.

And Kefauver challenges Taylor's solid South appeal by saying Tennessee "cannot build a wall around itself" if it is to attract new industry or win support from other congressmen for programs Kefauver considers vital to Tennessee—such as TVA and River Development.

But Kefauver has been able to draw out Taylor very little. The genial judge has sidestepped or ignored Kefauver's headlong charges. He has repeated the Civil Rights theme again and again, shying away from debates and counting on the "solid south" appeal to unseat Kefauver this week.

236 Negroes Register In Haywood County

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A record total of 236 Negroes were registered to vote in Haywood County this year, Registrar Clarence H. Berson reported yesterday.

The number of Negroes registered to vote is the greatest in recent years. Few Negroes were registered before this year. Most of the population of Haywood County is Negro, and whites openly fear too many Negroes registering because they (the whites) could eventually be forced from political domination.

ATTY. J. F. ESTES, center, Memphis attorney for the Fayette County, (Tenn.) Civic and Welfare league, discusses the attempted starve-out of Negroes with Allen Yancey, jr., left, and John McFerrin, both leaders in the extended fight to win the right to vote for Negroes in the county. Yancey, fired from his teaching post for his part in the struggle, is now leading a movement to desegregate schools. McFerrin, board chairman of the league, is the guiding light of the battle. Fantastic economic reprisals have been levied against Negroes in the county in an effort to keep the Negro majority from becoming a potent political force.

Tenn. County Forcing Its Negroes Out

New York Herald Tribune Jun 6-17-60 P. 15

Fayette Applying Economic Boycott

SOMERVILLE, Tenn., June 16 (AP).—The question of Negro voting has thrown this rural county into a racial cold war, with angry whites trying to force 1,000 Negroes to move out by fall.

The chief weapon: economic pressure. Feelings are so intense here that some white farmers mortgage their farms to replace Negro labor with machinery. Some merchants risk bankruptcy by refusing to sell to Negroes.

Both sides feel they're battling for a just cause—the whites, who own 90 per cent of this cotton county, and the Negroes, who want to vote. Neither intends to compromise. And, unusual under such circumstances, both sides are willing to talk for publication, some whites openly admitting that a boycott is in force.

Vote Maneuver

They have a blacklist and a crash program of farm mechanization to help landlords do without Negro workers and tenants. A White Citizens Council laid down the strategy: force enough Negroes out of Fayette County and eventually the white minority becomes the unchallenged majority at the ballot box.

As a result, some Negroes can't buy groceries or gasoline to run their tractors. Credit, a way of life in the rural South, is refused. Tenant farmers have been told to move on. Negro leaders say their lives have been threatened.

Fayette County is "Old South" country. It's about forty-five miles east of Memphis on the Mississippi border. The economic warfare was touched off by a campaign to register Negro voters—a prospect that was more than the outnumbered whites could bear.

360 Pressured

Whites claim the Negroes were treated kindly and fairly

in the old days. Roy Coleson, editor of "The Fayette County Falcon," tells how he paid a hospital bill for a Negro helper. The man's mother, he says, told Mr. Coleson this was his duty to pay because "he's yours."

There are 24,415 inhabitants in Fayette County. About 60 per cent of these are Negroes and of these 360 have registered to vote. Most signed up two months ago. The initial registration list of 325 quickly became a blacklist, and today relations between the races in Fayette are strained, cold and formal.

A banker, who asked to remain unidentified, put it bluntly: "My secretary's got the names of the 325 who registered. I tell them, anybody on that list, no need coming into this bank. He'll get no crop loans here. Every store has got that list."

35 In The Middle

Since then, thirty-five more Negroes have registered. The unregistered Negroes find themselves in the middle, under pressure from both sides.

The boycott that forms part of the squeeze covers other things but none so effectively as gasoline. Many Negro farmers cannot buy fuel in Fayette county.

This presents no small problem. On the average farm, engines may consume 1,500 gallons a year. A small tractor can burn forty gallons a plowing day.

Efforts to break the boycott have failed. John McFerren, a Negro leader, installed equipment for a service station but can't get gasoline for his underground tanks.

A gasoline tanker truck bringing fuel that Mr. MacFerren bought in Memphis was stopped here and turned back by deputy sheriff Ted Davis. No other company so far has tried running the blockade.

Threat Relayed

Mr. McFerren, thirty-five, is president of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, which has been pushing registrations.

Mr. McFerren says a white friend told him there is a $2,000 price on his head. In any event, Mr. McFerren takes no chances at night.

"I don't live at home," he says. "I seldom undress. I won't say where I stay but they won't catch me off guard. I let three hounds out at night and nobody can get within a hundred yards of me without me knowing it."

The first small push in this registration drive came from Shep Towles, a fifty-three-year-old farmer with sixteen children. In contrast to Mr. McFerren, Mr. Towles is a reluctant crusader.

'I Wasn't Brave'

"It was back in 1957," recalls Mr. Towles. "A white Baptist preacher, said to me—I was working for him—he said, 'Shep, why ain't you registered to vote? I want to see you fellows registered.' And I thought, why not? So I got two or three friends and went down. I wasn't brave, I wasn't trying to be a bigshot. I just didn't realize it would start so much trouble."

Now, among other things, Mr. Towles' credit has been cut off. His car insurance was canceled. The fire insurance on his house was canceled. He said when he went to a big Memphis firm he was told, "nobody on earth will insure you because you are in politics."

The gasoline boycott has involved removing private underground tanks from farms owned by Negroes.

Leaders Of Negro Press Ask Pres. To Declare Tenn. Vote Dispute County Disaster Area

Nashville Banner
Nashville Tenn.
Feb 17 1960
Pg 1

CHICAGO, Ill. — The leaders of the Negro press believe that Fayette County, Tennessee, should be declared a disaster area and that the President of the United States should provide "immediate aid to the Distressed families" residing in and around the Tennessee towns of Brownsville and Somerville.

The publishers and editors of approximately fifty of the Nation's most influential Negro newspapers went on record at the closing session of the 20th anniversary convention of the National Newspaper Publishers Association in Chicago as also supporting youth sit- ins, while calling upon the United States to exercise a more positive leadership in world affairs and for a Federal government activity designed to give a greater impact to civil rights programs.

Resolutions passed by the Association follow:

1. WHEREAS the current Sit-in demonstrations by College students in Southern Colleges demonstrate the essence of American democracy, utilizing the purest form of non-violent protest, and whereas such demonstrations have exemplified the continuing movement by Negroes for first class citizenship in the United States, be it resolved that the National Newspaper Publishers Association does endorse, support and encourage the sit-in movement by Southern College students.

The NNPA believes in light of obvious diminshing United States influence in the Far East, in Europe and Japan, as evidenced by adverse reaction to recent goodwill tours of the President of the United States, that the pressing problem of equal status for all Americans is the foremost issue facing the nation, and influencing the world.

The NNPA supports the techniques, employed in the current sit-in movement and offers its assistance to the students and organization involved in the planning and guidance of future demonstrations.

The NNPA further calls upon the President, the Congress of the United States, the Justice Department and local State governments to take immediate action to eliminate all vestiges of discrimination and second class accommodations for Negro Americans in all areas of public patronage

2. WHEREAS. In a desperate effort to squeeze the very life out of colored citizens who are simply exercising their right to register and to vote, the white citizens of Fayette County, Tennessee, particularly in the area of Somerville, Tennessee ar engaging, with the aid of elected county and city ofifcials, in a deliberate campaign of threats, harassment to sustain a vicious economic boycott against voters of color and

WHEREAS, the illegal campaign, a flagrant restraint of trade and commerce, has been successful in cutting the colored citizens of Fayette County off from across to even the barest necessities of life, and

WHEREAS, there appears clear evidence that the effectiveness of the campaign can be credited to threats of violence against colored citizens and their white supporters, and economic threats against wholesalers and retailers both in the county and outside of state and county lines, and

WHEREAS, the result has been to bring many families, including innocent children to the brink of starvation and irreparable loss of personal property and business equity.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the NNPA, assembled in its 20th annual convention at Chicago, Illinois, June 23-26, 1960, uges the Attorney General of the United States to order an immediate investigation of this situation to the end that violations of the civil rights of American Citizens, including their right to vote, be protected, and further

The Association calls upon the Chief Executive of the United States to declare the Fayette County area a disaster area, and to use the power of his office to send immediate aid to the distressed families therin.

3. WHEREAS the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution specifically provides that representation in Congress shall be reduced in states which abridge the right of citizens to vote in proportion to the number of citizens denied the right to vote, and

WHEREAS this article has been a part of the Constitution for nearly 100 years and during all that time no effective effort has been made for its enforcement despite the flagrant and notorious abridgement of the rights of Negro citizens to vote.

BE IT RESOLVED that the NNPA urges both the Republican and Democratic parties to include in their respective platforms a plank pledging themselves to support vigorously the proposition that in states which abridge the right of Negroes to vote, the number of representatives in such states will be reduced as provided for in the Constitution.

4. The NNPA calls upon both political parties which are about to open their 1960 conventions to adopt strong and meaningful civil rights planks in their party platforms. In the past, civil rights planks have been encouched in vague and weak terms which did not bind the parties to action in th event of election. On the few occasions when strong planks have been adopted, no honest and sincere attempt has been made by either party to carry them out. In this year of 1960 when it is more important than ever before or the United States to put into actual practice the democracy it has been preaching to their nations of the world for 100 years, the NNPA urges both parties to pledge themselves to rid America completely of all forms fo segregation on discrimination based upon race, creed or color in order that the dark-skinned peoples of Africa and Asia might be given concrete evidence that at long last America is a land in which democratic principles and practices prevail in every corner of our land, even the deep South

We insist that the following points be included in the civil rights planks of both parties:

1. That the federal government clean its own house by making sure that there is equal opportunity for employment in every agency and equal access to every government facility.

2. That the President prohibit at once by executive order discrimination in all federally - subsidized housing with the same principle to be applied to all federally- insured housing.

3. That the federal government provide money and technical advice to states and localities having difficulty in desegregating their public schools.

4. That both parties declare and enforce the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court to be the law of the land and call upon the Southern states to obey the law without further delay or compromise

5. That the National Labor Relations board be empowerd to refuse to certify upon complaint, a union that has discriminatory membership policies and practices.

6. That the attorney general, in addition to aggrieved citizens, be empowered to go to court to force school desegregation in southern states now evading such action.

7. That Congress enact a permanent ban on racial discrimination in all work done under government contract, license or certificate

34e 1960

TENNESSEE

Negro Voting Issue Throws Community Into 'Cold War'

The News & Courier, Charleston, S.C. Sun 6/12/60

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — The question of Negro voting has thrown this rural county into a racial cold war, with angry whites trying to force 1,000 Negroes to move out by fall.

The chief weapon is economic pressure. Feelings are so intense that some white farmers mortgage their farms to replace Negro labor with machinery. Some merchants risk bankruptcy by refusing to sell to Negroes.

Both sides feel they're battling for a just cause — the whites, who own 90 per cent of this cotton county, and the Negroes, who want to vote. Neither intends to compromise. Some whites openly admit a boycott is in force.

THEY HAVE a blacklist and a crash program of farm mechanization to help landlords to do without Negro workers and tenants. A White Citizens Council laid down the strategy: force enough Negroes out of Fayette County and eventually the white minority becomes the unchallenged majority at the ballot box.

As a result, some Negroes can't buy groceries or gasoline to run their tractors. Credit, a way of life in the rural South, is refused. Tenant farmers have been told to move on. Negro leaders say their lives have been threatened.

Fayette County is "old South" country. It's about 45 miles east of Memphis on the Mississippi border. The economic warfare was touched off by a campaign to register Negro voters — a prospect that was more than the outnumbered whites could bear.

WHITES CLAIM the Negroes were treated kindly and fairly in the old days. Roy Coleson, editor of the Fayette County Falcon, tells how he paid a hospital bill for a Negro helper. The man's mother, he says, told Coleson it was his duty to pay, because "he's yours."

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McFerren, 35, is president of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, which has been pushing registrations. Many whites scowl at the mention of his name.

McFerren says a white friend told him there is a $2,000 price on his head.

"I don't live at home," he says. "I seldom undress. I won't say where I stay but they won't catch me off guard. I let three hounds out at night and nobody can get within a hundred yards of me without me knowing it."

IS HE FINANCED by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which has taken an interest in the Fayette County situation?

"I'm not getting a penny from the NAACP," says McFerren.

The first small push in this registration drive came from Shep Towles, 53, a farmer with 16 children. Towles is a reluctant crusader.

"It was back in 1957," recalls Towles. "A white Baptist preacher, said to me — I was working for him — he said, 'Shep, why ain't you registered to vote? I want to see you fellows registered.' And I thought, why not? So I got two or three friends and went down. I wasn't brave. I wasn't trying to be a big shot. I just didn't realize it would start so much trouble."

9 Negroes Register For Haywood Vote

The Commercial Appeal

150 Now Eligible To Cast Ballots, 20 Left Waiting

Memphis Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., June 6.—Nine Negroes and one white woman were registered as voters of Haywood County Monday at the court house here.

C. H. Berson, registrar, accepted the applications in the office. Applicants came from district eight which included the Winfield Lane community west of Brownsville.

Voters of this district and district nine, who will register Tuesday here, are registering for the first time. Owners of the stores in which the May registration was scheduled refused to allow it to be held in their businesses.

About 20 Negroes were still waiting at 4 p.m. Monday when the books were closed for the day.

Some of the ones who were as applicants were not able to register for various reasons such as not knowing their birth date, Mr. Berson said. A total of 150 Negroes and 83 whites have now registered in Haywood County so far this year.

Registered Negro Voters Denied Loans And Gasoline

The Louisville Defender

Somerville, Tenn. (ANP) — Charges that registered Negro voters in Fayette County cannot buy gasoline for their cars and are being denied bank loans, brought terse "No comment" from two officials last week.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said in Richmond, Va., that Negro farmers and those active in registering more Negroes to vote are being denied purchases of gasoline on either cash or credit.

John M. Brooks, NAACP voting registration director in Richmond, said Negroes who are established as good credit risks are being denied credit from merchants and one bank.

He said some local firms are refusing to deliver merchandise to Negro-owned stores and that the Somerville Bank & Trust Co. is refusing credit to Negroes proved good credit risks over the past five to 10 years.

William B. Wilkinson, executive vice president of the Somerville Bank & Trust Co., and past president of the Tennessee Bankers Association, had "no comment" on the charges against his bank.

Mayor I. P. Yancy also said he would rather not comment.

Other officials said it would be difficult for the NAACP to prove either of the charges

JURY ACTION TAKEN

The Commercial Appeal

Girl Is Indicted For False Registration

An 18-year-old Negro girl, Shelih B. Tate of 165 Chelsea, was indicted yesterday by the Shelby County Grand Jury, for false registration to vote.

She admitted falsifying her age when she registered at the permanent registration office in the County Office Building last month. She gave her age as 21 to obtain the registration card which would permit her to buy beer, she testified when arraigned before City Judge Beverly Boushe.

Firms Urged To End Reprisals On Voters

Atlanta Daily World

SOMERVILLE, Tenn.—Major oil companies have been asked to end a protest against Negro farmers who register to vote in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee.

Special target of this protest has been John McFerren, owner of a combined grocery and filling station, who has been leading the registration drive in Fayette County.

McFerren also testified before the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission in Washington in January, regarding reprisals against Negro voters.

The request to the oil companies was sent by Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Williams wired the companies that he had been advised that they were cooperating in the boycott and added:

"Result of the boycott is Negro farmers are unable to buy gasoline for their tractors, merchants are refusing to sell food and clothing while Negro children and their mothers face literal starvation because of their fathers' efforts to vote.

"Please advise re-policy of your company in this situation. What steps can you take to eliminate discrimination against Negroes and to insure gas for Negro farmers in Fayette and Haywood Counties?"

Fayette and Haywood Counties are in the southwest corner of Tennessee near Memphis. Both are cotton - farming areas and have large Negro majorities. It is only recently, under federal pressure, that Negroes have been allowed to register there at all. About 500 have registered in Fayette and about 100 in Haywood.

McFerren says that lists of those who register are being circulated among merchants and gas dealers, who then refuse to sell to them. His brother had operated the grocery and filling station for 10 years, handling Gulf gas. McFerren said that recently Gulf representatives came and took up his tanks.

John McFerren then invested his own money to install his own tanks at the filling station. They have a 12,000-gallon capacity — enough to permit him to service Negro farmers denied gas elsewhere. But McFerren said representatives of every oil company doing business in the county refused to supply him gas. He went to Memphis and was turned down everywhere there, although he was prepared to pay cash.

In replies to Aubrey Williams' telegrams, top officials of Esso, Texaco, and Gulf all denied participation in a boycott.

O. V. Tracy, president, Esso Standard Division of Humble Oil and Refining Co., 15 W. 51st St., New York City, said his company was looking into the situation and added: "Our policy is to service every customer, regardless of race, color and creed in the most prompt, courteous and efficient manner."

The president of Texaco, J. W. Foley, 135 E. 42nd St., New York City, wrote: "It is Texaco's long standing policy not to discriminate against any customer or potential customer because of race, religion, color, or national origin."

William K. Whiteford, president of Gulf Oil Corporation, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa., said his company was conducting an "on-the-ground investigation" in Haywood and Fayette Counties. He stated:

"I can assure you that the Gulf Oil Corporation has not adopted and will not adopt any policy that discriminates against its valued Negro customers . . . I can assure you that any necessary steps will be taken to carry out this policy."

Meantime, McFerren's tanks remained empty, and he was still waiting for some company to agree to sell him gas.

Negro Group Sees Vote Going Higher

Club Expects Registration To Reach 80,000

Negro power at the polls in Shelby County is at an all-time high and will go higher before the Aug. 4 elections, about 60 persons attending the Shelby County Democratic Club were told last night.

Frank Kilpatrick, head of the Negro organization's screening committee, said there were 60,057 Negroes registered to vote in Memphis (which compares with 132,796 whites) and 9,339 in the county. "I am confident," he said "that we will reach our goal of 80,000 registered Negroes in Memphis and Shelby County before the July 15 deadline."

The screening committee he heads will interview candidates and endorse a slate after all have qualified. The interviews will begin "in the near future," he said.

Russell B. Sugarmon, executive director, urged a "cold-blooded analysis and ruthless appraisal of individuals" running for ofice.

'Politicians vote not on the basis of conviction," he said, "but because of politics. We've got to be tough-minded to whip the enemy where he is," he said, "and in Shelby County he's in the Democratic Party."

VOTES FOR FIRST TIME—Mrs. Viola McFerren, wife of the leader of the Fayette County battle for the ballot, leaves her home on her way to the county courthouse to vote for the first time in her life. She is holding three-month-old Claudia, who was born 50 miles away in Memphis because the McFerrins couldn't get any medical attention in the home county.

Tenn. Squeeze Called 'Cold War'

SOMMERVILLE, Tenn. — Allen Yancey, fired from his teaching job in Fayette county because he is the advance guard of the fight to win the ballot for Negroes in the county, calls the attempted local situation "a cold war."

White business leaders in the county are resorting to their economic power to punch Negroes where it hurts. Their ammunition is the dollar which they are holding back from the colored farm folk whose existence has always depended upon the curious rural credit system.

But the Negroes — who outnumbered the whites 21,000 to 8,000 have adopted a weapon for which there is no peer—God.

Taking their cue from the Rev. June Dowdy who told the Fayette County Negroes that "there is no work too hard for God." they have used these words as fuel of hope and are driving on through the eye of the storm.

ATORNEY'S CHALLENGE

It was, in fact, in church that the inspiration came for the furious fight now raging for the constitutional right to cast a ballot. It was a Summer Sunday and it was Men's Day when Memphis Attorney J. F. Estes stood on the slightly raised platform of Mt. Olive Baptist church in rural Fayette county to challenge the Negroes to act now to become full citizens.

"You cannot call yourselves brave men if you leave this job to your children," he admonished. "Render unto Ceasar that which is Ceasar's and unto God that which is God's."

When his speech was over and the Fayette Farmers had shaken off the spell of the attorney's oratory, they crowded around him and pleaded with him to help them gain the right to vote.

He agreed.

A series of skirmishes in the "cold war" hit the World's headlines shortly thereafter but it took an appeal to the Federal government to register its Negro citizens.

As soon as the first brave few took advantage of the enforced registration, retaliation began. First to feel the brunt of the efforts to starve Negroes out of the county was John McFerrin, little board chairman of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare league.

Landlords began a system of scanning the registration lines and taking names of Negroes who dared to register. Scores were summarily evicted from their homes. Stores immediately clammed up on Negro customers. Gas stations refused to sell gas for tractors. Lending agencies cut off all crop and farm loans.

COMMUNITY THREATENED

Disaster threatened the Negro community of Fayette county.

Rufus Abernathy of Moscow, Tenn., told this reporter, "I am a World War I Vet and I have a bad heart. The Veterans Administration sent me to a doctor in Sommerville. I paid him every cent I owed him but after I registered he told me he couldn't wait on me any more.

"My son went to him and he wouldn't wait on him either. I went to a drug store to buy some aspirin. The man asked his brother if he should sell them to me and his brother told him, 'You know your promise.' So he wouldn't sell me the aspirin. I had been trading with that store for 10-15 years."

Bishop Clark's landlord was "kind" to him. He gave him some advance notice that he was going to have to move.

"After I registered," Clark said, "my landlord told me I had better start looking around for some place to live. I waited a while to see what would happen but then he told me one day he had somebody for my house. So I had to get out."

Many Negroes have fallen prey to fear and have turned their registration cards in but they are in the minority. Only a few more than 500 Negroes are now registered in Fayette county but they voted this month for the first time.

"This is the break we've been waiting for," McFerrin said. As he drove this reporter through the county, he'd call out of his car to friends and ask: "You voted yet?"

Some shouted back with obvious pride. Others, in shame, looked earthward and simply remained silent.

McFerrin said: "We've got enough behind us now to see this thing through. One thing is for sure. Things can't get any worse. And don't forget, we've got God on our side."

Clergy Will Push For Registration

MEMPHIS — One hundred and fifty key clergymen will gather here February 18 for the NAACP Southeast regional ministers' conference seeking to increase Negro voter registration.

Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., NAACP church secretary, announced this week that the conference will deal with "the church and responsible political action."

The conference is being coordinated by Mr. Odom, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeast NAACP regional secretary, and Kelly M. Alexander, national chairman of the NAACP voter registration drive.

Attending clergymen will come from Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee.

John Brooks, director of the NAACP south - wide voter registration campaign, will lead a key panel discussion on opportunities for effective participation by church groups in the voter registration campaign.

This panel will outline in detail how clergymen can get their local congregation members registered as voters; the importance of block and precinct campaigns; and organization of church clinics on voter registration procedures and political action techniques.

Other sessions will be devoted to such topics as the role of the church as a constructive influence on government, political action for minority groups, and church action in local political campaigns.

The NAACP is currently engaged in a south - wide voter registration drive seeking to raise to 2,500,000 the number of Negro voters in time for the November presidential election.

Fayette Answers Negro Voting Suit

County Primary Described As 'Limited' Ballot

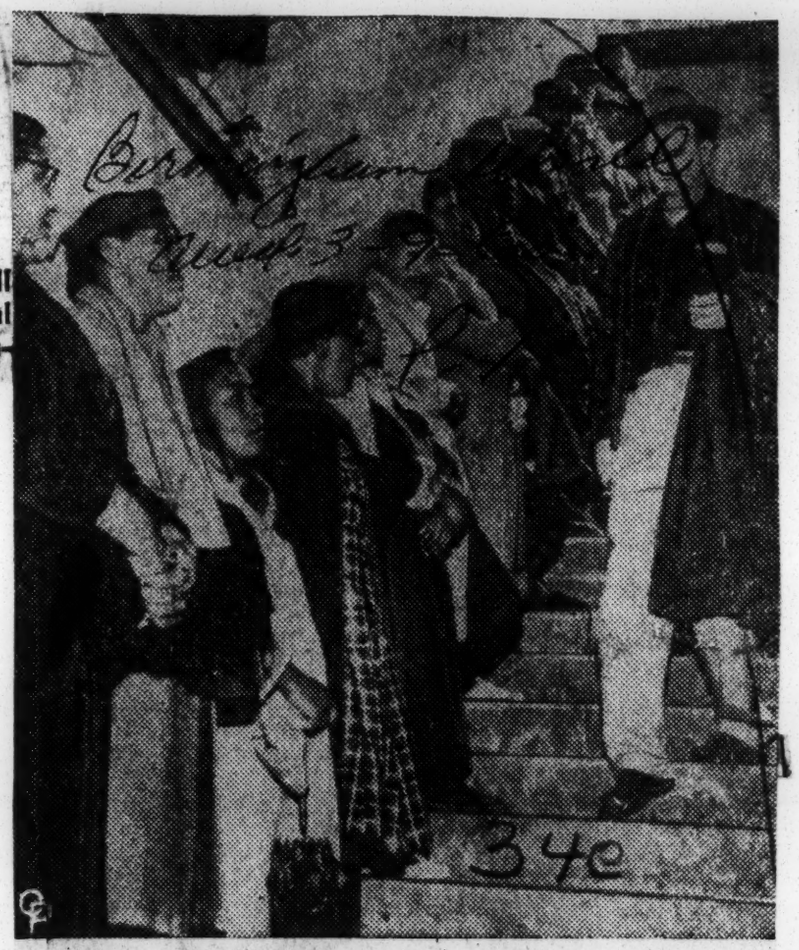
Fayette County election officials filed an answer in Federal Court yesterday to the suit brought against them by the Government to allow Negroes to vote in county Democratic primaries.

The answer sets out that the county Democratic primary referred to in the suit was not an "election by the people," but was "openly and avowedly a balloting of a limited, designated group of citizens." The primary complained of in the suit was held last August.

The answer further states that to deny the right to hold such balloting by a specific group of citizens is to abridge the First and Fifth Amendments of the Constitution—the right of peaceful assembly and the deprivation of liberty without due process.

The suit answered was filed last Nov. 16 by the Civil Rights Section of the Justice Department. It attacks two Fayette County Democratic committees for holding a "white Democratic Primary," and asks that the groups be enjoined from excluding Negroes from county primaries in the future.

The answer was filed by Vincent Beal, Memphis attorney. It was also signed by Preston Parks Sr., T. W. Tomlin, Joe N. Cocke, and John S. Wilder, Fayette County attorneys.



NEGROES REGISTER TO VOTE—Negroes stand in line to register to vote in Somerville, Tenn. Negro leaders had called for a "march" of 1,000 members of their race to register, but far fewer showed up. About 75 whites (one of whom is shown leaving the building) and 75 Negroes were registered. Negroes claim that the county primaries are for "whites only."

Somerville, Tenn. Negroes Register

Sheriff Dave Myers of Somerville, Tenn., today reported that Negroes were registering in this city without incident in Fayette County. Myers further stated that Negroes and whites were registering in segregated lines. With whites in one line and Negroes in another.

Negro leaders retorted that Negroes were being ordered out of the Courthouse by deputies if they were not registered, and whites were permitted to stay. Myers said both white and Negro citizens were ordered to leave after they had registered.

Negroes complained that they were being put in the back of the line to slow down Negro registration.

Election group walks out after federal probe

SOMERVILLE, Tenn., March 15 —(AP)—Racially tense Fayette County is without the means to register voters today, after the Election Commission quit over alleged FBI investigations.

The resignations came after a concerted effort resulted in 70 Negroes being registered to vote two weeks ago. It was the greatest number of non-whites to pass through registration lines in a single day.

Commission members, who resigned separately but agreed to make a joint statement, said:

"We have tried to carry out all duties according to law, but have been subjected to investigations by the FBI at the request of the Department of Justice on what we consider unfounded charges."

THE STATEMENT was issued by Dr. J. B. Haddad, James W. Freeland, and Mrs. Inez Davis. The resignations were mailed to the State Elections Commission and were effective last Saturday, they said.

The county has been the scene of a controversial civil rights battle, with J. F. Estes, a Memphis lawyer, attempting to organize Negroes to vote.

Estes has claimed Negroes were denied the right to vote in Fayette County. The Election Commission has denied it.

The county had been cited by the federal Civil Rights Commission, which said few Negroes were registered although close to 9000 voting-age Negroes live there.

UP TO MARCH 2, only 350 Negroes had registered, said Mrs. Hugh Stark, who resigned her job as registrar.

A federal suit is pending against the county also. In it, the government has demanded that Fayette County Democratic officials refrain from restricting their primaries to whites only.

Negro Voter Registration Is Thorny Question Facing A Troubled Fayette County

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Wed. 3-30-60
P. 1, 4

Repeated Investigations Producing Mutual Suspicion, Misunderstanding Replacing Former Harmony In Area Of Old South Economy

By THOMAS MICHAEL
(First of Two Articles)

Fayette County, Tenn., these days is a troubled and uneasy county—this after many generations of being a very model of peace, tranquility, and harmony between the races.

Two manifestations of this uneasiness are the recent resignations by members of the Fayette County Election Commission, and the current suit by the United States Government against the county's Democratic Executive Committee and Central Committee.

These are, however, but surface things. The real trouble seems to lie in the vague but widespread feeling of misunderstanding and distrust that pervades the county.

Serious—But Comic

Some of the things that are happening in Fayette County would be laughable if they didn't reflect such a serious and even potentially dangerous situation.

Take, for instance, the most recent in a continuing series of visits by FBI agents to members of the Election Commission—the visit that preceded the resignation of these officials.

The FBI men came to Somerville, the county seat, to check on complaints filed with the Federal Civil Rights Commission that on the March registration day for voters in the county, Negroes had been forced to stand outside in sleet and freezing cold in order to register to vote.

The agents called, as they had many times in recent months, on Basil Haddad, the young Somerville optometrist who was chairman of the commission, and on James Freeland, the young Somerville banker who was a commission member.

Apprised Of Rights

Having been duly apprised of their Constitutional rights, Mr. Haddad and Mr. Freeland were asked (in separate sessions) if the Negroes had ben mistreated in the manner indicated.

The only possible answer was a simple "No." The complaint had no basis in fact whatever. Representatives of The Commercial Appeal and the Associated Press were present all during the registration day in question, and they observed that the Negroes all had places inside the well-heated courthouse and that they were registered in exactly the same way as the white persons were.

Still the agents went on to make a thorough investigation, as their job requires. The same sort of thing had happened many times before since the agents began visiting Fayette County last fall—so many times that the Election Commission members felt they had to resign to get some time to put on their regular jobs.

Mr. Haddad also said he had received a number of telephone calls from J. F. Estes, a Memphis Negro lawyer, inquiring about registration procedures. "I represent some clients in the county who are trying to get registered," Mr. Haddad quoted the lawyer as saying several times.

Just Go to Courthouse

"All anybody has to do to register in Fayette County is come to the courthouse on the first Wednesday in the month," Mr. Haddad said, indicating that hiring a lawyer to get registered in the county is about as sensible as hiring a professional guide to find the way from Somerville to Memphis.

Shaking his head in an apparent attempt to get a fresh grip on reality, Mr. Haddad recalled the February registration day. "Several (Negroes) came to my office that day and asked where we were having the registration. I told them upstairs in the courthouse. They came back and said they couldn't find it. I called over there (to the courthouse) and made sure of the place, and told them again.

"They left and didn't even go to the courthouse. I found out later they went to a car and headed for Memphis."

It developed later that they visited Estes and that he reported to the press that about 400 Negroes had tried to register that day and had been refused. And once again the FBI men came to Somerville.

Somerville's leading banker, W. B. Wilkinson, said: "Every Negro who has ever presented himself to register in Fayette County has been registered." Mr. Haddad and Mr. Freeland confirmed this, at least for the eight years they served as registration officials.

County Is Uneasy

As ridiculous as some of the stories sound, there are serious aspects to the Fayette County story. There is an uneasiness that spreads all over the big (about 700 square miles) but thinly populated (about 28,000) rural county.

There are many things about Fayette County to indicate that the process of bringing it in conformity with the ideal envisioned by the Civil Rights Commission should be a slow and cautious one. The way of life in the county is old, and was designed to fit its particular conditions.

Of the about 28,000 people who live in the county, about 21,000 are Negroes, making the proportion about three Negroes for each white person.

Negroes own about 11 per cent of the real property in the county, and pay about 10 per cent of the taxes.

Fayette County is almost wholly agricultural, particularly as pertains to Negroes, for whom there is almost no other way of making a living. Cotton has long been the principal crop, but of late there has been a trend toward livestock, dairying, and other types of farming that require less dependence on the county's labor supply, which is undependable. And the county's troubled political state makes that trend grow daily more pronounced.

Fayette County, Tenn., Shelby County's neighbor to the east, has been much in the news lately. The result has been that its problem involving the registration of Negro voters has become widely known but not necessarily well understood. Thomas Michael, reporter for The Commercial Appeal, has studied the Fayette situation and its background in the preparation of two articles on the subject.

Land Closely Held

The land in Fayette County is, generally speaking, in large tracts that are closely held. Little land changes hands except after the death of an owner.

A great majority of the county's Negroes are, and have been for generations, economically dependent on the white landowners. In many instances this dependence extends beyond the furnishing by the whites to the Negroes of the essential materials for making a crop; the whites must also furnish incentive by frequent reminders to the Negro of his obligations to himself and his family.

In short, Fayette County's economy is an Old South type of economy. Whether this is good or bad may be open to question, but it is nonetheless a fact.

A further fact is that the county's economy and way of life are not of the type that lend themselves to quick conversion to something new and different.

Consent Verdict In Tenn. Vote Case

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 4-28-60

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA— A consent judgment has been entered in a voting rights case brought under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, Acting Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh announced Monday.

The judgment, entered in the Federal District Court at Memphis, Tenn., he said, will end the practice of excluding qualified colored voters from participating in local primary elections in Fayette County, Tenn.

Judge Walsh explained that the Democratic primary election in Fayette County is the only meaningful election, since for many years the candidates nominated in the local Democratic primaries have been unopposed in the general elections.

The custom of holding a "white primary" to exclude colored voters in Fayette County from participating in local Democratic primary elections is one of long standing, Judge Walsh said, but not until recently have colored voters in any significant numbers been registered in that county.

SUIT FILED NOV. 16

The suit, which ended in the consent judgment, was filed last Nov. 16, and was the fourth suit brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

The complaint named as defendants the Fayette County Democratic Executive Committee, its Central Committee, and the 19 members of these committees.

The complaint charged that at the Aug. 1, 1959 local Democratic primary election, which was conducted and supervised by the defendants, many qualified colored voters denied the right to vote by the election officials.

These officials had been instructed by a letter signed by the secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee that "Only white Democrats are authorized to vote in this primary. If any Negroes should ask to vote in your district, they are to be informed that 'This is a White Democratic Primary and not a General Election.'"

Acting Assistant Attorney General Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., in charge of the Civil Rights Division, said:

"The purpose of the consent judgment is to prevent the exclusion, on account of race or color, of duly registered voters of Fayette County from effectively participating in all elections.

"The entry of a judgment by consent marks a new approach to the disposition of voting cases under the Civil Rights Act.

"I hope that in the future, whenever possible, the rights of citizens to vote can be fully vindicated without resorting to extensive and protracted litigation."

TENNESSEE AREA CURBING NEGROES

The New York Times

Whites in Fayette County Wage Boycott to Retain Political Status Quo

N.Y.T. 6/19/60

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, Tenn., June 16—White leaders are waging economic warfare to prevent Negroes from becoming a major political force in Fayette County.

Sunday 6/19/60

They are armed with almost complete control of commerve and agriculture. Farm mechanization has strentghened their position by making them much less dependent upon the Negro as a source of cheap labor.

The Negroes who have led a fight to increase voter registration and some of their supporters face a stark choice: get out of Fayette County or risk economic ruin.

P 28

Some have lost their jobs. Farmers among them have been unable to buy enough gasoline to keep their tractors rolling. Supplies to two storekeepers have been cut off. Credit has been refused and insurance canceled.

Weakness In Act Seen

The situation illustrates what some observers contend is a basic weakness in the 1960 Civil Rights Act. While the law seeks to guarantee the right to vote, it affords no portection from the reprisals that may follow.

The struggle also underscores a problem confronting other Southern counties with the political, social and economic pattern of the Old Plantation Belt. This is the rising conflict between the aspirations of one race and the determination of another to maintain the status quo.

Tennessee has two such counties. Both are in its western section, which is closely attuned to the Deep South. And both have had controversies over Negro voter regisration. The issue has beensharpened in Fayette, which lies on the Mississippi border just east of Memphis, while the other, Haywood, joins it on the north.

Negroes in Fayette outnumber white by approximately 14,000 to 10,000. But it is estimated that despite the regisration drive only 385 Negroes are on the voting list compared with 4,300 whites.

Both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Civil Rights Commission have conducted voting inquiries here. And a Federal District Court entered a consent judgment last April 25 restraining county officials from refusing Negroes the franchise.

Retaliation came swiftly for those who led the way in registering. "About the only place we can get serving in town is at the Post Office," complained John McFarren. He operates a small grocery and is termed a "key trouble-maker" by the whites.

"Life in Fayette County is like life on the front lines," the Negro leader asserted. "I'm just like a hunted rabbit."

A prominent resident, Dr. John W. Morris, denied that there was a concerted effort to drive Negroes from the county. But he conceded that Mr. McFarren and others like him might be encountering difficulties. Wholesalers and retailers in the area, he said, were told "if they were going to sell to them: 'All right. Just don't sell to us.'"

Give Various Excuses

Distributors for national petroleum and soft-drink concerns gave various excuses when asked why they had halted sales to the Negroes. Others declined to comment and one became belligerent.

A business man said he had been told that if he persisted in his efforts to aid the Negroes his concern would be boycotted in another state.

A tank truck was dispatched from Memphis recently to the McFarren store with a load of gasoline. Its driver stopped at a filling station here to ask for directions. He returned to Memphis without making the delivery and trucking company officials refused to discuss the matter.

Negro leaders have a mimeographed list of 325 names, which they said apparently was being circulated as a "black list." Those on it are among the Negroes who have registered. The names of ten leaders are marked with an "A".

Whites meet here several times each month to discuss strategy, although a Citizens Council chapter reportedly was disbanded three years ago. Dr. Morris said the new group was "just a defense measure."

Paternalistic Attitude

The attitude expressed here toward Negroes generally was friendly if paternalistic. The whites said they had supported those who were unable to work, had given others free medical care and had kept incompetents on the payroll.

"We expect a little appreciation in return," said one leader.

Not one, however, showed any willingness to share control of local governmental affairs. They pointed out that they owned 90 per cent of the county's property and carried a similar percentage of the tax load. The Negroes, they implied, should be willing to leave political matters to them.

Roy C. Coleson, publisher of The Fayette Falcon, a weekly newspaper, noted that the county's cotton acreage allotment had been cut more than half in the last decade. This, coupled with the switch from the mule to the tractor, he said, had reduced the demand for farm labor by 75 per cent. Cotton is the county's chief crop.

Property Mortgaged

Some farmers have mortgaged their property to purchase mechancal cotton pickers, tractors and other machinery, according to Mr. Coleson. The mechanization program will be virtually completed by fall, he said. And a number of Negroes will be out of work as a result.

The conclusion left by remarks here is that the Negroes who show a readiness to abide by the old customs and traditions will be reetained. The others must go.

Allen Yancey, a teacher whose name is marked with a "A" on the mimeographed list, said the County Board of Education had declined to renew his contract but refused to give its reasons.

"The squeeze is not going to stop anyone from registering," he asserted. "In fact it's pulled the Negro factions together and caused more to register."

Shepherd Towles a farmer who has sixteen children, said: "If people had the right heart and the right spirit, they wouldn't let all this happen."

Another farmer, O. D. Maclin, agreed.

"That's right," he said, "but right in through here people have taken their religion and set it up in the corner."

The New York Times June 19, 1960

PRESSURE: Two Tennessee counties (shaded) where the Negroes are boycotted.

War in Tennessee

The Pittsburgh Courier

War has been declared in Fayette and Haywood counties in Tennessee against colored citizen who have been emboldened by the new civil rights law to register to vote.

Pittsburgh Pa.

It is not a shooting war, as one might expect from the location of these two counties in Tennessee's southwest corner near Memphis; it is an economic war, and the Negroes are losing it, especially the 500 registered in Fayette and the 100 registered in Haywood.

Aug 27-1960 34e

Suddenly Negro farmers are unable to buy gasoline for tractors, registrants are unable to buy food and clothing for wives and children, oil companies have turned thumbs down on selling oil and gas to Negro-owned filling stations, registration lists have been circulated among local white merchants so they will know what to do.

Negroes have lost this kind of war all over the South and will continue to lose it because they are not prepared to fight it, nor can the Federal Government do anything about it, civil rights law or no civil rights law.

During the past six years during which Negro leaders have constantly exhorted colored folk to new courage and militancy, not one has come up with any new strategy which might enable Negroes to fight this very effective economic boycott.

The Negroes do possess great economic resources and assets which could well be mobilized to offset this vicious back door campaign to prevent enjoyment of full civil rights, but none of his loudest, self-appointed spokesmen has yet suggested how these economic resources can be mobilized.

They will have to come up with something better than picketing and marching hither and yon, because these tactics are transitory, ephemeral and superficial, and cannot prevail against the basic problem with which the would-be courageous, militant Negro is confronted.

The Negro American Labor Council can be effective in its way, and a thousand more savings and loan associations, banks, and cooperative societies (consumers and producers) would help immensely to alter the imbalance in Negro life which makes them so vulnerable in the sort of war being waged against them.

Indignant letters, telegrams, demonstrations and withering denunciations will not suffice, and this is becoming more clear each day.

Oil Companies Promise Probe Of Vote 'Squeeze'

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md., Sat. 6/25/60

Presidents deny any prejudice

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — Although the heads of major American refineries disclaim any practice of racial discrimination, John McFerren and hundreds of Fayetteville County farmers like him still can't get gasoline.

The disclaimers were made after Aubrey Williams, head of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, wired the companies to inquire about the sellers' boycott.

He said: "Result of the boycott is that colored farmers are unable to buy gasoline for their tractors; merchants are refusing to sell food and clothing while colored children and their mothers face literal starvation because of their fathers' efforts to vote.

"Please advise concerning the policy of your company in this situation. What steps can you take to eliminate discrimination... and to insure gas for colored farmers in Fayette and Haywood Counties?"

* * *

HE RECEIVED replies from the presidents of Esso, Texaco and Gulf.

O. V. Tracy, Esso official, said his copany was "Looking into" the situation and "Our policy is to service every customer regardless of race, color and creed in the most prompt courteous and efficient manner."

Texaco president J. W. Foley said: "It is Texaco's long standing policy not to discriminate against any customer or potential customer because of race, religion, color or national origin."

Gulf president William K. Whitehead said his company is investigating and "I can assure you that the Gulf Oil Corporation has not adopted and will not adopt any policy that discriminates against its valued colored customers.

"I can assure you that any necessary steps will be taken to carry out this policy..."

* * *

DESPITE THESE statements, the squeeze is still on in Fayette County. It started when Shep Towles and John McFerren registered to vote. In all, 325 colored persons signed the registration books.

Since then, they have been unable to buy gasoline to operate the tractors of their multi-acre farms; they cannot buy food and clothing and they cannot get bank loans.

According to one local banker, who would not give his name for publication:

"My secretary's got the names of the 325 (colored citizens) who registered.

"I tell them, anybody on that list, no need coming into this bank. He'll get no crop loans here.

"Every store has got that list."

* * *

STRONGLY BIDDING for the loans, however, are the white farmers of the area. They are mortgaging their farms to buy machinery with which they hope to replace their colored workers.

The hope of the local White Citizens Council, which plays a strong part in the campaign against colored persons, is that they will move out of the county by fall. The council distributed the lists of colored registrants to local merchants.

Sixty per cent of the population is colored. Whites fear that if they start registering to vote, they would then have some voice in local government.

ALTHOUGH THE boycott is widespread the chief factor is gasoline. Many companies had installed tanks at local colored-owned farms. When the squeeze began, they took up their tanks and left gaping holes in the ground.

Mr. McFerren installed a huge tank at his service station after the original tanks were taken up by the local Gulf subsidiary. After his new tanks were installed, he still could not buy gas from local dealers.

An out - of - town dealer who tried to deliver gas to him was stopped by Deputy Sheriff Ted Davis — who insists he did not threaten the truck driver.

Colored citizens now must range far afield to buy gas. When they do find someone who will sell it to them, they can not pay by check and can't get receipts because the seller fear reprisals if they are known.

Therefore, colored buyer can't get tax refunds for gasoline tax (up to nine cents a gallon) because they cannot show proof of purchase.

Oil Companies Asked To End Boycotts Against Negroes

The Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 6/24/60

SOMERVILLE, Tenn.—Major oil companies have been asked to end a boycott against Negro farmers who register to vote in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee.

Special target of this boycott has been John McFerren, owner of a combined grocery and filling station, who has been leading the registration drive in Fayette County.

McFerren also testified before the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission in Washington in January, regarding reprisals against Negro voters.

The letter to the oil companies was sent by Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Education Fund. Williams wired the companies that he had been advised that they were cooperating in the boycott and added:

"Result of the boycott is Negro farmers are unable to buy gasoline for their tractors, merchants are refusing to sell food and clothing while Negro children and their mothers face literal starvation because of their fathers' efforts to vote.

"Please advise re policy of your company in this situation. What steps can you take to eliminate discrimination against Negroes and to insure gas for Negro farmers in Fayette and Haywood Counties."

Fayette and Haywood Counties are in the southwest corner of Tennessee near Memphis. Both are cotton-farming areas and have large Negro majorities. It is only recently, under federal pressure that Negroes have been allowed to register there at all. About 500 have registered in Fayette and about 100 in Haywood.

McFerren says that lists of those who register are being circulated among merchahnts and gas dealers, who then refuse to sell to them. His brother has operated the grocery and filling station for 10 years handling Gulf Gas. McFerren said that recently Gulf representatives came and took up his tanks.

The Nashville Globe

John McFerren then invested his own money to install his own tanks at the filling station. They have a 12,000-gallon capacity enough to permit him to service Negro farmers denied gas elsewhere. But McFerren said representatives of every oil company doing business in the county refused to supply him gas. He went to Memphis and was turned down everywhere there, although he was prepared to pay cash.

In replies to Aubrey Williams' telegrams, top officials of Esso, Texaco, and Gulf all denied participation in a boycott.

O. V. Tracy, president, Esso Standard Division of Humble Oil and Refining Co., 15 W. 51st St. New York City, said his company was looking into the situation and added: "Our policy is to service every customer, regardless of race, color and creed in the most prompt, courteous and efficient manner."

The president of Texaco, J. W. Foley, 135 E. 42nd St., New York City wrote: "It is Texaco's long standing policy not to discriminate against a customer because of race, religion, color, or national origin."

William K. Whiteford, president of Golf Oil Corporation, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa., said his company was conducting an "on-the-ground investigation" in Haywood and Fayette Counties. He stated:

"I can assure you that the Gulf Oil Corporation has not adopted and will not adopt any policy that discriminates against its valued Negro customers . . . I can assure you that any necessary steps will be taken to carry out this policy."

Meantime, McFerren's tanks remained empty, and he was still waiting for some company to agree to sell him gas.

'Squeeze' Gets Tighter On Tennessee Negroes

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-2-60 p. 4

(Courier Press Service)

SOMERVILLE, Tenn.—Despite the denial of several major oil companies that they are not part of a general refusal to sell gasoline to Negroes in Fayette and Haywood counties, the economic "squeeze" applied against Negroes in those two counties is still on—and growing worse.

Atty. J. F. Estes of Memphis, counsel for civic groups in both counties, told The Courier that the groups were seeking personal audiences with President Eisenhower as soon as he returned to the U. S., to lay their plight before him and secure Federal relief.

An earlier request to the President for aid was announced by E. Frederick Morrow, Negro White House aide, whose reply gave no relief that the local citizens could see.

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THE AUDIENCE will be sought for John McFerrin and Mason Sanders, leaders in Fayette and Haywood counties respectively.

With regard to the refusal to sell gasoline to Mr. McFerrin, Atty. Estes said the group had appointments to see several independent dealers with regard to breaking the bottleneck.

"If we don't get any gas, then we are going to go ahead with the suits, both civil and for damages," Atty. Estes said. He had previously disclosed to The Courier that suits were being considered to bring a legal end to the sale boycott.

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MEANWHILE, intimidations have begun to hurt the Negroes. Numbers have been evicted from their homes, farm equipment has been seized. Food and other supplies still are not sold to them by whites in the two counties.

At the same time, the whites have compiled a "blacklist" made up of Negroes who have been registered to vote in the two counties, since a Federal investigation recently. They are special targets of the boycott from buying.

Recently, 45 Fayette Negroes newly registered voted in a county bond issue to determine if a bicycle factory could be located there. They voted "no" because they knew there would be no jobs for Negroes.

Negro Vote Heavy in Southwest Tennessee

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Gasoline In!—'Squeeze' On!

By Trezzvant W Anderson

(Third in a Series of Articles)

SOMERVILLE, Tenn.—Precious gasoline—12,000 gallons of it—flowed into the two tanks of John McFerren's store here last week and the gasoline shortage that had plagued Negro farmers in embattled Fayette and Haywood Counties had been blunted. But the economic "squeeze" was still on, for nothing had changed from a local standpoint.

The gasoline was shipped into Fayette from an outside area and not through any local source The McFerrens were close-mouthed as to where the gasoline came from and exactly when it arrived, apparently not wishing to open up any act of retribution against the shipper on the part of resentful local white gas dealers who had refused to sell to Negroes in the "squeeze." McFerren evidently did not wish to cut off his source of supply, now that it had become available.

There were conflicting reports as to who was actually responsible for the getting of the gasoline for McFerren. The reports said the NAACP had negotiated with major dealers for the gas. The McFerrens said they had heard there were other organizations in on the unstopping of the gas bottleneck. The main thing, however, is that the gasoline came—after a dearth of many months.

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MEANWHILE, SOME 500 Fayette Negroes were registered in time to cast their ballots in the Aug. 4 primary in which Democratic Senator Estes Kefauver swamped his pro-segregation foe, Circuit Judge Andrew (Tip) Taylor by a near two-to-one majority. This political achievement, first such since Reconstruction Days, was also a sign of progress in the opinions of the McFerrens.

"But the resentment is still there," Mrs. McFerren told the Courier," and the boycott is still on, as far as local merchants are evoncerned." Thus, with the exception of the gasoline and registration, everything else is as it was all along, and the fight still goes on to relieve the economic pressures on the Negfo farmers.

When the whites here give ground, they give it extremely grudgingly, if at all. There is still the underlying desire to depopulate these two counties—Fayette and Haywood—to bring the Negroes into the minority. This reporter recalls sitting in the home of a white business man here in Somerville last May and listening to him tell the true aims of whites in Fayette County.

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THIS MAN, who has since moved away from Fayette County, born in Mississippi, was himself beaten up by inflamed whites who were enraged because he was unwilling to go along with their program to force Negroes out of the county. He was beaten up in a business establishment he operated located right around the Fayette County courthouse, hub of "uptown" here.

He was also a partner in one of the larger automobile dealerships. He gave up his investments, sold them and moved away with his wife and children, rather than be a party to the plot against the Negroes here. It was he who revealed the plans of the local white leaders to force Negroes to leave the county, by ousting them from their farm jobs and through other intimidations. He had sat in on the meetings at which the plans were discussed.

■

IT WAS THIS white man who revealed that the first time McFerren ordered a truckload of gasoline and it was being sent into Somerville, Deputy Sheriff Ted Davis, the slender operator of an AMOCO Service Station, **accidentally** saw the truck and turned it around. He said the whites were laughing over how lucky Davis was to see the truck.

There is a grim determination among the hard-pressed Negro farmers here who have registered or tried to register, as they realize the pressure tactics being used against them.

They are bitter toward the Negro school teachers and the principal of the local high school. "They won't do a thing to help us, they're so afraid of their jobs," the farmers say. There're some 160 Negro school teachers in Fayette County. There are 15 one-teacher schools here, and four or five schools conduct classes in Negro churches

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BUT THERE is hope in the hearts of these down-to-earth farmers. They feel the sun will shine on them some day, as they put it. They are encouraged by the interest taken in them by the outside world, and by the U.S. Department of Justice. They feel surely something is going to come from the Justice Department investigations made by the FBI. They've already seen some of the fruits of this in the extended registration and voting they enjoyed during the week of Aug. 4.

Folks like Mrs. Reacie Malone echo the new spirit. "We expect a real good crop this year," she told the Courier.

THEY'RE WORKING NOW — These gasoline pumps at John McFerren's grocery in Somerville, Tenn., are at work now. The long drought on gasoline has been broken, due to negotiations by the NAACP and others which resulted in 12,000 gallons being sent to McFerren. But the economic squeeze is still on from a local standpoint. The gas didn't come through Somerville sources. McFerren, center, is placing gas in the car of Jerry Johnson, right, of Memphis, while a neighbor, Jesse Jones, looks on. — Duncan Photo

WHY HE'S FIGHTING — Fayetteville County, Tenn., farmer-businessman John McFerren and two of his three children. Never have any children been more devoted to their daddy than the McFerren children, shown here on the porch of their home in Somerville. When dad started to leave, tears as big as little grapes rolled down the face of the husky boy, who just didn't want his daddy to leave him. McFerren, a war veteran, has another child and a wife who is his close partner in everything he does. — Anderson Photo

Mrs. Malone, wife of Mouston Malone, and mother of six children, was the first to feel the eviction pinch. She and her family were ordered to leave their 12-acre farm after Mr. Malone registered. They were not told it was because Malone had registered, but were given another excuse. The effect was the same. They had to move. Others have followed since then.

But men like Rev. Velvet Lee Smith and farmer Charlie Burton show the strength and spirit of sacrifice. The distribution of food and clothing sent into the county is done in a systematic, orderly manner. There are 15 civil districts in Fayette County. McFerren's Fayette County Civil and Welfare League has picked three persons in each district to screen applicants for aid. They, in turn, submit their list to a committee of three who acutally supervise the food and clothing distribution, keeping a master list to show every person who asks for help and who gets it. This insures fairness, and thre are few complaints on distribution day, which now is every Saturday there i. something to be had.

But even though McFerren— at long last—has the gasoline. do not take that to mean that the day of freedom has come to Fayette County, for it has not. They still need help, food and clothing, and it will still be quite a while before the crops are harvested and the farmers will have money in their pockets like they usually have had. So, keep that help coming. They need it do here in Southwest Tennessee.

Lift Gasoline Ban On Fayette County Negroes

NEW YORK—The ban on sale of gasoline and oil to registered Negro voters in Fayette County, Tenn., has been lifted.

Announcement of this development was made here today by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It followed NAACP negotiations with representatives of the oil industry.

John McFerren, a leader of the registration drive in the county and owner of a grocery store and service station in Somerville, reported to the NAACP national office that he had received 12,000 gallons of gasoline and had beer assured of a shipment of oil.

Because of the economic squeeze, designed to keep Negroes from registering, McFerren had not been able to purchase gasoline and oil for his station from local distrbutors of any of the major oil companies since he took over the business last spring.

ASK BOYCOTT

Not only McFerren, but Negro farmers and other colored consumers who had registered were blacklisted and denied gas and oil at local service stations.

In an effort to end this economic freeze, Wilkins, on July 6, sent a memorandum to all NAACP units asking them to refrain from purchasing gasoline and oil fro mthe offending companies. He listed Texaco, Gulf, Esso, Amoco, Delta and two regional concerns, Lion Gas and Southern Oil Refining company.

Negotiations with representatives of the oil industry in July led to the termination of this phase of the economic squeeze.

Wilkins has sent a second memorandum to NAACP units throughout the country informing them of the new development and advising that "the July 6 memorandum is withdrawn. We trust that there will not be a recurrence of the Fayette County action anywhere in the country."

McFerren reported to the NAACP that wholesale food and soft drink dealers still refuse to make deliveries of their products to Negro merchants in the county. The only soft drink available to them, he said, is 7-Up.

PRICE ON HIS HEAD — Thirty-five year old John McFerren sits before an idle gas pump of his station in Summerville, Tenn., watchful for snipers after Fayette County segregationists put a $2,000 price on his head for anybody who would kill him in reprisal for his activties in getting 13,000 colored residents to qualify as voters. The county has less than 5,000 white persons of voting age. The seggies have also barred wholesalers from supplying his gas station and grocery store in an effort to drive him out of the county, but he says he's staying — and on guard all the time.

TENNESSEE 'CLEAR' ON NEGRO VOTING

The Atlanta Journal & Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Sun. 5-1-60

By JOE HATCHER
Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 30—Tennessee took a big step this week toward precluding any need for federal registration or voting supervision under the 1960 Civil Rights bill.

Only two counties threatened the state's otherwise non-discriminatory voting laws and practices—Fayette and Haywood in Southwest Tennessee. Both have some 60 per cent Negro populations among less than 30,000 people. Both were the major slave-

TENNESSEE

holding counties prior to the Civil War. Neither have permitted Negroes to register or vote since Reconstruction days.

Fayette took the big step this week when officials of the Democratic Executive Committee and primary board worked out an acceptable "consent decree" in U.S. District Court in Memphis concerning a suit filed by some 19 Negroes. The plaintiffs charged they were banned from voting in a "white Democratic primary."

The consent decree eliminates the white primary and removes all bans on voting because of color or race. The decree also prevents exclusion of Negro voting "under state or local law, community custom or political practices."

The agreement between federal and county party officials was negotiated under the 1957 Civil Rights bill—but clears the way for compliance with the 1960 bill as well.

The only barrier right now is the absence of a legal election commission in the county, without which there can be no registration of voters, white or Negro, and no general elections of any kind.

The last election commission resigned in toto March 14, claiming FBI harassment in the first effort ever made to register Negro voters in the county. Some 70 Negro and 75 whites were registered in the one day's registration before the resignation of the commission.

Presumably the federal court decree opens the way for appointment of a new commission and opening or registration for the Aug. 4 primaries.

Haywood, an adjoining county, only recently qualified an election commission after four had been named in the course of a year. The new commission has indicated the registration books will be opened in early May and that Negroes will be permitted to sign up. Haywood has no Negro registrants as yet.

The Week in Tennessee

Chattanooga's Memorial Auditorium was first **rented to a group** for a **"religious conference,"** but the **lease was rescinded** quickly when officials learned it was **actually an anti-Kennedy meeting** "on religious grounds." . . . **Tennessee** will receive more than **$7 million** for **airport expansion** this year, **Sen. Estes Kefauver** has informed state officials. . . . **Memphis' Police Department** has **banned** the **chaining of prisoners** in city **hospital to their beds.** Additional **security rooms** will be provided. . . . **Gov. Buford Ellington** said this week that **President Eisenhower's curtailment** of the **federal highway program** may be **disastrous** to the state's road systems. . . . The state **Department of Welfare** moved this week to **change the system of aid to dependent children.** The department will hereafter **screen homes** to determine whether the child is **properly maintained** there. The change is aimed at **recurring illegitimates qualifying for aid.** The **child** will be **aided,** but the **parent will not.** . . . The Tennessee state **bankers convention** has scheduled U.S. **Chamber of Commerce President Arthur Motley,** critic of TVA, and **TVA Chairman Herbert D. Vogel** on the May 9-11 program.

Nose Doctor

Dr. L. A. Killeffer of Harriman told the medical convention here that he had long since steeled himself to face asafetida and mustard plasters in his mountain practice, but recently he ran into something that was too much for him: a "fried onion poultice."

10,000 Suffer Reprisals For Registering To Vote

Birmingham World Birmingham Ala.
Sat. 4-30-60 P-1

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

About 10,000 Negro farmers in Fayette County are reportedly suffering under economic reprisal which has almost choked their means of livelihood to a standstill by shutting-off their sources of gasoline, which is absolutely necessary for the operation of their farm equipment.

The economical reprisal started late last fall and has gradually increased until the flow of gasoline to them allegedly came to an absolute standstill this week. At the core of this reprisal and boycotting is the farmers' determined effort to become registered voters. . .a county-wide movement headed by John McFerren, a 38-year old farmer himself, who is also president of the Fayette Improvement and Welfare Association.

McFerrin told the Memphis World earlies this week that he has been unable to obtain a gasoline supply for his newly installed service station after contacting 12 gasoline distributing companies within the last 15 days. He also said "eighty-five percent of the Negroes registered in the county cannot ever purchase gas for their automobiles. We are forced to go to other surrounding counties for gas, food, hardware and medical care."

HERE IS THE STORY

McFerrin told the Memphis World "I attempted to set up a service station, South of Somerville on the old Macon Road at a place called Three-way a friend of mine, Enzell Smith, recommended that I buy my equipment from New Berry Equipment Company, Inc., in West Memphis, Ark., which I did. After the service station had been installed I contacted a gas distributing company in Memphis which agreed to supply the gas. The company promised to deliver the gas the next morning. Later, when I failed to receive the gas, called the company again. I was told to contact the company's attorney who told me that "my company cannot supply the gas" because "the gas was sent to you on April 15 but a deputy sheriff turned our truck back," related McFerren.

McFerrin said he later contacted a distributing company in Jackson, Tenn., which also refused to supply him gas. He added. "The manager of this particular company told me that one of the main distributors in Somerville was reponsible for the gasoline squeeze on the Negroes who have registered to vote in Fayette County."

McFerrin said he contacted another distributer in Memphis which agreed to supply the 6,000 gallons of gas weekly he needed for retail to other Negro farmers in and around the Somerville area, but the company failed to deliver the supply as did several other distributors in Memphis, Pine Bluff, Ark., and three distributors in Somerville, who told me that they cannot sell me gas. "I asked why." he replied "You know why."

He continued: "I have contacted 12 distributing companies and most of them have agreed to suppy the gas while I talked with them. . .only to inform me later that they could not keep their promise, because "their drivers have had trouble trying to deliver the gas."

He continued "The 15 Negroes who filed an injunction in Federal court sometime ago to obtain the privilege of registering and voting cannot purchase anything in the county. The stores and business places in Somerville have their names on a list. "The White Citizens Council there has even threaten my life," McFerrin said.

35 Register For Fayette County Vote

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6/4/60 P-3

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) —Some 35 Negroes and about the same number of whites filed through the Fayette County Courthouse here and registered to vote last week.

It was the first time Negroes or whites had been signed up in the county since the previous election commission resigned last March, claiming repeated FBI investigations made their job too bohtersome.

The predominantly Negro county caugh the eye of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission in 1957, when Negroes complained they were being denied the right to vote.

Only 325 Negroes are registered there although a civil rights commission estimate placed at nearly 9,000 the number eligible to register.

COUNTY ENDS VOTING BAR AGAINST TENNESSEE NEGROES

Jackson Herald
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 4/30/60

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25.—Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh announced today the entry of a consent judgment at Memphis, Tenn., to end voting discriminations against Negroes in Fayette County, Tenn.

It marked the first voting rights case under the 1957 Civil Rights Act to be settled by negotiation.

Justice Department officials expressed hope that others could be similarly ended without "extensive and protracted litigation."

In the Fayette County case, filed last November, the department alleged that the Democratic primary elections in the county were the "only meaningful elections" and that Negroes had long been barred from participating in them.

Negroes In Two Tennessee Counties Face Economic Boycott, Nashville Paper Says

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) — Negroes in two west state counties who are planning to register to vote are being threatened with an economic boycott, according to an article in Sunday's Nashville Tennessean.

The article, by James Talley, said principal targets of the boycott are a Brownsville grocer and an organization urging Negroes in Haywood and Fayette counties to get out and vote.

Some white landowners in the two counties have threatened Negro sharecroppers living on their property with eviction if they vote, the article said.

Several hundred families have been forced to leave their sharecropping in Fayette because they, or their relatives, are trying to vote," Talley said.

The newly-empaneled election commission in Fayette County will begin registering voters March 16 and they say Negroes will be allowed to register to vote.

Negroes living in Fayette County have complained to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission that they have not been allowed to vote since reconstruction days.

"In Fayette," the article said, "it is not uncommon to see as many as three Negro families—some with 15 children—loading old trucks with meaguer furnishings. piling on top, and leaving the county."

The article said that "about a dozen families in Haywood have been tossed off the farms and replaced with machinery and white workers."

Odell Sanders, a 45-year-old Negro grocer at Brownsville, has been forced to go to a neighboring county to get goods to stock his shelves because wholesalers have been told by white merchants to stop doing business with Sanders if they want the white merchants trade.

The boycott of Sanders' store started aboaut a month ago, the article said, and salesmen making calls on the store dwindled off until only a bread salesman was left.

Sanders said he told the bread salesman to quit making deliveries after the salesman told Sanders "it's killing me" to deliver bread to Sanders' store.

Not all the whites are against Sanders, however. Talley said that Robert R. Dulin, "a wealthy landowner, even took his truck to Jackson and picked up a load of groceries for Sanders."

8 Negroes Registered By Tennessee County

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Eight Negroes were registered without incident in racially troubled Haywood County Tuesday, the first members of their race to become qualified voters since Reconstruction days.

County registrar C. H. Berson said the registrations at a little country store in the northern section of the county were uneventful. Only one white person showed up to enroll on the voter list.

The county, whose population is predominantly Negro has been accused by the Civil Rights Commission of denying Negroes their right to vote.

An effort to register Negroes in two other districts Monday failed. No one showed up, either white or Negro, in one district. And in the other, the attempt bogged down in confusion.

About 20 Negroes appeared at a grocery store where the registrar waited with his books, but departed when the store owner protested.

"We've decided there's just not going to be any registering here," said grocer Malcolm Smith. "This is a place of business and we've had a lot of criticism about it."

Negroes Given Ballot Rights

First Franchise Rights Case Settled Amicably In Fayette County, Tenn.

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh announced last week entry of a consent judgment at Memphis, Tenn., ending voting discriminations against Negro voters in Fayette County, Tenn.

It marked the first voting rights case under the 1957 Civil Rights Act to be settled by negotiation. Justice Deparement officials expressed hope others could be similarly ended without extensive and protracted litigation.

In the Fayette County case, filed last November, the department charged the Democratic primary elections in Fayette county were the "only meaningful elections" and that Negroes had long been barred from participating in them.

Fayette county Democratic nominees, the government said, have had no opposition in the general elections for many years.

Under the judgment, the announcement said, Fayette county Negroes who are qualified will participate in future Democratic primaries.

The department noted that it was not until recently that Negroes in any significant numbers have been registered to vote in the county.

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Clothes, food are needed in Tennessee

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. —Contributions of food and clothing trickled into this beseiged community from all parts of the nation following an urgent appeal from residents caught in an economic squeeze.

John McFerren, president of and Welfare League, said much more clothing for children is needed. He said the gifts are being distributed as fast as they arrive.

Colored residents of Haywood and Fayette counties are being denied credit, loans, and the right to purchase food, gasoline and other necessities. The economic squeeze is designed to prevent citizens from registering to vote.

An urgent appeal has been made to President Eisenhower to declare a state of emergency in the area and pave the way for federal relief. However, no reply had been received from the Chief Executive at presstime.

* * *

MEANWHILE, THOUSANDS of citizens took individual action by returning their credit cards to the four oil companies whose regional distributors are participating in the economic squeeze. The return of credit cards increased after NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins called for a boycott against Gulf, Esso - Standard, Texaco and Amoco oil companies.

Wilkins said agents of these companies are refusing to sell oil or gas to colored citizens in Haywoo and Fayette counties.

Contributions should be sent to Mr. McFerren at the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, Route 4, Box 135, Somerville, Tenn.

Tenn. County Negroes Refuse To Buckle Under

DEFY VICE-LIKE BOYCOTT

Merchants Try To Halt Voting

By L. F. PALMER, JR.

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — Negroes in Fayette County, Tennessee, are refusing to buckle under the cruel sting of an economic cat o' nine tails which white business men are cracking all around them.

In a desperate effort to squeeze the very life out of colored citizens who are fighting for the right to vote, the county's white power structure has cut Negroes off from access to even the barest necessities of life.

A list of Negro registered voters has been compiled and these persons are automatically refused crop loans, credit or financial aid of any kind. Negroes with cash jingling in the jeans can't buy groceries, gasoline for their farm tractors, a bottle of aspirin or medical aid for their babies. Their kids can't even buy a popsicle.

NEAR STARVATION

The octopus squeeze is so vice-like in its grip, many families are bordering on the brink of starvation. It's extending to Negroes whose names are not on the list and has become so widespread the Fayette County Civic and Welfare league has appealed to President Eisenhower to declare the county a "disaster area" and send in federal relief.

In dozens of instances, farm machinery has been seized, more than a hundred families evicted from their homes and bread winners fired from their jobs. All because they untied themselves from Uncle Tom's apron strings and called on Uncle Sam to help them register so they could vote for the first time in their lives.

"The whole thing is a scheme to depopulate the county of Negroes," says Atty. James F. Estes of Memphis, legal counsel for the Fayette County Civic and Welfare league. "They're out to whittle down the number of Negroes to a point where they will no longer be a potential political threat."

21,000 NEGROES

There are 21,000 Negroes in Fayette county and 8,000 whites. Of these numbers, 9,000 Negroes fall in the voting age bracket as against 3,500 whites. These amazing statistics form the basic for the almost fanatical attempts to keep the Negro "in his place"—away from the ballot box.

But Negroes voted in a county election Friday for the first time. Just a few to be sure, but they walked into polling stations scattered throughout the county, voted for or against a bond issue for a bicycle seat factory (most voted "no" because there would be no jobs for Negroes), and literally thumbed their noses at the infamous list.

One of the first to vote was a small, scrappy farmer named John McFerrin. His name is on the list with a big letter A penciled in beside it.

"This means I'm a trouble maker," McFerrin said. "There are 10 of us with A's beside our names."

REAL THORN

As chairman of the board of the civic league, McFerrin has been a real thorn in the side of the "ugly Americans" who have resorted even to threats of violence to hold down Negro voting. He has pulled the Fayette Negroes together into a closely woven dedicated unit and he has told the world the Fayette story through testimony at the Volunteer Civil Rights hearing in Washington.

What has happened to McFerrin since Uncle Sam stepped in and forced the county to register at least some Negroes is typical of the "squeeze" in Fayette. The unlettered but gutty farmer took over his brother's service station and grocery after Gulf oil representatives descended upon the grounds and carried away the gasoline storage tanks.

NO GAS

McFerrin bought new equipment and his friends helped him bury the two giant 6,000 gallon tanks. But then he could not get a gas supplier to sell him any gas. For almost six months he has tried dealers in Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Mississippi but no one will do business with him.

"One dealer agreed to sell me gas but when it was trucked in, a deputy sheriff stopped the truck and headed him back to Memphis," McFerrin said.

He has tried Gulf, Texaco, Esso, DX and Lion distributors but his tanks are still empty and Negroes in Fayette have to carry drums into Shelby county to get gasoline supplies, thus losing the 9c per gallon refund which farmers customarily receive.

"I have to go all the way to Memphis to get groceries to stock my store," McFerrin said. "Even then, some of the wholesalers won't sell to me. None of them will deliver. The only soft drink I can get is 7-Up."

As he talked, two trucks pulled up to the 3-Way Grocery, across the street, and drivers hustled stock inside to the white owner.

FEAR DOCTORS

When Mrs. McFerrin's last baby was born three months ago, she had to go to Memphis for medical assistance. Few Negroes can rely upon white doctors to treat them any more.

"They just tell you to pay up your bills and look for another doctor," Hartman Jameson said. 'You just can't get anywhere any more. I've been doing business with the Somerville Bank for 12 years but when I went to get a crop loan this time, Mr. Wilkerson sent word that he couldn't run me this year. I had to make a personal loan from friends in Memphis. Had to put a second mortgage on my house, so I could make my crop.

"I can't even buy a coke or a bottle of aspirin or a loaf of bread except at McFerrin's," he said. "You know I was asked away from a newstand when I went to buy a newspaper."

CRUEL EXPERIENCES

Booker T. Maris, who has never registered, said he went to the store he had been trading with for eight years and 'they told me I couldn't buy anything for cash or credit."

Sam Taylor told this reporter that he did manage to get his income tax return filled out but he was charged $25.

"One night when my baby got sick," Laverne Towles said, "I went to get some medicine for my baby. The druggist told me he couldn't sell me anything. The grocer I've traded with for years won't sell me a loaf of bread and I can't buy clothes anywhere in the county."

With crop loans closed to Negro farmers, some families are facing starvation because they funds even from friends outside the county. Through the civic league, the farmers have pooled their meager resources and help each other in whatever way them can. But the situation does not seem to be letting up. In fact, it appears to be worsening.

WILL FIGHT

Despite this fact, the courageous Negroes are determined to fight to the bitter end. They have asked the President to declare the county a "disaster area" and send in relief. Their plight will be on the agenda of the NAACP convention this week.

But Fayette county Negroes are looking ahead. They have obtained enough memberships to open a county branch of the NAACP. And they have posted a letter to the County Board of Education asking for de-segregated schools.

Allen Yancey, jr., one of a handful of Negro teachers spearheading the fight for the ballot, was fired from his post in April.

NO VIOLENCE

"You might as well get behind us and desegregate the schools," he told the welfare league Friday night. "They can't do any more to you than they've already—unless they resort to violence."

So far, violence has been absent from the county where farmers grow cotton, corn and peas. But there have been plenty of threats. There is a $2,500 price on McFerrin's head right now. And just last week he got a phone call from a man who told him he was "a dead s . . o. . . b. . ."

"The call came about five minutes after I finished talking to a Louisville newspaper reporter," McFerrin said. "So I know somebody was listening in. But I told who ever it was calling to come on out and there would be two dead s. . . o. . . b's."

Asks Oil Firms To End Boycott

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — Major oil companies have been asked to end a boycott against Negro farmers who register to vote in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee.

Special target of this boycott has been John McFerren, owner of a combined grocery and filling station, who has been leading the registration drive in Fayette County.

McFerren also testified before the Vounteer Civil Rights Commission in Washington in January, regarding reprisals against Negro voters.

The request to the oil companies was sent by Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Williams wired the companies that he had been advised that they will cooperating in the boycott and added:

THE MESSAGE

"Result of the boycott is Negro farmers are unable to buy gasoline for their tractors, merchants are refusing to sell food and clothing while Negro children and their mothers face literal starvation because of their fathers' efforts to vote.

"Please advise re-policy of your company in this situation. What steps can you take to eliminate discrimination against Negroes and to insure gas for Negro farmers in Fayette and Haywood Counties?"

Fayette and Haywood Counties are in the southwest corner of Tennessee near Memphis. Both are cotton-farming areas and have large Negro majorities. It is only recently, under federal pressure, that Negroes have been allowed to register there at all. About 500 have registered in Fayette and about 100 in Haywood.

CIRCULATE LIST

McFerren says that lists of those who register are being circulated among merchants and gas dealers, who then refuse to sell to them. His brother had operated the grocery and filling station for 10 years. handling Gulf gas. McFerren said that recently Gulf representatives came and took up his tanks.

John McFerren then invested his own money to install his own tanks at the filling station. They have a 12,000-gallon capacity—enought to permit him to service Negro farmers denied gas elsewhere. But McFerren said representatives of every oil company doing business in the county refused to supply him gas. He went to Memphis and was turned down everywhere there, although he was prepared to pay cash.

In replies to Aubrey Williams' telegrams, top officials of Esso participation in a boycott.

TO SERVE ALL

O. V. Tracy, president, Esso Texaco, and Gulf all denied Standard Division of Humble Oil and Refining Co., of 15 W. 51st St., New York City, said his company was looking into the situation and added: "Our policy is to service every customer regardless of race, color and creed in the most prompt, courteous and efficient manner."

The president of Texaco, J. W. Foley, of 135 E. 42nd St., New York City, wrote "It is Texaco's long standing policy not to discriminate against any customer or potential customer because of race, religion, color, or national origin"

William K. Whiteford, president of Gulf Oil corporation Gulf building, Pittsburgh 30 Pa., said his company was conducting an "on-the-ground investigation" in Haywood and Fayette Counties. He stated:

"I can assure you that the Gulf Oil corporation has not adopted and will not adopt any policy that discriminates against its valued Negro customers. . . I can assure you that any necessary steps will be taken to carry out this policy. . ."

Meantime, McFerren's tanks remained empty, and he was still waiting for some company to agree to sell him gas.

Oil companies say their hands tied

NEW YORK — "We never discriminate," four major oil firms unanimously agree. They are, however, just as unanimous in agreement that "there is nothing we can do" about the economic squeeze invoked by the White Citizens Council in Tennessee.

Local distributors of Gulf, Texaco, Amoco and Esso have refused to sell gasoline to colored retailers and farmers since 385 colored citizens registered to vote in Fayette County, bringing the number of colored voters up to about 1,000. Some 4,300 whites are on the rolls.

In addition to refusing to sell gasoline to colored people, local merchants have refused to sell voters even food and clothing.

* * *

THE USE of economic pressure to drive out all colored voters before fall elections is directed mainly at John McFerren, a grocer and filling station operator, who is president of Fayette County Civil and Welfare League, leader of the register and vote campaign.

Mr. McFerren disclosed that Rube Rhea, Gulf distributor in Somerville Tenn., ordered his gasoline pumps removed. He said none of the big four would sell him gas even after he installed his own tanks.

On the one occasion that he was able to buy a tanker of gasoline, the 35-year-old leader said, Deputy Sheriff Ted Davis stopped the truck at the city limits and ordered it back to Memphis.

* * *

THE "WE NEVER discriminate. . .but there is nothing we can do" replies came from Craig Thompson, Gulf's public relations director; W. J. Foley, Texaco president; O. V. Tracy, Esso; A. A. Smith, Esso public relations director; and Walter Rock, Amoco representation.

The Big Four claimed that their hands are tied because the local distributors buy in bulk and operate independently as private businesses.

233,000 Register For August Voting

Estimate At Deadline Runs Ahead Of Last Year

Voters qualified to ballot in the Aug. 4 general and primary elections at yesterday's registration deadline was estimated at 233,000 by election commission personnel.

The number of Negroes registered was expected to be about 72,000, or less than one-third of the total.

The estimated registration yesterday was about 17,000 more than the August, 1959, total of 216,075. In the 1959 city election only 122,748 of the 216,075 registered voted, about 57 per cent.

On a comparative 57 per cent basis, the Aug. 4 vote total would be about 133,000.

The August, 1958, registration was 202,514 and the vote in the general and primaries was only 82,709, about 41 per cent.

Registration for the August, 1956, general and primary elections was 194,577. The vote was 46,954, about 25 per cent. The November registration in that year was 210,631. The vote total in the presidential election was 135,025, about 65 per cent.

Total registration will be upped for the November presidential election this year, of course. But the estimated 233,000 total registrants of yesterday on a 65 per rent basis would mean a total vote of about 150,000.

Officials Studying Registration Case

Kefauver Aide Told Newsmen He Falsified Age

The Shelby County Election Commission will present an apparent voter registration fraud case to Atty. Gen. Phil Canale, Chairman S. Nelson Castle said yesterday.

The case of Roy Adams, who admitted falsifying his age so he could vote for former Mayor Edmund Orgill in the 1958 gubernatorial campaign, was brought to light in the "Backdrop" political column in The Commercial Appeal Sunday.

Mr. Adams, who attended Bruce elementary school and Central High School, told two reporters last week he became 21 last April. The reporters asked the young man, who is one of several young people working actively for Senator Estes Kefauver, if he wouldn't be a first-time voters this year.

"No," he replied. "I falsified my age two years ago so I could vote for Mayor Orgill."

A check of the Shelby County registration records showed that a Roy Adams registered two years ago, giving his date of birth as April 29, 1937.

Mr. Castle said the case would be presented to the attorney general "for whatever action is necessary."

Aid Continues For Destitute Tenn. Counties

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
July 30-60

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week continued its two-front aid to the beleaguered Negro farmers and merchants of Fayette and Haywood counties, Tenn., who, because they dared to register to vote, have aroused the fury of the counties' white supremacists.

The NAACP program embraces first, direct relief to needy families victimized by the economic squeeze and, secondly, sponsorship of a nationwide withholding of patronage campaign from major oil companies whose local dealers have refused to sell oil and gasoline to Negroes who register to vote.

W. C. Patton, the Association's special field secretary, has been assigned to the area to supervise the relief program in cooperation with the NAACP branch in nearby Memphis.

Systematic distribution of bags of food was begun at Somerville, seat of Fayette County, on July 5.

A team of workers headed by Jesse Turner, chairman of the executive committee of the Memphis branch, brought in a truckload of food for distribution to families to whom local merchants refused to sell needed supplies.

Economic pressures are being exerted against Negro registered voters through discharge from jobs, denial of credit, refusal of supplies to merchants, and withholding of consumer goods from customers.

Among chief offenders are some of the nation's largest oil companies whose dealers participate in the blacklisting of Negro voters many of whom are farmers and who need gasoline and oil to run their tractors.

Father of 13 Evicted

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Aug 13 1960

U.S. Justice . . . 'Southern' Style!

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(First in a Series of Articles)

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — Had you been standing in the rain and mud listening to the heart-rending story of 37-year-old L. P. Anderson—a tenant farmer in Fayette County—you, too, would have thought just as I did: 'This just couldn't happen in civilized America, but only in darkest Africa!" But it did happen—right here in Fayette County, Tenn., where whites have on an economic squeeze against Negroes who are seeking the ballot.

L. P. Anderson is of medium height, weighs about 155, chews tobacco, was born in Fayette County and has worked here all his life—as a farmer. He works crops for white owners on shares. Farming has been his life: farming and his wife and the 11 children he had when he went to work around December for Mr. Gladys Youmans, a white farmer in Fayette County.

Youmans gave Anderson a two-room shack to live in—with his wife and soon-to-be-13 children, 15 mouths to feed. "He promised to put me on another needed room." Anderson told The Courier, "but he never did."

That was just about a month after things started perking up here in Fayette and Haywood Counties, when Negroes began trying to register to vote.

Now, here let us begin showing you the hardship of this Anderson family. Mr. Anderson was given the job at a pay of $55 a month—to feed and support 15 people! And he never was given but half of that sum each month by his boss, he says. The rest was held back. That's $27.50 a month.

When Mr. Anderson told The Courier about that wage scale, Fayette leaders John McFerren and the fired Prof. Allen Yancey, standing by, interjected, "That's about the usual pay."

Well, Anderson and his flock worked for Youmans. They plowed the 13 acres and planted it with cotton. As a result, Youmans is going to have a fine crop this year, but Mr. Anderson won't be around to see it or help harvest it. Here's why:

Last May, when Negroes in Fayette County were allowed to start registering for the first time since Reconstruction days, Mr. Anderson, like many other Fayette Negroes, wanted to be a real citizen. So he went to Somerville to the courthouse to register.

Mr. Anderson didn't register. The line was too long, and the books closed before they could get to him. Sorrowfully he wended his way back to his two-room shack, his wife and his now-13 kids. Then it happened!

"My boss came to me and he told me if I couldn't be on the job all the time when he wanted me, I ought to just move off the farm and never come back. I didn't argue with him. I had to move and I did. He let me leave my wife and kids there till I can find another place, but I can't go back and see them."

His boss actually had heard that he had gone to town and registered in spite of the pressure being put on Negroes not to register. The poor farmer didn't tell him any different.

Mr. Anderson's story is but one of many in the hard-pressed Fayette County area. There are others, and The Courier will bring them to you in subsequent articles in this series.

There are three real heroes in this epic struggle for human rights here in Southwest Tennessee. In addition to the youthful and dedicated leaders like McFerren and Yancey, the latter a Tennesse A. and I. graduate, fired from his teaching post because he encouraged Negroes (he was born and raised here) to register.

One of the three heroes is Atty. John Franklin Estes of Memphis, a one-time football player at Lane College, Jackson, Tenn. The other two cannot be named, for they do not wish publicity.

One is a Tennessee Negro who put up $15,000 in cash so Negro farmers could get loans to start their crops this year.

The third hero is a woman in New York City—a white woman—who read about the plight of Negroes here. The food given away here on Saturday, July 23, was available because she had sent $500 to McFerren, and he and his friends bought food. It was not the first money she had sent.

Currently, food and clothing are desperately needed down here in Fayette County. McFerren has asked The Courier to stress this need and also to specifically ask contributors of food, clothing or money to send all contributions DIRECTLY to the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, Inc., Route 4, Box 106, Somerville, Tenn. Do not channel it through other agencies. There have been reports of items reportedly sent but not received.

Negro Agitator Changes Story

Memphis Press-Scimitar
Memphis, Tenn.
Aug 13 1960

McFerren Admits He Bought Gasoline Despite Claim Earlier Of Embargo

By WILLIAM MONTGOMERY
Staff Writer

SOMERVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4. —John McFerren, Negro storekeeper and vote registration agitator, admitted Thursday he had bought gasoline for the pumps.

About three hours later press services quoted the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York as saying a nationwide Negro "boycott" of seven big oil companies had been lifted.

McFerren's admission that he had received gasoline "in the last day or two" came several hours after Sheriff Dave Myers, on a routine mission elsewhere, saw a gasoline tank truck disgorging gasoline into McFerren's pumps about 1 a.m. Thursday.

To Stir Sympathy

White merchants and oil distributors here have maintained for some time that McFerren was clandestinely receiving and distributing gasoline but keeping an appearance of being without it in order to stir national sympathy. McFerren admitted to no purchases before "a day or two" ago.

A Negro newspaper, the Southern Patriot, used the alleged gasoline embargo as basis for a plea to Negroes to "send contributions" to McFerren in its June issue.

The NAACP's first called boycott was against Gulf Oil Corp. and named Gulf's Somerville distributor, Reuben Rhea, as leading a boycott against McFerren.

McFerren said Mr. Rhea had refused to sell him gasoline and had come to the store and removed company-owned tanks and pumps, forcing him to install his own equipment.

Mr. Rhea said McFerren called him March 28 this year and asked him to remove the Gulf equipment from his premises. Mr. Rhea promptly ocmplied.

Three days before his request that Mr. Rhea remove the gasoline pumps, on March 25, McFerren bought gasoline tanks, fittings and pumps from a West Memphis equipment company.

He paid for the tanks with a $1,200 cashier's check on the Union Planters National Bank of Memphis and the Chemical Corn Exchange Bank of New York. Another cashier's check on the same banks paid for the two pumps.

He paid 079.49 to the equipment firm in cash to make up the total cost, $2,079.49, of the equipment.

Not Refused

Mr. Rhea said it was not general practice to fill orders of customers not using the distributor's equipment. McFerren was not actually refused, however, he said.

"He called up that day and ordered gasoline and one of our drivers said our units were all busy that day," Mr. Rhea said. "They were all busy. We just couldn't make delivery that day."

McFerren didn't call back.

He said Thursday "When you call up and get insulted, you usually don't call but once." He said, however, he had called all Somerville distributors and "some was pretty nice, and some was pretty nasty."

The four distributors here handle only major brand gasolines. There is no outlet here for independent brands. Somerville gas dealers theorized McFerren did not want to buy major brand gasoline or he would not have installed his own pumps and equipment, since dealers in major brands install their own equipment.

Records in the Fayette County Court Clerk's office here show McFerren did not buy state privilege licenses to operate his service station and mercantile businesses until April 13, 1960. He did not buy tobacco, music machine and restaurant licenses until later.

Gas Ban On Tennessee Negro Voters Lifted

NEW YORK — The embargo on sale of gasoline and oil to registered Negro voters in Fayette County, Tenn., has been lifted.

Announcement of this development was made here by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It followed NAACP negotiations with representatives of the oil industry.

John McFerren, a leader of the registration drive in the county and owner of a grocery store and service station in Somerville, reported to the NAACP national office that he had received 12,000 gallons of gasoline and had been assured of a shipment of oil.

Because of the economic squeeze, designed to keep Negroes from registering, McFerren had not been able to purchase gasoline and oil for his station from local distributors of any of the major oil companies since he took over the business last spring.

Not only McFerren, but Negro farmers and other colored consumers who had registered were black listed and denied gas and oil at local service stations.

In an effort to end this economic freeze, Mr. Wilkins, on July 6, sent a memorandum to all NAACP units asking them to refrain from purchasing gasoline and oil from the offending companies.

Negotiations with representatives of the oil industry in July led to the termination of this phase of the economic squeeze.

Mr. Wilkins has sent a second memorandum to NAACP units throughout the country informing them of the new development and advising that "the July 6 memorandum is wtihdrawn. We trust that there will not be a recurrence of the Fayette County action anywhere in the country."

Mr. McFerren reported to the NAACP that wholesale food and soft drink dealers still refuse to make deliveries of their products to Negro merchants in the county. Only one soft drink is available to them, he said.

'EMBARGO' OFF, ASSERTS NAACP

Says Negotiations End Squeeze on Voters

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Thursday an "embargo on the sale of gasoline and oil to registered Negro voters in Fayette County, Tenn., has been lifted."

The NAACP said "negotiations with representatives of the oil industry in July led to the termination" of the alleged embargo.

The association said early last month that Negro families in the area were being denied food, clothing and gasoline because they had registered to vote. Local authorities denied the NAACP charges.

The NAACP, in its announcement Thursday, said wholesale food and soft drink dealers still refuse to make deliveries of their products to Negro merchants in the county.

The statement continued:

"John McFerren, a leader of the registration drive in the county and owner of a grocery store and service station in Somerville, reported . . . that he had received 12,000 gallons of gasoline and had been assured of a shipment of oil.

"Because of the economic squeeze . . . McFerren had not been able to purchase gasoline and oil for his station from local distributors of any of the major oil companies since he took over the business last spring.

"Not only McFerren, but . . . other colored customers who had registered were blacklisted . . ."

The announcement said the NAACP took counter-measures by calling for a boycott of purchases of gas and oil from the companies involved.

Gas Ban Lifted In Fayette County

John McFerren, leader of the Fayette County Civic & Welfare League, a grocer and filling-station operator in Somerville has announced that his 12,000-gallon tanks have been filled, ending a long, bitter fued.

The trouble began when Negroes started to register to vote.

Negroes of Fayette County outnumber the whites two to one, but no Negroes have voted since Reconstruction.

White business men in Fayette County and in adjoining Haywood County, circulated a "blacklist" of Negroes who had registered. No one on the list could buy even the simple necessities.

A major economic squeeze was applied. Credit was cut off, loans for farm needs were denied, food and clothing could not be purchased.

Most important of all in a farming community, Negroes active in the vote drive could not buy gasoline for their tractors. John McFerren's tanks were dug up by one oil company. He then purchased his own tanks, but they stood empty for months while all major oil companied refused him service.

Not only McFerren, but Negro farmers and other colored consumers who had registered were blacklisted and denied gas and oil at local service stations.

In an effort to end this economic freeze, Mr. Wilkins, on July 6, sent a memorandum to all NAACP units asking them to refrain from purchasing gasoline and oil from offending companies. He listed Texaco, Gulf, Esso, Amoco, Delta Gas and Southern Oil Refining and two regional concerns, Lion Company.

Negotiations with representatives of the oil industry in July led to the termination of this phase of the economic squeeze.

Mr. Wilkins has sent a second memorandum to NAACP units throughout the country informing them of the new development and advising that "the July 6 memorandum is withdrawn. We trust that there will not be a recurrence of the Fayette County action anywhere in the country."

Mr. McFerren reported to the NAACP that wholesale food and soft drink dealers still refuse to make deliveries of their to Negro Merchants in the county. The only soft drink available to them, he said, is 7-Up.

'Guilty,' Says Pastor in Haywood Cty.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) —A Negro minister who sought to advise Negroes on how to register to vote pleaded guilty to disturbing the peace here.

The incident occurred in Haywood county, where the Federal Government has charged Negroes are prevented from exercising their voting rights.

• While the minister refused to discuss it, it was believed that he pleaded guilty to prevent possible violence against himself and his family and to avoid raising a controversial issue.

It was here just short of a month ago that Deputy Sheriff George "Buddy" Sullivan was involved in a fight with Civil Investigator Ward E. Bonnell.

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REV. HIRAM NEWBERN, 40, was fined $50 plus costs in a hearing before Magistrate Sam Lewis.

Rev. Newbern said he is a minister of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church and said he preaches at Prospect Church west of Brownsville and Wesley Chapel in Fayette County, southwest of Somerville.

He was arrested by Haywood County Deputy Sheriff Sullivan.

The officer said the minister repeatedly broke into voter registration lines at the Haywood Courthouse calling Negroes out to talk to them. He was arrested after he called a group of Negroes across the street from the courthouse. The deputy said the group partially blocked the street.

Tennessee County Tries Boycott to Drive Potential Negro Voters Out of Area

The Sunday Star Washington, D.C. Sun-6-12-60

P. 4

By JOHN CUNNIFF
Associated Press Staff Writer

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — The question of Negro voting has thrown this rural county into a racial cold war, with angry whites trying to force 1,000 Negroes to move out by fall.

The chief weapon: economic presure. Feelings are so intense here that some white farmers mortgage their farms to replace Negro labor with machinery. Some merchants risk bankruptcy by refusing to sell to Negroes.

Both sides feel they're battling for a just cause—the whites, who own 90 per cent of this cotton county, and the Negroes, who want to vote. Neither intends to compromise. And, unusual under such circumstances, both sides are willing to talk for publication, some whites openly admitting that a boycott is in force.

They have a blacklist and a crash program of farm mechanization to help landlords do without Negro workers and tenants. A White Citizens Council laid down the strategy: force enough Negroes out of Fayette County and eventually the white minority becomes the unchallenged majority at the ballot box.

Cannot Get Gasoline

As a result, some Negroes can't buy groceries or gasoline to run their tractors. Credit, a way of life in the rural South, is refused. Tenant farmers have been told to move on. Negro leaders say their lives have been threatened.

Fayette County is "Old South" country. It's about 45 miles east of Memphis on the Mississippi border. The economic warfare was touched off by a campaign to register Negro voters—a prospect that was more than the outnumbered whites could bear.

There are 24,415 inhabitants in Fayette County. About 60 per cent of these are Negroes and of these, 360 have registered to vote. Most signed up two months ago. The initial registration list of 325 quickly became a blacklist, and today relations between the races in Fayette are strained, cold and formal.

A banker, who asked to remain unidentified, put it bluntly:

John McFerren before an idle pump at his filling station.

"My secretary's got the names of the 325 who registered. I tell them, anybody on that list, no need coming into this bank. He'll get no crop loans here. Every store has got that list."

Since then, 35 more Negroes have registered. The unregistered Negroes find themselves in the middle, under pressure from both sides.

The boycott that forms part of the squeeze covers other things, but none so effectively as gasoline. Many Negro farmers cannot buy fuel in Fayette County.

This presents no small problem. On the average farm engines may consume 1,500 gallons a year. A small tractor can burn 40 gallons a plowing day.

Boycott Still Stands

Efforts to break the boycott have failed. John McFerren, a Negro leader, installed equipment for a service station but can't get gasoline for his big underground tanks.

McFerren, 35, is president of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, which has been pushing registrations. Many whites scowl at the mere mention of his name.

McFerren says a white friend told him there is a $2,000 price on his head.

Is he financed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has taken an interest in the Fayette County situation, as some whites suggest?

"I'm not getting a penny from the N.A.A.C.P.," says McFerren. "You got the wrong idea if you think I am."

The first small push in this registration drive came from Shep Towles, a 53-year-old farmer with 16 children. In contrast to McFerren, Towles is a reluctant crusader.

"It was back in 1957," recalls Towles. "A white Baptist preacher, said to me—I was working for him—he said, 'Shep, why ain't you registered to vote? I want to see you fellows registered.' And I thought, why not? So I got two or three friends and went down. I wasn't brave, I wasn't trying to be a bigshot. I just didn't realize it would start so much trouble."

Now, among other things, Towles' credit has been cut off. His car insurance was canceled. The fire insurance on his house was canceled. He said when he went to a big Memphis firm he was told, "Nobody on earth will insure you because you are in politics."

The gasoline boycott has involved removing private underground tanks from farms owned by Negroes. Such tanks, of 150 to 500 gallon capacity, are installed by the dealer. His tanker trucks service them.

McFerren says 54 tanks have been dug out thus far and others are empty and useless. Doubt it and he will lead you to farm after farm to see the holes where the tanks used to be.

The Distributors' Side

In Somerville, gasoline distributors don't like to talk about farm tanks. Rube Rhea, a calm, pipe-smoking oil distributor, says he has many Negro customers. There is no boycott, he says, but "when an individual causes as much trouble as McFerren you can't blame some for refusing to sell gas. A man is justified to sell to whoever he wants."

Pressed about specific instances of tank removals, Rhea says they didn't pay their bills or didn't use enough gas to make tanks worthwhile. He declines to show accounts.

The Negroes insist they owed nothing. O. D. Maclin, who has $10,000 worth of farm machinery to operate, says he's tried every dealer in town.

"Now I get my gas in Whitesville," he adds, "but the station there won't take a check because they're afraid the banks in Somerville will find out where I get gas."

In common with other farmers who haul their gas from distant stations, Maclin can't get the normal tax refunds because he doesn't receive invoices on his purchases. The refund amounts to 9 cents a gallon.

Fayette County Registers Nearly 400 Negro Voters

Birmingham Ala Sat 7-29-60

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — The number of new Negro voter registrants was brought up to nearly 400 Wednesday, the final registration day before the August 4 county election, when 28 were signed up at the courthouse. Fayette County has a population of more than 24,000, the majority being Negro.

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At closing time, about 150 Negroes and less than a dozen whites were left waiting in line. Thirty-two whites were signed up on the final registration day.

Meanwhile, tension in Somerville reached a new peak Tuesday when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent food packages to 75 Negro families it said were in dired need because whites had restricted credit and refused to sell to them. The NAACP charged that most of those caught in the economic squeeze already have registered to vote. Food packages and clothing were being collected in Memphis Negro churches.

Some Somerville whites denied there was any need for emergency food shipments or clothing, but Negro citizens differed in their views.

Call Tenn. Vote Fight 'Cold War'

By L. F. PALMER, JR.

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. —Allen Yancey, fired from his teaching job in Fayette county because he is in the advance guard of the fight to win the ballot for Negroes in the county, calls the attempted starve-out of Negroes "a cold war."

White business leaders in the county are resorting to their economic power to punch Negroes in the stomach — where it hurts. Their ammunition is the dollar which they are holding back from the colored farm folk whose existence has always depended upon the curious rural credit system.

But the Negroes—who outnumber the whites 21,000 to 8,000 have adopted a weapon for which there is no peer — GOD.

Taking their cue from the Rev. June Dowdy who told the Fayette County Negroes that "there is no work too hard for God," they have used these words as fuel of hope and are driving on through the eye of the storm.

IN CHURCH

It was, in fact, in church that the inspiration came for the furious fight now raging for the Constitutional right to cast a ballot. It was a Summer Sunday and it was Men's Day when Memphis Attorney J. F. Estes stood on the slightly raised platform of Mt. Olive Baptist church in rural Fayette county to challenge the Negroes to act now to become full citizens.

"You can not call yourselves brave men if you leave this job to your children," he admonished. "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and unto God that which is God's."

When his fiery speech was over and the Fayette farmers had shaken off the spell of the attorney's oratory, they crowded around him and pleaded with him to help them gain the right to vote.

He agreed.

'COLD WAR'

A series of skirmishes in the "cold war" hit the world's headlines shortly thereafter but it took an appeal to the Federal government to register its Negro citizens.

As soon as the first brave few took advantage of the enforced registration, retaliation began. First to feel the brunt of the efforts to starve Negroes out of the county was John McFerrin, scrappy little board chairman of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare league.

Landlords began a system of scanning the registration lines and taking names of Negroes who dared to register. Scores were summarily evicted from their homes. Stores immediately clammed up on Negro customers. Gas stations refused to sell gas for tractors. Lending agencies cut off all crop and farm loans.

Disaster threatened the Negro community of Fayette county.

WAR VET

Rufus Abernathy of Moscow, Tenn., told this reporter, "I am a World War I vet and I have a bad heart. The Veterans Administration sent me to a doctor in Somerville. I paid him every cent I owed him but after I registered he told me he couldn't wait on me any more.

"My son went to him and he wouldn't wait on him either. I went to a drug store to buy some aspirin. The man asked his brother if he should sell them to me and his brother told him, 'you know your promise.' So he wouldn't sell me the aspirin. I had been trading with that store for 10-15 years."

Bishop Clark's landlord was "kind" to him. He gave him some advance notice that he was going to have to move.

"After I registered," Clark said, "my landlord told me I had better start looking around for some place to live. I waited a while to see what would happen but then he told me one day he had somebody for my house. So I had to get out."

TURN IN CARDS

Many Negroes have fallen prey to fear and have turned their registration cards in but they are in the minority. Only a few more than 500 Negroes are now registered in Fayette county but they voted this month for the first time.

"This is the break we've been waiting for," McFerrin said. As he drove this reporter through the county, he'd call out of his car to friends and ask: "You voted yet?"

Some shouted back with obvious pride. Others, in shame, looked earthward and simply remained silent.

"They can starve us, hold back their gas, sit on their credit or do whatever they want to do," McFerrin said, "we've got enough behind us now to see this thing through. One thing is for sure. Things can't get any worse. And don't forget, we've got God on our side."

Pressure on 4 oil concerns

NEW YORK — A flood of credit cards swamped the offices of four major fuel companies this week as citizens protested the economic squeeze put on newly - registered voters in Haywood and Fayette Counties, Tenn.

The trickle of credit cards being returned by individual citizens, turned into a virtual flood after NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins called for a boycott against Gulf, Texaco, Amoco and Esso-Standard oil companies.

Agents of these companies are refusing to sell colored citizens gas or oil in an effort to drive them from the county.

SPEARHEADING the drive against colored filling station owners and fuel - using farmers is Rube Rhea, area distributor for the Gulf Oil Co. The other companies in the area are cooperating by also refusing service to colored persons.

Meanwhile, food supplies began to arrive in this area for distribution to families caught in the economic pinch because they registered to vote.

The food is being sent by the Memphis NAACP in what it called a response to a plea for help. Jesse Turner, an NAACP spokesman, said 100 bags of food were distributed.

* * *

THOSE RECEIVING the food packages are victims of an economic boycott imposed by white merchants and bankers because 370 colored citizens have registered to vote.

Turner said a ten - day clothing drive is also being organized in Menphis churches.

The NAACP called on the American Red Cross to declare the two counties a disaster area, but following an investigation, during which some white residents denied there was any need for food or clothing, the Red Cross decided not to intervene.

* * *

THE MEMO FROM THE NAACP New York headquarters urged its members throughout the country to withhold patronage from national oil companies whose local dealers in Fayette County, Tenn. have been "cooperating in the present scheme which has deprived colored filling station operators of gasoline, prevented colored farmers from obtaining needed supplies, and which has revealed a flagrant defiance of law by those who are determined to prevent colored citizens from voting."

In the memorandum dispatched to all local units of the Association on July 6, Mr. Wilkins cites an NAACP convention resolution calling for such action in defense of colored citizens in the West Tennessee county who have been denied gasoline and other supplies because they have insisted on exercising their right to register and vote.

"In accordnace with the spirit of this resolution," Mr. Wilkins', memorandum asserts, "we wish to advise our membership that the national companies thus far identified with refusal of local outlets to sell to Negroes in Fayette County are the following: Texaco, Inc., (TEXACO); Gulf Oil Co. (GULF); American Oil Co., (AMOCO); Standard Oil Co. of N.J., (ESSO); and Delta Refining Co., (DELTA), Lion Gas, and Southern Oil Refining Co., which are regional concerns."

"THE NAACP, the memorandum points out, "has vigorously urged the national managements of the companies involved to do something about the acts... of their locally franchised agencies. The companies reply that there is nothing they can do, since the local outlets are independent contractors over whom they have no control. We reject this excuse. We are fully convinced that the companies have it in their power in one way or another to see to it that the Negro farmers of Fayette County get the supplies they so badly need."

Meanwhiile, the NAACP national office and the Memphis branch "are cooperating in a series of relief operations designed to overcome other difficulties experienced by Fayette County Negroes in connection with the anti-vote economic squeeze," Mr. Wilkins' memorandum declares.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Mae Brandstein, executive secretary of the National Committee for Rural Schools, 112 E. 19th St., New York City, is speeding up that organization's effort to get food, funds and clothings for hundreds of families in the two counties who are nearly destitute from loss of jobs, refusal of credit or even permission to buy food or clothing from some white merchants and stores in the area.

John McFerren, 35, grocer who is president of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, had his gas pumps taken out by the local distributor for Gulf gas and none of the major companies, including Amoco, Esso, and Texaco, will sell him fuel for his own 12,000 tank.

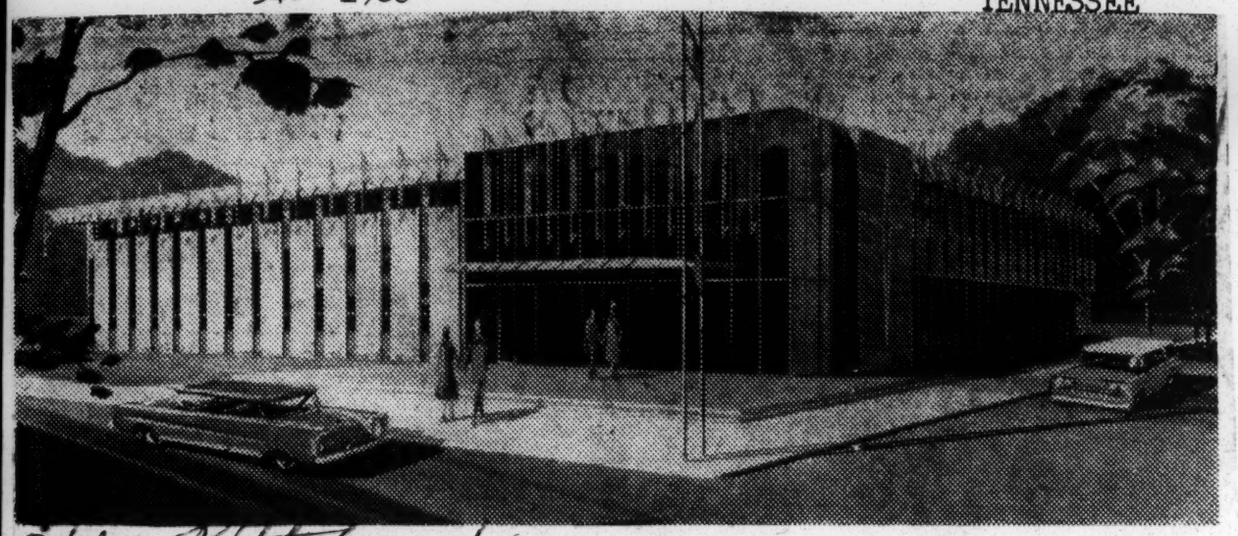
McFerren said the same squeeze has been extended to five other colored -owned filling stations in the two counties, forcing them to shut down.

Citizens appeal to Eisenhower for "disaster" aid

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. —In a registered letter sent Friday to President Eisenhower, the 40,000 colored residents of Fayette and Haywood Counties urged that a state of emergency be declared in their area so that they may receive food, clothing, medical attention and other necessities.

The letter, signed by J. F. Estes, attorney for the Fayette and Haywood Counties Civic League Inc., requested an audience with the Chief Executive to present "real and tangible evidence regarding that current economic squeeze and premediated boycott against Negroes who seek to register and vote in Fayette and Haywood Counties.

The letter said citizens "are experiencing vote denial, economic reprisals, employment pressures, undue strain, and fear solely because of race, color, and the desire to exercise their rights to register and vote."



"SQUEEZE" AREA CHURCH — This is the architect's conception of how the new super-modern, streamlined First Baptist Church will look when it is completed. Work on the $130,000 Brownsville (Tenn.) edifice is now under way. Brownsville is the county seat of Haywood County, where whites have put an economic "squeeze" on Negroes who register. Rev. Eddie L. Currie, pastor, is encouraging Negroes to register.

They Can't Shut God Out in

'Squeeze County, U.S.A.'

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

BROWNSILLE, Tenn.—Here in the county seat of embattled Haywood County—where only 236 of 20,000 eligible Negro voters have been allowed to register since Reconstruction days—a young Baptist pastor, born and raised right here, is in the forefront of the fight, and building a magnificent new church, the like of which would never be expected to be found here.

Rev. Eddie L. Currie, 33, is pastor of First Baptist Church, which was started in 1840, as a part of a white church, branching into its own structure in 1865.

With this story is a picture of the new $130,000 edifice, now under construction, here in Brownsville, where loyal Negro members are keeping the work going, in spite of the economic "squeeze" put on them by whites as a result of their efforts to register and vote. With neighboring Fayette County, Haywood has been in the nation's spotlight for many months, now.

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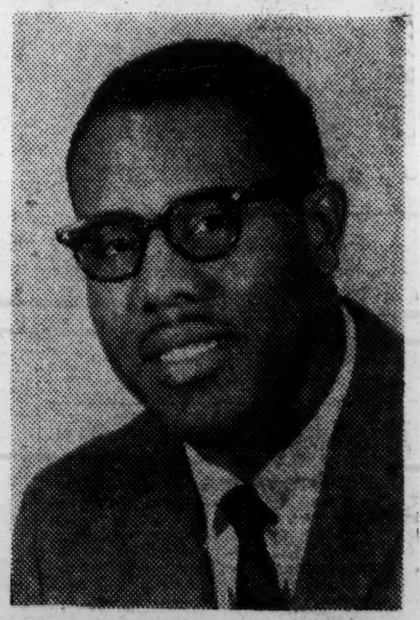
THE REV. MR. CURRIE is in the thick of the fight here, although he hasn't been able to get his own name on the books yet, due to the "slow-down" system of registering, used by Haywood election officials to keep the Negro ratio down. But Rev. Mr. Currie is advocating every



REV. EDDIE L. CURRIE . . . fighting Tenn. "squeeze"

Sunday from his pulpit, and every day in his daily goings and comings, that Negroes must register and vote if they are to be free, really.

FBI agents who came back into Haywood, last week, made contact with Rev. Mr. Currie who, also, gets the cooperation of the Memphis branch of the NAACP. Rev. Mr. Currie has been in the line to register five times, but each time the books were closed before he was reached. He has been warned to slow down his activities, but declares he will not do so as long as his people have to suffer.

Rev. Mr. Currie came back to his home church (he was baptized in it) as pastor in September, 1957, succeeding Rev. W. S. Vance, who had pastored it for 30 years. The Rev. Mr. Vance had baptized "Little Eddie" in First Baptist Church. The church has had a colorful history, and was active in the 1940 uprisings when a Negro, Elbert Williams, was lynched and others run out of town over NAACP memberships.

REV. MR. CURRIE attended Brownsville High School and Lane College then, while on Army service, attended San Francisco State College, later going to Southern Baptist Seminary at Louisville, Ky., where he studied theology. Then he came back home and, as he puts it, "This is where I will stay. Married, he teaches, also, in the Memphis city school system, with his wife.

He is a friend of many of the new, younger, progressive set in the ministry, such as Dr. Martin L. King Jr., Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville, and others. With them, he epitomizes the new trend in the ministry in which the younger men, now, are setting the pace.

While his new, streamlined, modern church is being built, the congregation is worshipping in the high school auditorium. Among his key members is Mortician C. A. Rawls, distinguished Brownsville businesman who, also, heads the Golden Circle Insurance Company. Mr. Rawls is chairman of the trustees board of the First Baptist Church.

LEADS FIGHT — Rev. Avery C. Alexander, vice chairman of the Consumers League of Greater New Orleans, called for action against stores in the Claiborne Shopping Center which refuse Negroes employment except in menial positions.

CHARGES TO BE AIRED

Ellington To Hear Complaints On Fayette County

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.— Evidence apparently will be presented to Gov. Buford Ellington next week to show economic reprisals have been taken against Negroes who registered to vote in Fayette County.

The Governor's office said Wednesday has been tentatively set for a meeting between the chief executive and members of the Nashville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A. Z. Kelley, branch president, said he requested the conference to discuss economic aspects of alleged racial discrimination in Fayette County.

One of the chief reasons why the meeting wasn't asked earlier, Kelley said, was because information was being gathered to back up reports of reprisals.

Judge Refuses to Shake Hands!

Negro Vote Major Factor In Kefauver Win at Polls

(Courier Press Service)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—What part the Negro vote in other sections of Tennessee played in last Thursday's senatorial fight between victorious Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) and his segregationist foe, Circuit Judge Andrew (Tip) Taylor may not have been very important, but here in Shelby County it was a key factor in the race.

There are 79,000 registered Negro voters in Shelby County, most of them Democrats, and their sympathies were undoubtedly on the side of the lean former U. of Tennessee football player who once was a candidate for Vice President of the United States. Judge Taylor practically forced Negroes to vote against him.

Sen. Kefauver

During his campaign, while visiting a plant here in Memphis where workers of both races are employed, Judge Taylor actually turned his back on the Negro workers rather than shake hands with any of them. Such actions are felt keenly by the race-conscious Negroes of Memphis and Shelby County, and were bound to be felt at the polls.

Too, Senator Kefauver come to Memphis in May for the unveiling of the statue to W. C. Handy in Handy Park on Beale St., and had delivered the dedication address. Negroes wouldn't forget that, as compared with the segregationist Taylor.

■

IN DRIVES to increase Negro registration in this area during the past two years, over 25,000 Negroes have been added to the rolls. The city registration, sparked by the running of five Negro candidates last year, went up to 53,000, then to 57,000. Almost 40,000 of them went to the polls last year. Many of these are Republicans, led by Lieut. George W. Lee and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

But many are Democrats and could make their strength felt in Thursday's primary. In it was a Negro candidate for County Court judge Atty. A. W. Willis, who was given strong Negro support.

In last year's city elections, the Negro vote proved that no candidate could be elected who did not get the support of the Negro vote, regardless of whether it was considered bloc voting, or not. This year all candidates sought it in local elections. Senator Kefauver sought it, but Judge Taylor turned up his nose at it.

The Shelby County Democratic Club, headed by A. Maceo Walker, did not overlook this snub.

Stricken Families Laud Courier

Negroes Sending Aid to Tennessee

By Trezzvant W. Anderson
(Courier Roving Reporter)

SOMERVILLE, Tenn.—"Things are getting worse, instead of better," sturdy John McFerren told the Courier, and then he quickly told how Negroes in all parts of the nation are responding to the plea for help for stricken Negroes of Fayette and Haywood counties, first made in the Courier last May after this paper had visited the two counties.

"That story you wrote sure did turn the trick," Mr. McFerren, Fayette leader, told the Courier roving reporter. "Food and clothing have been coming in with money from all over the country." He placed the value of the aid given by sympathetic Negroes as "up in the thousands. We've got a record of everything that has been sent us," McFerren said.

McFerren, 35-year-old leader of the Fayette Negroes, was loud in praising the Courier for this newspaper was the first major publication to send in a reporter to cover the scene after the call for national attention was made in the two counties. This reporter was here May 2 and 3 and with Mr. McFerren toured both counties, also meeting with a group of Haywoodians in Memphis.

It was the Courier which exclusively revealed the main purpose of whites in putting the economic squeeze on the Negroes; to force them to leave the two counties and thus reduce the population so that Negroes cannot become the dominant force in either county.

In Memphis Mr. Turner said he too had learned that Negroes fear mass evictions in the fall, after they have harvested their crops. He disclosed that two Fayette County Negroes applied to his bank Friday for loans. Another had made an earlier application.

Mr. McFerren said New York and California had made the largest responses to the plea for help for the stricken people of the two counties. The food and clothing are being distributed at his store on the old Macon Road in Somerville, where his empty gasoline storage tanks stand as a mute reminder that whites want hundreds of Negro tractors to stand idle this year. All this because Negroes sought to register and vote, here where none had done so since Reconstruction.

The situation may come to a real head in the fall when crops are harvested, for then the white land owners are expected to evict their Negro tenants and holders of mortgages on farms and tractors are expected to demand immediate payment of their bills. It has been pointed out here that those Negroes who are not registered are facing no boycott. But those who have registered—some 350 to 400—have been singled out for reprisals and are the victims of the boycott.

Suit Claims Intimidation Of Negroes

Charges Economic Pressure Bars Potential Voters

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — The Justice Department filed suit Tuesday charging that economic pressure has been used to keep Negroes from registering to vote in Haywood County, Tenn.

It marks the first legal use of a section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act which bars intimidation or threats to keep eligible residents from registering as voters.

The civil suit, filed in U.S. District Court by U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers Jr., names 29 defendants. Two of them are banks. Another is Sheriff Taylor Hunter. Most of the others are merchants and farmers.

DEFENDANTS MUM

Defendants who could be reached declined comment. Gov. Buford Ellington, here on a visit, also had nothing to say.

"This is the first I've heard about the suit and I know nothing about it," he said. "Until I've been made aware of the facts I'll reserve comment."

The 29 are accused of conspiring to set up economic discrimination against Negroes identified with the Haywood County Civic and Welfare League. The suit asks an injunction forbidding such actions.

The league was organized in 1959 to encourage Negro voting. The first Negroes to vote in Haywood County since Reconstruction days cast ballots in last month's Democratic primary.

BOYCOTTS ALLEGED

The suit alleges that the economic pressure against Negroes who registered included boycotts, the ejection of sharecroppers and tenants and the firing of employes.

The alleged boycotts included: refusal to sell necessary goods and services to registered Negroes; refusal to lend money to qualified Negroes; refusal to deal with merchants who sell to Negroes and inducing wholesalers not to sell to such merchants.

A similar campaign of economic pressure has been charged in Fayette County, which adjoins Haywood to the south. The FBI has been investigating alleged civil rights violations in Fayette.

The Boycott In Fayette County

Chicago Defender - Chicago, Ill.

The acute suffering and persecution that militant Negroes are experiencing in Fayette and Haywood counties in Tennessee, must be conceived by any exacting standard of reasoning as a litmus test for American democracy.

Simply because they had the good sense and courage to exercise their right to register as a preliminary requirement for voting, Negro residents of those rural communities are under an economic squeeze which is creating undue hardships.

P. 10

Deputy sheriffs assisted by other law officers are preventing food, fuel, clothing and other items of necessity from reaching the beleaguered Negro families.

The NAACP's message to the Governor of the state urging immediate remedial action seems to be without avail. Though FBI agents are on the scene questioning Negro residents, hope for immediate relief is waning.

Bitter criticism was voiced by Negro lawyers who see in this explosive situation the usual pattern of official indifference. There is always a tendency, one of them was heard to remark, on the part of Federal agencies in this area to drag their feet when immediate action is needed to protect the rights of Negro citizens.

Sat. 7-11-60

It is beyond question that the Justice Department has a stake in this conflict. Because it was as a result of the consent decree that Fayette County officials were forced to sign that the Negroes there finally registered. Since the state of Tennessee has not seen fit to intervene, the Federal government should extend its protective arms to the Negro families who are being penalized for carrying out the voting provision of the new Civil Rights Act.

This is a test of moral as well as legal responsibility that America cannot afford to fail and dismiss as inconsequential. To do so is tantamount to saying that democracy is nothing but a sham.

Tenn. Vote Tests Power Of South

Chicago Defender 6.C.

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Can a southern Senator vote for civil rights legislation and still be re-nominated against a popular opponent firmly entwined in the traditions of segregation?

The answer—at least part of it—will come in the late hours Thursday night when the results of the Tennessee primary are tabulated and the political fate of Sen. Estes Kefauver is determined.

Kefauver has said he is running on his record. It shows two "aye" votes for civil rights—one in 1957 and one this year.

His opponent in the bitterly contested Democratic primary is Judge Andrew (Tip) Taylor of Jackson, a strong opponent even if there were no civil rights issue.

JOIN SOUTH

Taylor is not an extreme segregationist, but he has said that if nominated and elected he would join the southern bloc which bands together in attemps to ward off civil rights bills in the Senate.

Kefauver does not belong to this group nor is he welcome there any more.

Most southern observers who have been watching the Tennessee campaign closely claim that civil rights is the one and only issue. They discount campaign oratory about the Tennessee Valley Authority, Kefauver's flirtation with national office, and just about everything else.

These observers feel that if Kefauver is licked, Tennessee once more will align itself closely with the South on the national plane and it will be a long time before a Southern Senator dares risk repudiation at the polls by not talking and voting against all civil rights measures regardless of his feelings.

12,000 Gals. delivered to McFerren

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8/13/60

(Special to The AFRO)

SOMERVILLE, Tenn.—Embattled Fayette County colored voters got some measure of relief last week in the oppressive political and economic squeeze conducted to drive them out of the county.

John McFerren, leader of the registration campaign and chief boycott target, was able to obtain 12,000 gallons of gas for his service station. This is the first gas he has gotten in six months as local dealers refused to sell to him.

Also last week, 420 colored county residents registered to vote — bringing the total registration close to 800. Colored persons also voted freely in the Thursday (Democratic) primary elections.

Mr. McFerren told the AFRO that instead of frightening local colored residents, the squeeze engineered by the White Citizens Council is "bringing us closer together."

Since the election, he went on, at least three colored families have been ordered off the farms where they worked on either a rental or sharecrop basis.

The FBI was credited with insuring free registration and voting since its investigators have been constantly on the scene for the past several weeks.

* * *

MR. McFERREN, for fear of a boycott by whites, would not identify the company which furnished him with gas. He said, however, that it came just in time for the harvest. The Memphis Commercial Appeal said he had obtained "bootleg gas."

Colored farmers will now be able to operate their tractors, harvesters and combines to harvest the crop they had to plant by hand in the spring because of the boycott.

Mr. McFerren's store and gas station is the principal supplier for families in the area. As he was the leader in the vote - registration movement, local jobbers refused to sell to him.

One out - of - state company agreed to sell him gas but the truck it sent was turned back by armed Fayette County whites.

OFFICIALS IN the New York office of the NAACP asked heads of the Gulf, Texaco, Esso, Amoco, Delta, Lion Gas and Southern Oil Companies to investigate the refusal to sell.

Some of the major companies reported that they could do nothing. Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, recommended then that local NAACP branch members withhold patronage from the companies involved.

Last week, in making the announcement that gas had been sent to Fayette County, he rescinded the recommendation and stated:

"With the break in the Fayette County situation, normal customer relations which may have been disrupted in some areas over the country may now be resumed."

The pressure on the refineries was only one way in which persons outside the county aided. Since the beginning of the reprisals against colored voters persons all over the country have made contributions of clothing money and food. According to Mr. McFerrin:

"The Rural School and Education Fund in New York and the NAACP have done a great job."

24e

W. C. Patton, a Memphis NAACP official, said: "McFerren has gas but the boycott has not been broken." He said food and clothing are still being sent.

Contributions are mailable to: "The Fayette County Civic and Welfare League Route 4 Box 135 Somerville Tenn. care of John McFerren.

* * *

IF THE CONGRESS on Racial Equality (CORE) which is also interested in the Fayette County situation had any doubts about the pressure those doubts were removed.

CORE sent field secretary Robert Boyd to the area to interview Mr. McFerren. When Mr. Boyd got ready to go back to Louisville this is what happened according to Mr. McFerren:

"He was in my car and I carried him to the Greyhound bus station. The Texaco service station has facilities for Greyhound passengers to wait for the bus.

"I didn't drive on the grounds — I knew how they felt about me. I just pulled off the main highway so that my two right wheels were on the shoulder.

"The Greyhound ticket seller came out and yelled 'If you don't get that d—d car off my property I'll shoot the d—d tires off.'

"We drove up the road about three miles and waited for the bus there. The Greyhound bus didn't even stop — just roared right on past us.

"I ended up by driving Mr. Boyd to Memphis myself so he could get transportation back to Louisville."

Fired Because He Votes

Tennessee Freeze Is 'Cold War'

By L. F. PALMER

SOMMERVILLE, Tenn. — Allen Yancey, fired from his teaching job in Fayette county because he is the advance guard of the fight to win the ballot for Negroes in the county, calls the attempted starve-out of Negroes "a cold war."

White business leaders in the county are resorting to their economic power to punch Negroes in the stomach — where it hurts. Their ammunition is the dollar which they are holding back from the colored farm folk whose existence has always depended upon the curious rural credit system.

But the Negroes — who outnumber the whites 21,000 to 8,000 — have adopted a weapon for which there is no peer — God.

No Work Too Hard

Taking their cue from the Rev. June Dowdy who told the Fayette county Negroes that "there is no work too hard for God," they have used these words as fuel of hope and are driving on through the eye of the storm.

It was, in fact, in church that the inspiration came for the furious fight now raging for the constitutional right to cast a ballot. It was a summer Sunday and it was Men's Day when Memphis Attorney J. F. Estes stood on the slightly raised platform of Mt. Olive Baptist church in rural Fayette county to challenge the Negroes to act now to become full citizens.

"You can not call yourselves brave men if you leave this job to your children," he admonished. "Render unto Ceasar that which is Ceasar's and unto God that which is God's."

EMPTY SHELVES AND GAS TANKS. — At a point called Three-Way, just two and a half miles from Somerville, Tenn., stands the McFerren grocery and service station. The shelves are sparcely stocked and the gas tanks are empty. Every gas line distributing within easy access to Somerville has refused to sell gas to John McFerren because of his leadership in the vote fight in Fayette county. Not a single grocery wholesaler will deliver food to his store and some will not even sell to him if he picks up the stock himself. He stays in business by going to Memphis where certain dealers will serve him. The only soft drink he can purchase is 7-Up. He and his fellow Negro residents of Fayette County cannot buy the barest essentials — bread, aspirin, clothes, gas — even with cash money. Credit has been completely cut off.

TELL ABOUT ECONOMIC SQUEEZE. — Sam Taylor, left, and Booker T. Maris, standing beside empty gas pumps at McFerrin's station, relate to Reporter Palmer instances of the economic squeeze being put on Negro residents of Fayette County, Tenn. Negroes on the list of registered voters cannot buy even a loaf of bread with cash money at any store except the sparcely stocked McFerrin grocery. The squeeze has spread beyond the lists of registered voters to include just about everybody in Fayette and adjoining counties who carry dark skins around with them. The youngster in the picture is Booker T. Maris, Jr.

Citizens protest slow registration

BROWNVILLE, Tenn. — Colored citizens of Haywood County are taking two positive moves in an effort to become registered voters. In one, they petitioned U.S. Attorney General William P. Rogers to appoint federal registration referees in the county.

In the other, they declared Sept. 15 as "Citizens' Day." On that day, more than 5,000 colored eligibles will stage a peaceful march to Courthouse Square here. They are protesting the 'slow registration" process which they claim is used when colored persons seek to register.

* * *

THE PETITION to Mr. Rogers was accompanied by sworn affidavits from Thad Turner and T. O. Crews. both of Stanton. Tenn. The papers were forwarded by James F. Estes, a Memphis attorney.

Mr. Turner said that he went to the Brownville courthouse with his wife and two daughters to register. His four previocs attempts had been in vain. In each case, he and some 100 other colored persons were turned away.

C. H. Berson of Brownville, the registrar, 'operates too slow" Mr. Turner said.

"He serves as the judge himself as to how many colored persons should register and as to the time he will register a colored person. Mr. Berson's registration time averages 30 to 55 minutes on every colored person... and averages two to five minutes for white."

Mr. Turner said the registrar asked colored persons "who told you to register?" and "For what purpose are you registering?"

"It is very apparent," Mr. Turner charges, that Registrar Berson is using any manner possible to stop registration of qualified voters of Haywood County."

In his affidavit, Mr. Crews told how colored registrants were kept standing in the hot sun from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.

FBI, rights agency probing 'squeeze,' NAACP heads told

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md., 6/2

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(Photos on Page 9)

ST. PAUL, Minn. (NNPA) —The economic squeeze of people in two Tennessee counties, particularly business men, because they registered to vote is being investigated by both the Justice Department and the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington, D.C., bureau of the NAACP, made this disclosure when asked what the NAACP was doing to aid the people against whom economic reprisals are being directed in both Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tenn.

The 51st annual convention of the NAACP was expected to adopt a resolution on the reprisals before it adjourns Sunday.

* * *

ROY WILKINS, NAACP executive secretary, said he would write such a resolution himself if the resolutions committee fails to report one.

Mr. Mitchell said he has been informed by Frank Polhaus, an attorney in the Washington office, that the Justice Department had requested additional information concerning a blacklist allegedly compiled by the White Citizens Council of colored persons in Fayette County.

John M. Brooks of Richmond, Va., NAACP voter registration director, said he had talked with Polhaus also and the additional information had been given to the Department.

* * *

THE CIVIL RIGHTS Commission also had called Mr. Patton and indicated that its agents are still working on the reprisals. Mr. Brooks added that Civil Rights Commission agents are in Brownsville, the county seat of Haywood County.

Mr. Brooks said the main thing the Federal agents are looking for is the blacklist white merchants are using in refusing to give credit or even sell ordinary everyday items to colored people.

The question of a national boycott by colored people of the companies whose local distributors have refused to sell to McFerren, or whose local stations refuse to sell to colored farmers, has not yet been discussed at the convention.

There were indications, however, that such a proposal may be suggested.

* * *

THE NAACP national office sent telegrams two or three weeks ago to a number of companies inquiring whether their local dealers were refusing to sell gasoline to colored persons in Tennessee, who need the gasoline to run their farm machinery and whether this was being done as part of a community-wide boycott to punish colored citizens for trying to vote, John A. Morsell, assistant to Mr. Wilkins, said.

The association has not yet had a reply to its telegram, Dr. Morsell added, but the NAACP intends to follow up as soon as its staff returns to the New York office after the convention.

The companies which were queried included Gulf, Amoco, Esso and others.

* * *

ALSO ACTIVELY working on the reprisals are the Rev. D. S. Cunningham, president of the Memphis NAACP Branch and pastor of Collins Chapel AME Church in Memphis, and Jesse H. Turner, executive vice president of the Tri-State Bank, Memphis.

In an interview, Mr. Turner said very little has been accomplished in relieving the gasoline situation. "We have attempted several things," he said, "but so far we have been unable to break that down."

Mr. Cunningham said the bread problem had been solved because men could get into their cars and go to Memphis and get bread.

He pointed out that only a small amount of gasoline can be transported without it being in a gasoline truck.

Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Turner said several distributors had told colored business that they could not sell them soft drinks, but the colored businessmen are able to buy through colored dealers in Memphis.

H. T. LOCKHART, a Memphis attorney, is representing the Memphis Branch of the NAACP with a view to determining what legal action may be brought to break the squeeze.

But the Rev. Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Turner pointed out that in some localities some colored people feel that it is easier to get along with whites without the aid of the NAACP, but as soon as trouble comes they find out that the whites are just as rough on a local organization as they are on a national one.

In Fayette County, where the situation is worse than in Haywood, some colored persons have lost their jobs. Tenant farmers have been told to move on. Some colored persons cannot buy groceries and credit has been cut off and insurance canceled.

"About the only place we can get service in town is at the post office," complained McFerren.

McFerren operates a small grocery. A tanker truck bringing him fuel from Memphis for his gasoline service station stopped for its driver to ask directions, then returned to Memphis without making a delivery.

A white business man said he had been told if he persisted in his effort to aid colored people his company would be boycotted in another state.

Vote pinch begins to boomerang

The Capital-Am., Baltimore, Md., Sat. 7-2-60

By L. F. PALMER Jr.
(See Photos on Page 9)

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — (NNPA) — The tight economic squeeze on colored citizens fighting for the right to vote in Fayette County, Tenn. is beginning to boomerang and several small white businesses are on the verge of closing shop.

This is the word from one of Somerville's most influential white business leaders who must of necessity remain nameless.

Colored residents of the county are buckling down for a long economic siege and there are indications that heavy casualties will be suffered on both sides before the problem is resolved.

The situation boils down to this:

Many of the smaller businesses in Fayette County are almost entirely supported by colored people, who comprise the overwhelming majority of the population.

When it was decided that economic pressure would be brought to bear on the colored residents, the small store operators complained but had to go along with the program or be squeezed out themselves.

* * *

NOW, WITH colored persons barred from buying even a loaf of bread, there simply aren't enough customers to go around and the small business man is experiencing some lean days. Several are on the verge of closing.

The economic pressure is designed to force the colored persons to leave the county or to slap them "back in their place" where they will be afraid to register and vote.

A list of colored registered voters has been compiled and these persons are automatically refused crop loans, credit or financial aid of any kind.

Colored persons with cash in their pockets can't buy groceries, gasoline for their tractors, a bottle of aspirin or medical aid for their babies. The kids can't even buy a popsicle.

* * *

THE SQUEEZE is so vise-like in its grip that many families are bordering on the brink of starvation. It is extending to colored persons not named on the list and has become so widespread that the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League has appealed to President Eisenhower to declare the county a disaster area and send federal relief.

In dozens of instances, farm machinery has been seized, more than a hundred families evicted from their homes and breadwinners fired from their jobs.

The economic squeeze began after colored residents called on the Federal Government to aid them in becoming qualified to vote after county officials refused to register them.

"The whole thing is a scheme to depopulate the county of colored people," says James F. Estes of Memphis, attorney and legal counsel for the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League. "They're out to whittle down the number of colored people to a point where they will no longer be a potential political threat."

* * *

THERE ARE 21,000 colored people in Fayette county and 6,000 whites. Of these numbers, 9,000 colored fall in the voting age bracket as against 3,500 whites.

But colored people voted in a county election Friday for the first time. Just a few to be sure, but they walked into polling stations scattered throughout the county, voted for or against a bond issue for a bicycle seat factory (most voted "no" because there would be jobs only for white persons), and literally thumbed their noses at the infamous list.

One of the first to vote was a small scrappy farmer named John McFerrin. His name is on the list with a big letter A penciled in beside it.

"This means I'm a trouble maker," McFerrin said. "There are ten of us with A's beside our name."

As chairman of the board of the civic league, McFerrin has been a real thorn in the side of the "ugly Americans" who have resorted even to threats of violence to hold down colored voting.

He has pulled the majority of Fayette residents together into a closely woven dedicated unit and he has told the world the Fayette story through testimony at the Volunteer Civil Rights hearing in Washington.

* * *

WHAT HAS happened to McFerrin since Uncle Sam stepped in and forced the county to register at least some colored people is typical of the "squeeze" in Fayette. He took over his brother's service station and grocery store after Gulf oil representatives descended upon the grounds and carried away the gasolene storage tanks.

McFerrin bought new equipment and his friends helped him bury the two giant 6,000 gallon tanks. But then he couldn't get a gas supplier to sell him any gas. For almost six months he has tried dealers in Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Mississippi, but no one will do business with him.

"One dealer agreed to sell me gas but when it was trucked in, a deputy sheriff stopped the truck and headed him back to Memphis," McFerrin said.

* * *

HE HAS tried other distributors but his tanks are still empty and colored people in Fayette have to carry drums into Shelby county to get gasolene supplies, thus losing the 9 cent per gallon refund which farmers customarily receive.

"I have to go all the way to Memphis to get groceries to stock my store," McFerrin said. "Even then, some of the wholesalers won't sell to me. None of them will deliver. The only soft drink I can get is 7-Up."

As he talked, two trucks pulled up to the grocery, across the street, and drivers hustled stock inside to the white owner.

When Mrs. McFerrin's last baby was born three months ago, she had to go to Memphis for medical assistance. Few colored people can rely upon white doctors to treat them any more.

* * *

"THEY JUST tell you to pay up your bills and look for another doctor," Hartman Jameson said. "You just can't get anything any more. I've been doing business with the Somerville Bank for 12 years but when I went to get a crop loan this time, Mr. Wilkerson sent word that he couldn't run me this year. I had to make a personal loan from friends in Memphis. Had to put a second mortage on my house so I could make my crop.

"I can't even buy a Coke or a bottle of aspirin or a loaf of bread except at McFerrin's, he said. "You know, I was asked away from a newstand when I went to buy a newspaper."

Booker T. Maris, who has never registered, said he went to the store he had been trading with for eight years and "they told me I couldn't buy anything for cash or credit."

* * *

SAM TAYLOR told this reporter that he did manage to get his income tax return filled out but he was charged $25.00.

"One night when my baby got sick," Laverne Towles said, "I went to get some medicine for my baby. The druggist told me he couldn't sell me anything. The grocer I've traded with for years won't sell me a loaf of bread and I can't buy clothes anywhere in the county."

With crop loans closed to colored farmers, some families are facing starvation because they have not been able to borrow funds even from friends outside the county.

Through the civic league, the farmers have pooled their meager resources and helped each other in whichever way they can. But the situation does not seem to be letting up. In fact it appears to be worsening.

Despite this fact, the courageous citizens are determined to fight to the bitter end.

Negro Voting Suit Settled

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26 (AP).—A Federal suit against predominantly Negro Fayette County in West Tennessee is the first under the 1957 Civil Rights Act to be settled by negotiation.

A consent judgment restraining Fayette County election officials from denying Negroes the right to vote was signed yesterday by Federal Judge Marion S. Boyd.

The judgment theoretically ended voting discrimination in the sparsely settled county. However, nobody knows yet when Negroes—or whites—can register to vote. Fayette County has no election commission.

70 Negroes Signed Up

The three-member commission and the registrar resigned March 14, blaming the FBI for harrassing them. Until a commission and a registrar are named, neither white nor Negro voters can be registered.

The resignations came less than two weeks after 70 Negroes signed up to vote. It was the greatest number of non-whites to register in the county in a single day.

Fayette County has less than 30,00 residents, almost wholly dependent on cotton for a living. Negroes outnumber whites 2 to 1 but only 350 Negroes are believed registered.

The judgment filed yesterday enjoined the Fayette County election officials "from preventing citizens of the United States, on account of their race or color," from voting.

Will Participate in Future

The original suit was filed November 16, 1959, against 19 county Democratic Party officials. The Government charged they held a primary election designated as a "white Democratic primary." Democratic nominees have had almost no opposition.

In settling the suit by negotiation, the county Democratic officials agreed that qualified Negroes will participate in future Democratic primaries.

In Washington, Acting Assistant Attorney General Joseph M. F. Ryan, jr., said:

"The entry of a judgment by consent marks a new approach to the disposition of voting cases under the Civil Rights Act. I hope that in the future, whenever possible, the right of citizens to vote can be fully vindicated without resorting to extensive and protracted litigation."

Ask Red Cross Aid To Boycotted Negroes

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The NAACP charged Saturday that white merchants in Fayette County, Tenn., are refusing to sell food, clothing and other necessities to Negroes who have registered to vote.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, asked the Red Cross to rush aid to the Negroes.

The NAACP said that hundreds of Negroes in the county were affected by the boycott which began after Negroes started registering for the first time since Reconstruction Days. Most of them are farmers who cannot obtain gasoline necessary to run their farm equipment, the NAACP added.

Wilkins, in a telegram sent to the Red Cross, said that Red Cross aid was necessary to bring relief to the Negro families in the county because "these people are being denied food, clothing, gasoline and other necessities because they registered to vote."

"This is a man made disaster warranting attention of the Red Cross all the more because American citizens are being deprived of sustenance for exercising their citizenship rights as Americans," Wilkins said.

Wilkins also announced that the Memphis, Tenn., chapter of the NAACP planned to send a truckload of food and clothing to the Fayette County Negroes on Tuesday.

The NAACP said the Negro move to register came after they felt they would gain protection under the 1957 civil rights act.

Roy Coleson, editor of the Fayette Falcon newspaper in Somerville, the county seat, said there was nothing to the NAACP charges.

FBI PROBES

Tennessee Negroes Charge Boycotts

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) — The FBI in Washington has disclosed that it is investigating complaints that Negroes in two west Tennessee counties — Fayette and Haywood — are having difficulty buying living necessities.

The FBI said the investigations are being made at the request of the civil rights division of the Justice Department. Justice Department officials said the investigation will determine if federal laws are being violated in the two counties.

Negroes say that the boycotts are due to their efforts to register to vote.

Somerville Mayor I. P. Yancy called the charges "ridiculous."

"We keep denying such charges made in the past," he said. "Negroes have never been denied the purchase for cash of any necessity."

Yancy said there are several Negro business establishments in Somerville "and these places certainly sell to Negroes."

The Rev. Carl A. Fuqua, executive secretary of the Chicago branch of the NAACP, called on members to send food, clothing and "other articles of living" to the Tennessee Negroes at Somerville.

In New York Friday an NAACP group claimed the Somerville boycott "is being led by Reuben S. Rhea of the Gulf Oil Company." It asked a boycott of all Gulf products. Rhea declined comment on the New York story.

Several large Brownsville and Haywood County landowners said they were following through with contracts made with tenant farmers before vote registration drives fanned resentment between the two races.

J. R. Morton, principal of Fayette County High School here, said he was questioned by agents, but he declined to elaborate. Morton's secretary, Mrs. Charles Taylor, and Mrs. G. E. Crocker, manager of the school lunchroom, also were questioned.

The Blood-Letting Hasn't Started . . . Yet!

Hitler's War on Jews Duplicated in Tennessee

The Pittsburgh Courier

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

SOMERVILLE, Tenn.—One of the most diabolical plots ever hatched up in the minds of men is now being executed against some 35,000 Negroes living in Fayette and Haywood counties. Whites are trying to systematically starve them to death. The main purpose is to de-populate the two counties of Negroes.

An "economic squeeze" against Negroes is under way by stores owned by whites in the two counties, which no longer will sell to Negroes. Gasoline, a very important item for the operation of farm machinery, is high on the list of non-buyable things. About 90 per cent of Negro domestic workers have been fired.

Further, The Courier has learned here in Somerville that a fund of $2,000 has been raised by several key whites leading the squeeze. This money is to be paid for the killing of John McFerren, 35-year-old World War II veteran and chairman of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League. This reporter listened to a white man discussing this $2,000 fund, say he didn't know whether the killing is to be engineered by local people or if some outsider would be brought in to do the job. The Courier knows the names of those in "the pot."

Fayette County borders on Shelby County and Mississippi. Prior to last March 2, only 350 of the county's 10,000 eligible Negroes were registered to vote. On March 2 over 200 Negroes lined up at the registrar's office and some 70 were registered before the office closed. Two weeks later the county registrar and the three-member election commission resigned. There have been no registrations since. The Courier asked many Fayette Negroes if they wanted to "take over" the county if they gained voting power. "No," was the usual answer, "but we want to have a say about who gets in there."

THE COURIER also heard Scott C. Franklin, president of the Fayette League, tell how a Negro minister told him a white man had said to him: "If you kill the S.O.B., I'll bury him and give $175 on his funeral."

Intimidations are running rampant in both counties as whites try to keep the pressure on the Negroes, hoping to ultimately force them out of the counties. Loans for farm needs, food, clothing, gasoline, and even medical attention are being denied the Negroes, but they are more determined now than ever not to give up the fight which started when they sought to register and vote.

Major gasoline companies whose fuel is now unavailable to Negroes include: Gulf, Texaco, Esso and Amoco. The Amoco pumps were taken up from the ground at the store operated by Mr. Franklin in the Moscow area. Mr. McFerren had two 7,000-gallon tanks installed at his store and two pumps put in, but can get no gasoline. The distributors just won't sell him any.

CHIEF REASON for this economic boycott of Negroes is the fear by whites that Negroes will take over the two counties if they are registered and can vote. There are 21,000 Negroes in Fayette as against 7,000 whites. There are 10,000 eligible Negro voters, as against 3,500 whites. In no Fayette election have more than 2,200 votes ever been cast. Haywood has 15,000 Negroes and 11,000 whites with 10,000 eligible Negro voters as against 5,000 whites.

The Courier learned in Somerville that white farm owners are cooperating in the depopulation move and plan to get rid of many of their Negro workers. It was reported that Dr. John W. Morris, a top white leader, has already been to Mississippi seeking white workers for his big farms. He was told, The Courier learned, that whites were unwilling to come to Fayette to work for the wages he pays his Negro workers.

One other phase of the depopulation drive will be the getting rid of Negro farm workers regardless of whether they register or not. Registration has been the key factor in touching off the situation.

■

IN NOVEMBER, 1959 a suit was filed in Federal court in Memphis, with 12 Negroes signing as complainers, who said they had presented themselves to the registrars and were turned away because the election was "a white primary."

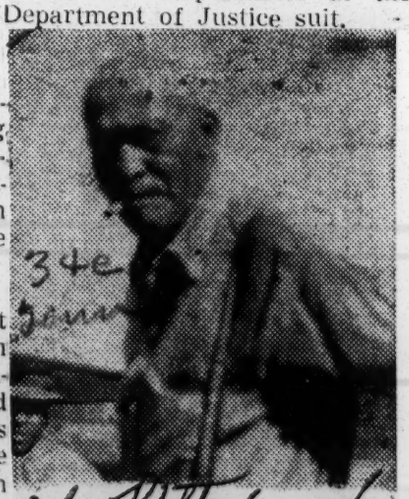
These 12 Negroes, along with three others who did not sign the complaint, have been placed on a special list for the disfavor of whites. None of them can buy anything in Fayette County.

WHEN MR. McFERREN'S wife became pregnant last year he had to take her to Memphis for delivery of the baby—a girl. They have twins, a boy and girl.

When bricklayer Henry Owens took his wife to a local doctor for treatment of a burn, he was told to "pay up and get another doctor." He took his wife to Memphis for further treatments.

Charlie Harris, 73, commander of Dave Taylor American Legion Post 244, was told by whites: "We're not selling you any more," after he paid a $12.50 bill. He now has to bring in his supplies from Memphis. Some stores in Somerville won't allow Mr. McFerren to enter them.

Aged, but vigorous John C. Lewis, who will be 84 next week, says: "I've seen a lot of things in my life, but I've never seen anything like this." He was one of the 12 complainants in the Department of Justice suit.



HE CAN'T BUY — Charlie Harris is 73 and commander of an American Legion post in Somerville, Tenn. He also has a grocery, but Fayette County whites won't sell him anything. He has to go to Memphis to buy during the squeeze. — Anderson Photo.

TIME ON HIS HANDS—Scott C. Franklin, one of the founders of the Fayette County (Tenn.) Civic and Welfare League, looks over his barren, uncultivated fields from the vantage point of his idle tractor. Gas companies have refused to service him because he wants to vote. (See story on page 3.)

Fayette Mayor Denies Voting Negroes Punished

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — Somerville Mayor I. P. Yancey denied last week that Negroes in race-torn Fayette County who register to vote are refused living essentials by county merchants.

"Negroes have never been denied the purchase for cash of any necessity," Yancey said in answer to a Chicago official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who charged Fayette Negroes are "victims of economic reprisals by white segregationists."

Several Fayette County Negroes have complained that they are being refused living essentials by segregationist merchants simply because they registered to vote for the first time since Reconstruction days. Most of Fayette County citizens are Negroes. If enough of them voted they can, at will, force whites out from political domination.

"TREND TOWARD CREDIT...."

One Fayette county man was reported as saying that there is a "trend toward cash instead of credit" in explaining why Negroes are complaining. "This might have resulted in rumors that merchants refused to sell necessities to Negroes."

Recently the Memphis NAACP branch sent a truchload of food and clothing to Fayette County Negroes after Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, called on the American Red Cross to declare the county "a man-made disaster area."

Asks Ike To Aid Tenn. Victims Of Boycott

A Memphis attorney has asked President Eisenhower to hear representatives of the 40,000 Fayette and Haywood County Tenn., Negroes who are the target of an economic squeeze because they wanted to register and vote.

Calling upon Eisenhower to declare the area a state of emergency, Atty. J. F. Estes acked the president's assistance to "alleviate the suffering, physical needs and bitter intimidations" imposed upon Negroes of the two counties.

A boycott by white merchants against Negroes began early in February and a "black list" of Negroes who registered to vote was circulated. Marked Negroes found themselves unable to buy food, clothing and gasoline for farm machinery.

John McFerren, who opened a store in an effort to supply victims of the severe economic reprisals, was refused service by national and local oil industries.

Recently the NAACP has been sending relief baskets containing food and clothing to area residents. However, they are but a drop in the bucket compared to total needs.

Estes, legal counsellor for the Haywood and Fayette Counties Civic League, said the group has asked the counties be declared in a state of emergency so citizens can "receive food, clothing, medical attention, drug supplies, gasoline and other material needs."

FBI Probing Negro Charges

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — (UPI) — The FBI in Washington disclosed it is investigating complaints that Negroes in two West Tennessee counties (Fayette and Haywood—are having difficulty buying living necessities.

The FBI said the investigations are being made at the request of the civil rights division of the Justice Department.

Justice Department officials said the investigation will determine if federal laws are being violated in the two counties.

Negroes say that the embargo is due to their effort to register to vote.

Somerville Mayor I. P. Yancy called the charges "ridiculous."

Urge Boycott Of 8 Oil Companies

NEW YORK — Members of the NAACP throughout the country have been called upon to withhold patronage from national oil companies whose local dealers in Fayette County, Tenn., have been "cooperating in the present scheme which has deprived colored filling station operators of gasoline, prevented colored farmers from obtaining needed supplies, and which has revealed a flagrant defiance of law by those who are determined to prevent colored citizens from voting."

In a memorandum sent to all local units of the Association on July 6, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins cites an NAACP convention resolution calling for such action in defense of Negro citizens in the West Tennessee county who have been denied gasoline and other supplies because they have insisted on exercising their right to register and vote.

"In accordance with the spirit of this resolution, Wilkins' memorandum asserts, "we wish to advise our membership that the national companies thus far identified with refusal of local outlets to sell to Negroes in Fayette County are:

Texaco, Inc., (TEXACO); Gulf Oil Co. (GULF); American Oil Co., (AMOCO); Standard Oil Co. of N. J., (ESSO); and Delta Refining Co., (DELTA), Lion Gas, and Southern Oil Refining Co., which are regional concerns."

Do Not Vote For This Amendment

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

AN EDITORIAL

IN THE election November 8, voters will have their choice of voting for or against two amendments to the Virginia Constitution.

Oct. 11-5-60

One of them is harmless in that it deals with a privilege extended to men in the armed forces to vote for one year after honorable discharge without paying a poll tax or registering.

P. 1

The other is one that is obviously intended to further restrict civil rights of Negroes in the State. It provides that any city or counties in the State may jointly elect certain officials.

34e Va.

The excuse given for the original introduction of this bill and its passage by two sessions of the General Assembly was "economy", but it is plain on its face that economy is far from being the reason for the amendment which invites a form of gerrymandering which can have no other effect than to deprive Negroes further of civil rights.

It will affect particularly Charles City County and New Kent County, adjoining each other in the upper Peninsula section of the State.

The racial and political relations in these counties have for years been very harmonious. In Charles City County one colored person is serving on each of the following commissions and boards: Board of Supervisors, School Board, Welfare Board, Planning Commission, Jury Commission, and registrar.

There are two colored justices of the peace in this county.

In adjoining New Kent County there is a colored member of the Board of Supervisors.

For years the Negro voters of Charles City and New Kent, as well as York County, have been loyal members of the Democratic Party. As far as anybody knows or has been able to ascertain there has been no friction.

The General Assembly bills to permit these amendments to be submitted to the people were introduced, we are informed, by Mr. Russell N. Carneal, member of the House of Delegates, representing Charles City, James City, New Kent, and York counties and Williamsburg.

This is a subtle and politically vicious effort to further restrict and destroy the civil rights of Negroes in these counties by permitting political machinists to get together and effect the elimination of Negroes from any public office by gerrymandering and other well-known processes.

This is one of the vindictive reprisals and obnoxious attempts for putting the Negro outside of the Constitution that escaped us until a few days ago

We take tthis opportunity of advising colored people throughout the State in this last issue of the Journal and Guide prior to the election to vote against this amendment to the State Constitution.

The members of the legislature who slept while this pernicious amendment passed two sessions of the General Assembly were not aware that this same amendment can be used to end their political careers and to withhold from them their own civil rights.

Vote AGAINST the amendment above described.

Claims All Assessments Paid

The Washington Post p. 1-B
Washington D.C. Jrnl. 10-18-60

Fairfax Woman Denied Right to Vote Over Poll Tax Takes Fight to Court

A Fairfax County woman has complained to Circuit Court that she is being denied her right to vote in the Nov. 8 election.

34e Va.

Gwen V. Patty of 215 Keith ave., Fairfax, said she was denied registration for non-payment of back poll taxes, although she had paid all taxes listed as due by the County assessment office last spring.

In her appeal, Mrs. Patty said she and her husband, Jack, have lived in the County since 1956. But he was in the Army, and they maintained legal residence in Kansas until his discharge in June, 1958.

Having become non-military residents, they went to the assessment office last spring to pay all taxes due. Their payment included $1.50 each for the 1959 poll tax, she said.

Mrs. Patty tried to register this fall, but was told she had not paid the poll tax required for each of the last three years she actually lived in the State, and therefore could not qualify.

Her husband, however, had been exempt from the poll tax while in the service, and was able to qualify, she told a reporter.

He is now manager of the Court House Country Club in Fairfax.

Assessment officials said yesterday their records merely indicate that the Pattys became legal residents in 1958, which would explain the assessment of only one year's poll tax.

But a spokesman for the Electoral Board cites a ruling by the Attorney General two years ago requiring prospective voters to pay poll tax for each of up to three years of residence, regardless of previous status.

Mrs. Patty said yesterday she expects the case heard in Circuit Court

Registrations Indicate Record Virginia Vote

The Evening Star
Washington, D. C.
Aug. 5, 1960
B
34e
VA

By the Associated Press

Virginia voters are expected to turn out in record numbers tomorrow to answer the riddle of whether the Old Dominion will go Republican for the third straight time.

On election eve, strategists for the Republicans predicted the State would stay in their camp—a spot the Old Dominion picked in 1952 and 1956.

But Democrats, fighting an uphill battle, were hopeful thye would regain the normally Democratic State.

A record turnout of 750,000 to 800,000 was indicated, based on the sharp rise in registrations and the usual increase in voting. In 1956, Virginia cast a record 698,000 votes. Polls will open at 6 a.m. and close at 7 p.m.

One of the final campaign activities in Virginia comes tonight in Staunton when the Democrats will whoop it up for their nominee, Senator Kennedy.

The principal speaker at the rally will be former United States Attorney General H. Graham Morison. On hand for the speech-making will be Gov. Almond and William C. Battle of Charlottesville, State Democratic campaign manager. Democratic faithful from Staunton, Augusta County, Waynesboro, Harrisonburg and Lexington have been invited.

G. O. P. Victory Seen

Eugene B. Snyder, jr. of Richmond, State chairman of Democrats for Nixon-Lodge, forecast the Republican ticket would sweep Virginia by a 70,000-vote margin—20,000 more than previous estimates. Mr. Sydnor said there had been a substantial shift to the Republican nominee, Vice President Nixon, in the last few days.

The campaign for doubtful Virginia's 12 electoral votes produced another verbal shot in Richmond yesterday.

J. Clifford Miller, chairman of the Rochmond Democratic Committee, who has repudiated his party's candidates, said "the Kennedy apologists" in Virginia are embarrassed by a letter written by Harlem Representative Adam Clayton Powell.

Mr. Miller said Mr. Powell wrote his constituents that if the Democrats win tomorrow, he will become head of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Called Deception

Gov. Almond and Democratic Campaign Director Battle accused Mr. Miller of deception and demagoguery for suggesting Virginia Democrats reject their ticket because fo Mr. Powell's "boasts." They said it's generally conceded the Democrats will control Congress, and the President's party affiliation will have no bearing on committee chairmanships.

Another campaign issue in Virginia—tha tof Negro Federal judges—got another going-over during the weekend. Mr. Battle assured House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore that any Federal judges Mr. Kennedy would appoint as President would be selected on the basis of qualification with the advice and guidance of local leaders and the bar associations.

Mr. Battle wrote Mr. Moore that Senator Kennedy had authorized him to state his position on the matter. Mr. Moore recently expressed apprehension tha tSenator Kennedy, if elected, would name Negro Federal judges in the South and requested Mr. Battle to get Senator Kennedy's views.

Racism Charged

Mr. Battle charged Mr. Nixon's Virginia supporters with "racism and dealing in deception and duplicity with the voters." He said Nixon supporters have been sending inflammatory race literature to the white voters of Southside Virginia and also mailing to Negro voters a letter on Nixon-Lodge Republican Committee stationery which condemns the Kennedy-Johnson ticket which condemns the Kennedy-Johnson ticket for being soft on civil rights.

The Republicans had a man behind their oratorical guns Saturday night in Charlottesville. Senator John J. Williams, Republican of Delaware, said the pledges of the Democratic platform could be carried out only through tax increases and deficit spending.

"The Government doesn't have any secret source of income to finance the Democratic platform," Williams told a Nixon-Lodge rally.

In addition to voting for a President, Virginians will chose a United States Senator, 10 members of the House of Representatives, and vote on two constitutional amendments.

Robertson Ahead

Democratic Senator A. Willis Robertson, opposed by independent Stuart D. Baker of Arlington and Social Democrat Clarke T. Robb of Herndon, is regarded as a winner.

The only one of six Congressional district races regarded as tight is in the Southwest Virginia 9th. Representative Jennings, Democrat, is opposed for a fourth term by Republican E. Summers Sheffey of Abingdon. Mr. Jennings won the district back for the Democrats in 1954 after the party lost to the Republicans in 1952.

Two constitutional amendment questions on the ballot would give peacetime as well as wartime pol ltax exemption to members of the armed forces wishing to vote and permit two or more localities to name constitutional officers on a joint basis.

Council Refuses To Split Precinct

Journal and Guide

WHEN IT COMES to certain matters and the interests of certain groups, the mills of the gods do indeed grind slowly. Take the case of the Campostella section's voting precinct. To begin with, its boundaries are stupid and absurd, or deliberately designed with political bias.

We will *not* settle for stupidity as the explanation. We *will* accept the thesis that the length and breadth, the serpentine boundaries, of Precinct 32 are a form of gerrymandering, for the customary reasons. In a professed democracy this is, however, absurd.

Okay, ask for relief! Easier said than done. Two hundred odd Campostella area voters living within the boundaries of Precinct 32 petitioned for a change, with further delay the sole result to date. Their spokesman, J. D. SPELLER, president of the Campostella Federation of Civic Leagues, told the story to the April 26 session of City Council.

In its bare outlines, this is it: Mr. SPELLER wrote to the City Electoral Board, a tax-supported public agency, about the matter on March 9. No reply. Again, on April 9, he wrote to the board again. Yet again no reply. This omission is, at the least, a flagrant discourtesy to voting citizens.

"There was no alternative but to appeal to Council," observed Mr. SPELLER. There is no public transportation to Precinct 32 voting booths. It is as much as six miles from some points within the precinct. To walk the distance takes 2½ hours. The petitioners' spokesman is himself four miles (!) from the booths on voting day.

Remedy? Split the oversized precinct into two precincts, one to be located at Campostella Heights School, the other (much more convenient) in Diggs Park School. Negro population of the area is estimated at 7,000.

So what happens after this picturization of the shortcoming and absurdity before Council? Mr. MARTIN: "The Electoral Board may not have met since the SPELLER letters were mailed, and maybe a third letter ought to be dispatched to Mr. GARRETT, secretary of the board." Well, who but a secretary board, or agency between the meetings? The Post Office has not returned Mr. SPELLER any unclaimed letters addressed to the board!

Mayor DUCKWORTH substituted a phone call to Chairman WALCOTT of the board as a suggestion. Failing to reach the hard-to-contact chairman, "call Mr. GARRETT; ascertain if the letters had been received," he advised.

In the meantime, Council's minutes drably report, "Council will refer Mr. SPELLER's request to the Electoral Board." Fine, except that it appears no mail is received; or, if received, is unacknowledged three months later. Small comfort, Mayor.

Again the minutes: "Thereupon, motion was made that the request of Mr. J. D. SPELLER, on behalf of the Campostella Federation of Civic League, for a split in Precinct No. 32, be referred to the Electoral Board for their attention."

And in June comes a highly decisive Councilmanic election. Wanna bet there'll be a precinct - splitting by then? Or even by November, when voters ballot for the candidates seeking the highest gift within their power, the Presidency?

Bypass, However, Is Pointed Out

Virginia Voters Must Still Register On Blank Paper, Harrison Declares

The Washington Post

By Jeffrey S. O'Neill
Staff Reporter

Virginia's blank paper registration law the General Assembly thought it repealed, is still in effect, Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison ruled yesterday. However, there is a legal way to get around the law, he said.

In an opinion sent to Levin Nock Davis, secretary of the State Board of Elections, Harrison declared that the use of printed forms believed authorized by recent legislation remains banned by another provision of law that the legislators overlooked.

Harrison suggested a way out of the registration muddle. He told Davis that registrars can use printed applications that could not be attacked legally as "forms" prohibited by State law and the Constitution.

Use of printed forms was prohibited by the 1958 General Assembly as a device to discourage Negroes from voting. But the blank paper law that was enacted soon backfired.

Negroes seeking to vote were found to be well-coached on the information required on the blank paper applications, while many whites required several attempts to register.

Under the 1958 law effective until June 30, however, applicants have been furnished with copies of the Virginia Constitution listing application requirements along [illegible] blank sheets.

The device suggested by Harrison yesterday would simply provide application forms containing the appropriate constitutional provisions, 10 straight lines and a place for signature.

"Anybody who can read or write can register," commented Harrison. "It's just that simple."

The furnishing of copies of the Constitution to voter applicants has never been challenged as a violation of the Constitution itself which prohibits any aid to registration.

Registration books throughout the State will close June 11, a month before the July 12 primary even though none will be held this year. The books reopen July 13 and close again Oct. 8, the last day to register for the November election.

Doris R. Snarr, at right, registrar for the Claremont Precinct of Arlington, puts the name of Mrs. Roger W. Baker of 4801 S. 23d st. on the list as a qualified voter while little Frederic Baker looks on. Today is the final registration day for Northern Virginians who want to cast ballots in the Nov. 8 election.

Virginia Registrars Gird For Last-Minute Rush

Northern Virginia registrars were braced today for the final swarm of voters wanting to register to vote ind the Nov. 8 elections. Today is Virginia's registration deadline.

Arlingtonians can register between 8:30 a. m. and 1 p. m. at the central office, 2049 N. 15th st., and between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. by appointment with precict registrars.

The Fairfax County Court House office will be open from 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. ad precinct registrars will be available from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Alexandrians will have from 9 a. m. until noon to register at the City Hall registration office. The Falls Church City Hall office will be open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

In order to register, a resident must have lived in Virginia for one year, the county cr city for six months and the precinct for 30 days. All assessed poll taxes must have been paid as of last May 7.

For the presidential election in 1956, nearly 123,000 Virginians in the Tenth Congressional District had registered to vote.

Fairfax County is certain to show a large increase when final registration figures are tabulated. By Sept. 12, the County had more than 56,000 registered voters as compared with about 47,000 when the books were closed on Oct. 6 in 1956.

TEXAN ARGUES FOR VOTE LAW

Carpetbag Danger Cited by N. Carolina Solon

By J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Texas ember of the Civil Rights Commission argued Monday for federal registrars to insure Negro voting rights, but a North Carolina senator disputed him all the way.

Their views provided a controversial start on hearings by the Senate Rules Committee, considering legislation to create the federal registrars as recommended by the rights commission last year.

The commission member was Robert G. Storey, a Dallas lawyer.

"Present denials of the right to vote on grounds of racial discrimination are an evil which promptly can be cured by forthright and direct action" by Congress, he said.

HASN'T READ BILLS

He ran into objections from Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC), who said pending bills to set up federal voting registrars would violate rights given to states by the constitution and would deny rights given state and local officials under constitutional guarantees of the due process of law.

Ervin said every qualified citizen should be allowed to vote but, he contended, all the pending registrar bills would go so far as to be destructive.

Storey said he hadn't read any of the bills but declared the constitutional right of Congress to pass a law to set up federal voting registrars is clear. President Eisenhower said last Wednesday he does not know whether such a law would be constitutional.

COERCIVE INTERVENTION

Without committing himself to any one bill, Storey endorsed their general aim of authorizing the President to appoint temporary federal officials to register voters in areas where it is decided that state or local officials have denied them the right to register.

The bills aim at practices in various Southern areas where Negroes allegedly are deprived of their right to vote.

Storey said Congress, in addition to passing a registrar law, "may wish to consider sanctions, equitable or otherwise, to assure that the vote may be cast and counted.

He did not go into detail but, in law, sanctions are a form of coercive intervention authorized as a means of forcing compliance.

CARPETBAG REGISTRARS

Ervin said he was afraid federally appointed registrars might be "carpetbag registrars"—a reference to Northern adventurers who came South during the "Reconstruction" era that followed the War Between the States.

But Storey said the registrars should be local people, a point Ervin said he was glad to hear. The senator commented that the pending legislation was vague enough to permit Californians, for instance, to become registrars in North Carolina.

Dallas Voters Reject School Integration

DALLAS, Tex. — (ANP) — Dallas voters rejected school integration 4-1 in a referendum recently, which won't affect the issue.

The vote was 30,324 against and 7,416 for. The 37,730 total was the largest ever cast in a Dallas school district election.

Officials had predicted a total of 50,000.

White precincts generally voted 10-1 against. In a light turnout, Negro precincts favored integration with margins as large as 20-1.

U. S. District Judge T. Whitfield has ordered school integration in September 1961, under a voluntary "salt and pepper" plan whereby only three schools would be integrated. Students could attend mixed classes at these schools if they wish.

Negroes have appealed this order to the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

Justice Dept. Pushes Probe Of Vote Fraud

3 W. Virginians Describe Conditions In Logan County

BY DICKSON PRESTON
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, June 7 — The Justice Dept. today pressed a full-scale investigation into alleged vote fraud in the May 10 primary election in Logan County, W. Va.

Top justice officials told three young West Virginians who came to Washington seeking Federal help that a current preliminary inquiry would be "continued and directed to determining whether there have been any violations of Federal law."

Anyone having knowledge of such violations was urged "to communicate immediately with the local office of the FBI."

The West Virginia trio—a lawyer, doctor and school teacher representing 1400 Logan County citizens—said they also were assured that the Federal government will be "especially alert" to possible election law violations in this Fall's general election in Logan County.

To Watch Polls

Presumably this means FBI men will be watching the polls.

After a two hour conference with Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., acting chief of the Justice Dept.'s civil rights division, and Henry Putzel Jr., chief of the elections section, Dr. Luke Combs of Man, W. Va., speaking for the Logan County group, said:

"This is most gratifying and leads us to hope and believe that conditions in Logan County will definitely improve in the future."

Scripps-Howard newspapers brought national attention to the Logan County irregularities with a series of stories giving eye-witness accounts of open vote buying and violations of polling booth privacy.

Since then both local and state investigations have been launched. But Dr. Combs said the group told Ryan and Putzel that "past history leads us to strongly believe that we cannot expect help from our local or state authorities."

In the primary, Sen. John F. Kennedy carried Logan County over Sen. Hubert Humphrey by a vote of 8360 to 6494. However, no evidence has directly linked either presidential candidate to the alleged irregularities.

Dr. Combs, Atty. Ned Grubb and Teacher Sam Hatfield all said their mission to Washington was "strictly 'non-partisan" and that they took no part in the presidential campaign. Mayor Clyde Freeman of Chapmanville, W. Va., who also has asked for an FBI investigation, was an active Kennedy worker and has received a letter from the Massachusetts senator thanking him for his help.

Present Affidavits

In making their case before the Justice Dept., the West Virginia group presented a number of affidavits testifying to violations of voting rights. Among them were such sworn statements as these:

When Mrs. Nora Harrison, 52, went into the voting booth at Kistler Precinct, she said an election commissioner—whom she named—followed her in.

After she had voted for a few of her choices, she said, he pushed her aside "and started to pull the levers down.

"I left him in the booth, still voting," Mrs. Harrison said. "To this day I do not know who my ballot was cast for."

Another voter named a commissioner who he said entered the booth with him and started pulling levers.

"I said 'show me how and I'll do my own voting'," this man testified. "He paid no attention to me." When the commissioner pulled the lever of a certain sheriff candidate, the voter said he objected that he didn't want to vote for him.

"He said: 'He's a good man' and went right ahead," the affidavit said.

U.S. TO STUDY VOTE IN WEST VIRGINIA

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6—Three West Virginians said today that they had received assurances from Justice Department officials that the Government would be "specially alert" to violations in the general election in November.

The three brought a petition, signed by 1,400 persons in Logan County, W. Va. The petition asked the Government to keep an eye on the state in November because of alleged fraudulent practices in the primary May 10.

The Justice Department also has sent Federal Bureau of Investigation agents into Mingo County. Mingo and Logan counties are depressed coal-mining areas in the southern part of the state.

The visitors were Dr. Luke Combs, James Neb Grubb, a lawyer, and Ephraim Samuel Hatfield, all of Mann, W. Va. They said they were working as a nonpartisan citizens' group to clean up the election situation in Logan County.

They said they were not particularly concerned with the Presidential preference voting in the Democratic primary in which Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts knocked Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota out of the contest for the nomination. Rather, they said, they were concentrating on local elections, although the Presidential voting figured in the situation because the candidates' local supporters had filed slates.

U. S. Vote Probe In West Virginia Assured, 3 Say

By the Associated Press

Three West Virginians said yesterday they were assured by Justice Department officials of a continuing investigation of complaints of voting irregularities in the State.

Dr. Luke Combs of Logan, in a statement read for the three after a lengthy conference, said they also were assured that the Government will be especially alert for possible violations in the fall election.

Dr. Combs, Sam Hatfield, a school teacher, and Ned Grubbs, an attorney, conferred with Assistant Attorney General Joseph M. F. Ryan, jr., acting head of the Civil Rights Division, and other officials.

Dr. Combs said the assurances received were most gratifying, and "lead us to hope and believe that conditions in Logan County will definitely improve in the future."

The three arranged their Washington visit to present their case in person. They contend there were widespread ballot box stuffing, vote buying and other irregularities in the May 10 West Virginia primary. That balloting involved the Democratic presidential preference primary in which Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts defeated Senator Humphrey of Minnesota.

Probe Fails To Find Voting Violations In West Virginia

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department said Tuesday an extensive investigation into the conduct of May 10 primaries in Logan County, W. Va., failed to show any violations of federal election laws.

It was in the West Virginia primaries that Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts defeated Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and knocked him out of the Democratic presidential nomination race. Many local offices also were contested in the statewide primaries.

The department said an inquiry into the same primaries in West Virginia's Wayne County has not been completed.

The Logan investigations stemmed from charges by Mayor Clyde Freeman of Chapmanville, in Logan County, that "all sorts of irregularities," including vote-buying and ballot-box stuffing had occurred.

Says West Va. Vote Hits Religion Bias

LOS ANGELES — The victory of Sen. Kennedy in the West Virginia Primary is an event of great significance in American public life.

In effect, it is the triumph of the Christian ideal which is fundamentally opposed to any form of religious bigotry, said two Bishops of the Methodist church.

"Without in any way indicating support for the distinguished Senator as a presidential candidate, we are pleased to note that the good people of West Virginia rejected appeals based on religion.

"The Council of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal church wishes to express the hope that the membership of our denomination in whatever section or state located will remember that our own Church was born out of protest against bigotry in religion, and that it would be hypocrisy for us to allow a man's religion or the color of his skin to interfere with his right to elective office.

"We are urging the ministers of all our local churches to give primacy to the matter of registration and vote. We believe that the right of franchise properly exercised is our Christian duty.

The statement was signed by Bishop George W. Baber, president Council of Bishops and Bishop Joseph Gomez, secretary, Council of Bishops.

FBI Sifts Vote Data In W. Va.

By DAVID KRASLOW
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The FBI is investigating the May 10 primary in West Virginia for possible violations of the federal election laws, it was learned Tuesday.

It appeared likely that the investigation was concerned with the presidential primary contest between Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

Joseph Ryan, acting head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, said the FBI was ordered last week to make an investigation in Wayne County, in the southwest part of the state.

He declined to give details or to identify the election, other than to say that it was a federal election and that the Wayne County probe does not involve charges of vote-buying.

Ryan, however, did not rule out a vote-buying investigation in other parts of the state.

He said the department is studying complaints from one other county, which he declined to identify, and that the FBI may be requested next week to begin an investigation there.

It was learned that this was Logan County.

There have been rumors for days of widespread vote buying in the May 10 election.

Wayne County residents voted in three federal contests — the Kennedy-Humphrey race and the Democratic and Republican primaries for the congressional seat now held by Rep. Ken Hechler, Democrat of Huntington.

Kennedy's campaign headquarters in Washington said Tuesday the latest count they have (45 of 49 precincts) for Wayne County shows Kennedy ahead of Humphrey, 4,223 to 4,117. Statewide Kennedy scored a decisive victory.

Crabtree said there have been reports that prosecutors in several counties were investigating complaints of vote-buying.

"I'm certainly not condoning this kind of thing," Crabtree said, "but you can't live in West Virginia for a number of years and not realize some of this goes on without being blind, crippled, or crazy."

He said the only federal election involved in the reports of voting irregularities he has received was the Kennedy-Humphrey race.

One legal expert said he doubted that a presidential primary would be covered under the federal vote-buying law.

But he said it would be covered under a general elections statute dealing with ballot box stuffing and other irregularities.

Only five counties in West Virginia use voting machines. Wayne, like most of the state, still has the ballot box.

West Virginia Voting Called Irregular

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department said Wednesday it has received complaints of irregularities in the May 10 West Virginia primaries, and has started a preliminary investigation.

It said one complaint from Mayor Clyde Freeman of Chapmanville, in Logan County, alleged that "all sorts of irregularities" including vote-buying and ballot box stuffing had occurred.

The May 10 balloting involved the Democratic presidential preference primary, won by Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts over Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, and also Democratic and Republican nominations for state and local offices.

The Justice Department said the original complaint came from Wayne County, and alleged that polling places were moved to new locations without notice to voters just before the primary.

This matter is now being looked into to determine whether the reported changes in locatons resulted in depriving anyone of the right to vote, a matter covered by federal law.

The department said it also probably will make a field investigation into Mayor Freeman's complaints, but noted there is no federal law covering vote-buying in a primary election.

Officials said the inquiry in this instance would be to determine whether there had been conspiracy to cast ineligible votes.

The department said its Civil Rights Division had received a telephone call from an aide to Rep. John M. Black Jr. (D-WVa), whose district includes Logan County. The call was for the purpose of arranging an appointment for a Logan County delegation described as having "evidence" of irregularities in the May 10 voting, and as anxious to have federal policing of the November general election.

Officials said the aide was told that it would not be necessary for the delegation to come to Washington, but that it could present anything it wanted to present in writing and that it would be considered.

Justice officials noted in connection with the complaints that federal law covers any conspiracy to intimidate voters in any election, primary or general.

34f 1960

ALABAMA

POLITICS- WOMEN IN

MRS. OWENS UNACCEPTED

Montgomery Advertiser, p. 1

Skillful Maneuver Saves

Montgomery, Alabama,

Disputed Vote For State

Sun. 7/10/60

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Alabama's incoming National Committeewoman was denied a vote Saturday, but a carefully planned maneuver kept the state from losing the vote. 34f

Unable to seat Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens of Birmingham in the absence of formal credentials, the party's National Committee refused to accept the resignation of the outgoing committeewoman, Mrs. Lennard Thomas of Montgomery.

An Associated Press poll gave Johnson 15½ votes, Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri 1½ and Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia 1 vote, with the remaining 10½ still publicly uncommitteed.

That kept Alabama from losing a vote. The National Commiteeman Charles W. McKay Jr., of Sylacauga, was given the right to cast Mrs. Thomas' vote by proxy. This assured Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas of another half-vote for the presidential nomination. McKay said Mrs. Thomas had instructed him to cast her vote for Johnson

HELPS JOHNSON

The outgoing committeewoman's proxy, plus the promise of at least a first ballot vote from delegate J. B. (Mac) McKinney of Talladega, gave the Texas senator 15 ½ out of Alabama's 29 convention votes.

But. Gov. John Patterson, who came here as a spectator pledged to Sen. ohn F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, was working quietly to cut into Johnson's strength, or at least line up uncommitted delegates for Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat.

McKinney, who previously had said he was for Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, told the Associated Press, "as far as I know right now, I'll vote for Johnson on the first ballot and stay with him if he has a chance."

34f 1960

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

League Of Women Voters Question Anniston Officials About Reports

B'ham Post-Herald B'ham Ala-
Stmt, 7-21-60

Special to The Post-Herald

ANNISTON, July 20—The mayor and city commissioners of Anniston today received letters from the League of Women Voters asking several questions which they believe to be "uppermost in the minds of the public."

Mrs. Allen Goodwyn had told the commissioners at the regular commission meeting yesterday that the letters had been written.

In the league letters, several questions are asked and an early written reply is requested.

The questions are:

1—According to the newspaper, the purpose of the recent investigation by the Alabama Department of Public Safety was primarily for presentation to the grand jury. (a) Did all the commissioners agree to this plan? (b) Why was the plan abandoned?

2—It is our understanding that Lt. R. C. Brooks, who was one of the investigating officers, said at Chief Pate's public hearing on June 30, the state report summary was not the one he intended to present officially. (a)Did the city publicize the unofficial version of the report rather than the final report? (b) Did the commission go over the report with the investigating officers before making it public.

3—Since the case has reached the civil service board, why is the city attorney no longer acting in behalf of the city?

4—Why did the police commissioner not sign the charges against Rascoe and Deason (two detectives dismissed from the force)?

5—Does the city commission plan to ask G. J. Haynes, chairman of the Civil Service Board to refrain from participating in the hearing because of personal involvement in one of the charges?

The letters were signed by Mrs. Sidney Piedot, president of the league, and Mrs. Roger Mallory, voters service chairman.

Mayor George T. Morris said he is preparing his answers to the league. Since the letters were received by individual members of the commission, the mayor said each commissioner would be responsible for making his reply.

Finance commissioner Claude Dear said he is preparing a list of answers and added, "I was delighted to receive this questionaire from the league and I wish to commend them for showing such a strong interest in city affairs."

Police commissioner W. S. Weatherly said he would answer the letter in the next few days.

Highlight of the commission meeting yesterday was an exhibition staged by retired businessman Charles W. Keyes, a frequent critic of the commission. Keyes stood and exposed a tape recorder on a waistband.

Earlier Keyes said Dear had made a statement that he had information to put the mayor and police commissioner in jail. Keyes said he had the statement on tape.

Dear denied the charge and said he would welcome any such tape on any conversation Keyes would like to produce.

34f 1960 POLITICS- WOMEN IN

Women Clear Big Hurdle To Political Conventions

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

EDITOR'S NOTE—They haven't conquered the smoke-filled rooms, but when the national conventions come to order, the ladies will be greatly in evidence. Here's a report on the women's increasing role at our quadrennial political spectacles.

Mon—7-4-60

By FRANCES LEWIN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Trying to get heard in political conventions was a big hurdle for women.

It was particularly true for the very first Democratic woman delegate 60 years ago.

"A sweet-voiced, pleasant-faced woman," Elizabeth Cohen of Salt Lake City responded to loud calls of "Utah" after the 22-minute uproar that followed another delegate's nomination speech for William Jennings Bryan.

34f

MAKES HISTORY

Ascending the platform before 20,000 persons at the Kansas City convention that July day in 1900, Mrs. Cohen was making history. Women still were 20 years away from getting the vote, but she was the first delegate of her sex seated by the Democrats since they began holding conventions in 1832. And she was getting a chance to speak as well.

Mrs. Cohen's speech was brief. In just 55 words she seconded Bryan's nomination for president and declared that Utah pledged a 25,000-vote majority for him in November.

But—"not a word that she uttered could be heard 10 feet away," the New York Times reported next day.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Cohen "entertained the audience, and they applauded her just as vociferously as if they knew all she had said and appreciated her sentiment," the newspaper account added.

VOLUME LOUDER

Though it started faintly, the volume has been turned up considerably on the voice of women at national conventions—both by electronics and by their booming political influence.

Some 1,200 women will be delegates and alternates to the two conventions this month, quite a jump from the one delegate each that Utah sent to the conventions of 1900.

And by historical coincidence, among the women delegates in 1960, is the granddaughter of William Jennings Bryan. She's attractive Mrs. Rudd Brown, 39, wife of a well known scientist. A delegate from California, she's running for Congress as well.

In the 60 years since they were first seated, women have gotten in just about everywhere in convention circles. They've made speeches by the score, headed important committees, been floor managers and emissaries for political deals.

ON ROLL CALL

The dulcet tones of women now call the roll of states as secretaries of the national conventions —Dorothy Vredenburgh of Birmingham, Ala. for the Democrats and Elizabeth Heffelfinger of Wayzata, Minn., for the Republicans.

Back in 1932, a famous woman even broke into the male monopoly on convention invocations. Evangeline Booth, daughter of the founder of the Salvation Army and well known for her eloquence.

But the women still haven't quite managed to make the smoke-filled rooms give way to perfume.

Lots of lady politicians say they're getting a better crack at policy-making. But others go along with veteran National Committeewoman Judy Weis, Republican congresswoman from New York.

LEFT IN PARLORS

"When the major decisions are to be made—the selection or endorsement of candidates and the planning of top campaign strategy—the women, almost without exception, are left in the parlor," she says.

There have been many memorable convention firsts for women. The biggest break-through, after the suffrage amendment in 1920, was the expansion of both national committees to include one man and one woman from each state.

Thirty-two years later, in 1952, the Republicans upset this equal sex balance by giving bonus membership to chairmen from states that went Republican in the past presidential elections. Since all GOP state chairmen are men, the women are now in the mincrity.

Going into the 1960 convention, the women are reminding die-hard male politicians that latest census figures show a feminine majority among the country's eligible voters — 51.5 per cent women. They outnumber men by 3,283,000 and could swing an election.

A could-be president, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) acknowledges that the women's vote represents the margin of victory for any candidate.

Politics

Despite all this growing power, no woman has ever been nominated for the presidency by either major party.

Women

To be sure, a few intrepid feminists tried it on their own. And way back in 1884 Belva Lockwood, first woman lawyer to practice before the Supreme Court, ran as nominee of the National Equal Rights party of the Pacific Coast. She predicted that just getting a woman's name on the presidential ballot "will give men something to talk about for years to come."

Belva, who came from the State of Washington to take up the challenge of equal rights, was quite a lawyer and a power in her day. But despite her prediction, most men — and even women — don't even remember her today.

So far four women—all Democrats — have gained such prominence in their party that their names have been placed in nomination for vice president—as a courtesy, hardly seriously. And all but one quickly withdrew in favor of a man. There are no signs of a woman nominee for 1960.

Clare Boothe Luce, long prominent in Republican politics, says it is obvious a woman neither could, nor should be president or vice president now. Ex-Ambassador and ex-Congresswoman Luce thinks it's time to create the office of second vice president, which would be filled only by a woman.

CRACKS COMMITTEE

The first nomination of a woman for vice president came in 1924, a year the Democrats required 103 exhausting ballots to name their presidential nominee. Mrs. Leroy Smith, a delegate-at-large from South Carolina, had already cracked tradition by becoming the first woman to head a major convention committee, Credentials.

Then her name was placed in nomination by her home state. On the first ballot she got 18 votes for vice president, all that South Carolina could give her.

The convention gave Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska the second spot on the ticket, but none of the weary delegates thought to make it unanimous. Thus, Mrs. Smith went into the record books with her 18 loyal votes intact.

At the very next Democratic conclave in Houston, Tex. ,a similar honor fell to famed Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, who was the first woman governor in America elected to the Wyoming post after her attorney-husband died in office.

HAD 31 VOTES

Mrs. Ross was credited with 31 votes on the first ballot for vice president, including six from her own state.

But she didn't let it stand. After the first ballot, Mrs. Ross Rose to announce: "I change my voting support to Sen. (Joseph T.) Robinson of Arkansas," who was then nominated.

For the next 24 years women consolidated their power in politics without making the splash of getting themselves placed in nomination.

But in 1952, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs took a hand in things at their Boston convention. The nonpartisan organization endorsed Sen. Margaret Smith (R-Maine) then serving her first term in the Senate, for the GOP vice presidential nomination.

The Democrats, the federation suggested, should put up a Texas woman, Judge Sarah Hughes, a past president of the federation.

The candidates were realistic about it. Judge Hughes, with 20 years on the bench and three terms in the Texas Legislature, was asked by a male reporter if she expected to get the nomination.

"No, I have very little chance," she conceded, "but if women want to get places in politics, they must get into the arena and fight."

Mrs. Smith also gave her consent to run, but political considerations worked against her.

That year the Republicans met first in Chicago. Clare Boothe Luce, a delegate from Connecticut, got the floor and announced it was "the desire of the women delegates and millions of Republican women throughout the nation that I should put into nomination for the vice presidency the name of Margaret Chase Smith." But that was as close as Republicans got to nominating a woman.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had tabbed Sen. Richard M. Nixon as his running mate.

NAME WITHDRAWN

Mrs. Luce continued: "It seems there is to be one name placed in nomination for the vice presidency. (Therefore) it is the request of Margaret Chase Smith that her name be withdrawn. She herself does not wish to create on this floor any divisions of loyalties which have not already existed."

Ten days later, when the Democrats took over the Chicago convention scene, they placed not just one woman but two in nomination for the vice presidential spot.

Judge Hughes, of course, was one candidate. The other was India Edwards, a former Chicago newspaperwoman, who had served four years as vice chairman and director of women's activities for the Democrats. This year, Mrs. Edwards will be at the convention promoting Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for president.

Mrs. Edwards didn't stay in the ring long. A New Jersey delegate, Thelma Parkinson Sharp of Vineland, who's back again this year too, announced Mrs. Edwards thanked her supporters and "wants them to know she is pleased with the nomination of Sen. (John) Sparkman" of Alabama.

Judge Hughes did the same, and Sparkman was nominated by acclamation.

2 Women In Key Political Roles

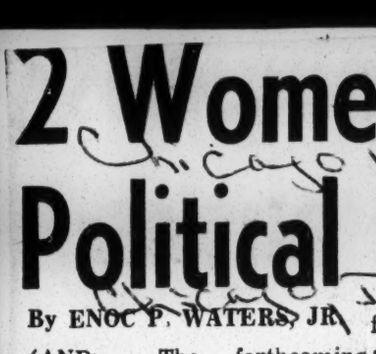
By ENOC P. WATERS, JR.

(ANP) — The forthcoming presidential campaign is going to be bitterly contested, but America's voting men are going to find it difficult to choose between the two candidates if the secret weapon of each party is as effective as hoped.

The Republicans and the Democrats each has a beautiful, brainy, personable young woman attorney who is expected to make friends and influence voters.

For the Democrats it is Velvalea R. Phillips of Milwaukee, a member of the city council and a member of the Democratic National Committee from Wisconsin.

For the Republicans it's Jewel Stratford Rogers, first Negro woman assistant U. S. attorney here (she resigned to have a baby) and a member of the Illinois advisory committee to the Federal Civil Rights Commission.



PHILLIPS

ROGERS

The two, both lawyers, have more points of similarity than differences.

Jewel, 38, was born in Chicago only 85 miles from where her Democratic counterpart grew up in Milwaukee. Velvalea, who understandably has reduced her name to Vel, earned her bachelor degree at Howard university in Washington and got her law degree from the University of Wisconsin.

Jewel, on the other hand, earned her bachelor degree from Oberlin college in Ohio and has a University of Chicago law degree.

Both are married to attorneys. Vel, 36, is the wife and law partner of W. Dale Phillips, and the two are the first Negro husband and wife team to practice in the federal courts of Wisconsin.

Jewel too, is the wife and law partner of her husband, Jack, a former World War II combat pilot. In addition Jewel's father, C. Francis Stratford is a distinguished Chicago attorney and a native of Oklahoma.

Both young women are mothers: Vel, has two boys and Jewel, has a son.

A man with a ballot is going to find himself in an almost inextricable dilemma if he can be influenced by the beauty and charm of a woman.

Vel is petite, straw colored, shapely and feminine.

Jewel is taller, regal, light brown, shapely and feminine.

Both are excellent conversationalists, are gracefully at ease in a smoke filled room or at a church tea, and both are excellent speakers with the ability to charm and win an audience, a judge, a jury or a voter.

Both are refreshing departures from the middle aged, heavy bosomed, husky voiced, suffragette type woman politician of a few generations ago.

As pointed out at the beginning, the big difference between the two is political — Vel is the Democrat and Jewel is the Republican.